OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

ANNEXES

Volume I

(of two volumes)

AGENDA ITEMS 7-79
18 September-21 December 1990
29 April, 3, 13 and 17 May,
10, 21 and 28 June, 27 August
and 13 and 16 September 1991

UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1993

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

ANNEXES OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

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3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly:
    - (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
    - (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee.

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.[a]

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
    - (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
    - (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
    - (*c*) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
    - (*a*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
    - (*b*) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
    - (*c*) Election of a member of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    - (*d*) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:
    - (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    - (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
    - (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
    - (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
    - (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
    - (*f*) International Civil Service Commission:
        - (i) Appointment of members of the Commission;
        - (ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission;
    - (*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;
    - (*h*) Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;
    - (*i*) Appointment of a member of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.[a]

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.

20. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee.

21. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

22. Implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace.

23. Question of Palestine.

24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System.

25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States.

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[a] See also fascicle for items 18, 111, 113 and 12, 114 and 115.

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26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
27. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.
28. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives.
29. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.
30. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.
31. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic.
32. The situation in Cambodia.
33. Law of the sea.
34. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa.
35. The situation in the Middle East.
45. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).[b]
46. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions.[b]
47. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water.[b]
48. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty.[b]
49. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.[b]
50. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.[b]
51. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.[b]
52. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.[b]
53. Prevention of an arms race in outer space.[b]
54. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa.[b]
55. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.[b]
56. General and complete disarmament:[b]
    (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;
    (*b*) Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons;
    (*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
    (*d*) Conventional disarmament;
    (*e*) Nuclear disarmament;
    (*f*) Objective information on military matters;
    (*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
    (*h*) Relationship between disarmament and development;
    (*i*) Naval armaments and disarmament;
    (*j*) International arms transfers;
    (*k*) Defensive security concepts and policies;
    (*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;
    (*m*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;
    (*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale.
57. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:[b]
    (*a*) World Disarmament Campaign;
    (*b*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
    (*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze;
    (*d*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;

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[b] See fascicle for items 45 to 66 and 155.

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   (*e*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

58. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security.[b]

59. Science and technology for disarmament.[b]

60. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:[b]
   - (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
   - (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
   - (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
   - (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
   - (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
   - (*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
   - (*g*) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures;
   - (*h*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
   - (*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;
   - (*j*) Prevention of nuclear war;
   - (*k*) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.

61. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.[b]

62. Israeli nuclear armament.[b]

63. Education and information for disarmament.[b]

64. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.[b]

65. Special sessions on disarmament.[b]

66. Verification in all its aspects.[b]

67. Question of Antarctica.

68. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.[c]

69. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.[c]

70. Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.[c]

71. Science and peace.

72. Effects of atomic radiation.

73. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

74. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

75. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories.

76. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.

77. Questions relating to information.

78. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.

79. Development and international economic co-operation:
   - (*a*) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);
   - (*b*) Trade and development;
   - (*c*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;
   - (*d*) Food problems;

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[c] See fascicle for items 68 to 70.

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- (*e*) New and renewable sources of energy;
- (*f*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries.

80. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.[d]
81. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind.[d]
82. International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries.
83. External debt crisis and development.
84. Operational activities for development:
    - (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*c*) United Nations Population Fund;
    - (*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    - (*e*) World Food Programme.
84. Training and research:
    - (*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    - (*b*) United Nations University.
86. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:[e]
    - (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;
    - (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance.
87. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola.[e]
88. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa.[f]
89. Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments.[g]
90. World social situation.[h]
91. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.[f]
92. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.[h]
93. Human rights and scientific and technological developments.[g]
94. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.[i]
95. New international humanitarian order.[i]
96. Policies and programmes involving youth.[h]
97. Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.[g]
98. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.[f]
99. Question of aging.[h]
100. Crime prevention and criminal justice.[i]
101. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.[j]
102. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000.[j]
103. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights.[f]
104. International Year of the Family.[h]
105. International Covenants on Human Rights.[g]
106. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.[g]
107. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
108. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

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[d] See fascicle for items 80 and 81.

[e] See fascicle for items 86 and 87.

[f] See fascicle for items 88, 91, 98 and 103.

[g] See fascicle for items 89, 93, 97, 105, 106, 109 and 110.

[h] See fascicle for items 90, 92, 96, 99 and 104.

[i] See fascicle for items 94, 95 and 100.

[j] See fascicle for items 101 and 102.

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109. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.[g]

110. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections.[g]

111. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations.[a]

112. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

113. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.[a]

114. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.[a]

115. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.[a]

116. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
    (*a*) United Nations;
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
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    (*d*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    (*e*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    (*f*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    (*g*) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    (*h*) United Nations Population Fund;
    (*i*) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.

117. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.

118. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

119. Programme planning.

120. Current financial crisis of the United Nations.[k]

121. Financial emergency of the United Nations.[k]

122. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

123. Joint Inspection Unit.

124. Pattern of conferences.

125. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.

126. Personnel questions:
    (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;
    (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
    (*c*) Other personnel questions.

127. United Nations common system.[l]

128. United Nations pension system.[l]

129. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
    (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
    (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

130. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group.

131. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission.

132. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.

133. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America.

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[k] See fascicle for items 120 and 121.

[l] See fascicle for items 127 and 128.

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134. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations.
135. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States.
136. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts.
137. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.
138. United Nations Decade of International Law.
139. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States.[m]
140. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind.[n]
141. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-third session.
142. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-second session.[n]
143. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto.
144. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.[m]
145. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.
146. Additional Protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
147. Conciliation rules of the United Nations.
148. Implementation of the commitments and policies for international development co-operation agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries.
149. Observer status for the International Committee of the Red Cross, in consideration of the special role and mandates conferred upon it by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.
150. Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace.
152. Critical economic situation in Africa:
    (*a*) United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;
    (*b*) Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's Expert Group on African Commodity Problems;
    (*c*) African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation.
154. Electoral assistance to Haiti.
155. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[b]
156. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991):
    (*a*) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;
    (*b*) Other activities.
157. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.
158. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador.

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[m] See fascicle for items 139 and 144.

[n] See fascicle for items 140 and 142.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 3

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 3: Credentials of representatives to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly:*

(*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;

(*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1st, 36th and 72nd meetings.

DOCUMENT A/45/674

First report of the Credentials Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*29 October 1990*]

1. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 18 September 1990, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed a credentials committee for its forty-fifth session consisting of the following Member States: Botswana, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ireland, Jamaica, Nepal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Uruguay.

2. The Credentials Committee held its 1st meeting on 24 October 1990.

3. Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal) was unanimously elected Chairman.

4. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 23 October 1990, on the status of credentials of representatives to the forty-fifth session. The memorandum indicated that, as at 23 October, credentials issued by the head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided in rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, had been submitted by the following 134 Member States: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Legal Counsel informed the Committee that, subsequent to the preparation of the memorandum, additional credentials in due form had been received in respect of the representatives of two Member States, Benin and Guyana.

5. The Legal Counsel explained to the Committee that the Secretary-General's memorandum, as supplemented by the additional information he had provided to the Committee, related solely to the Member States that had submitted formal credentials for their representatives in accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. The Legal Counsel indicated also that at a later stage the

Secretary-General would report to the Committee on the credentials of representatives of other Member States participating in the forty-fifth session whose formal credentials had not yet been received at the time of the Committee's 1st meeting.

6. The Chairman proposed that the Committee should adopt the following draft resolution:

"*The Credentials Committee,*

"*Having examined* the credentials of the representatives to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in the memorandum of the Secretary-General dated 23 October 1990,

"*Accepts* the credentials of the representatives of the Member States concerned."

7. The draft resolution proposed by the Chairman was adopted without a vote.

8. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 10 below). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

9. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

10. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/45/674/ADD.1

Second report of the Credentials Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*18 December 1990*]

1. The Credentials Committee held its 2nd meeting on 17 December 1990.

2. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 14 December 1990, concerning the credentials of representatives of Member States participating in the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, other than the credentials of the representatives accepted by the Credentials Committee at its 1st meeting, on 24 October (see document A/45/674 above).

3. A statement relating to the memorandum by the Secretary-General, as supplemented by information provided after its preparation and up to the time of the meeting of the Committee, was made by the representative of the Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel.

4. As noted in paragraph 3 of the memorandum, as orally updated by the Legal Counsel, formal credentials in the form required by rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly had been received from the following 14 Member States: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lebanon, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, United States of America, Viet Nam and Yemen.

5. As noted in Paragraph 4 of the memorandum, as orally updated by the Legal Counsel, information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly had been communicated to the Secretary-General, by means of a cable from the Minister for Foreign Affairs or by means of a letter or note verbale from the Permanent Mission concerned, by the following six Member States: El Salvador, Liberia, Namibia, Peru, Qatar and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

6. The Chairman proposed that the Committee accept the credentials of representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Secretary-General's memorandum, on the understanding that formal credentials for representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraph 4 of the memorandum would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible. The following draft resolution was proposed by the Chairman for adoption by the Committee:

"*The Credentials Committee,*

"*Having examined* the credentials of the representatives to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 14 December 1990,

"*Accepts* the credentials of the representatives of the Member States concerned."

7. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

8. The Chairman proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the approval of the report of the Committee (see para. 10 below). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

9. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

10. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.43

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe: amendment to the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee in document A/45/674

[*Original: English*]
[*19 December 1990*]

At the end of the draft resolution, contained in paragraph 10 of document A/45/674, after the words "the Credentials Committee", add the following phrase:

> ", on the understanding that the credentials of the delegations of Israel do not relate to or cover the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, namely, Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Syrian Arab Golan".

DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 18 September 1990, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following nine States members of the Credentials Committee: Botswana, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ireland, Jamaica, Nepal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 21 December 1990, the General Assembly decided to retain item 3(*b*) on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/455[1]). The Assembly did not discuss the item again at that session.

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/672 and Corr.1 and Add.1-2	Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the representatives of the following countries to the Secretary-General: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Gambia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen and from the Observer of Palestine	
A/45/688	Letter dated 1 November 1990 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	
A/45/708	Letter dated 2 November 1990 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	
A/45/717	Letter dated 12 November 1990 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/45/891	Note verbale dated 18 December 1990 from the Mission of Iraq to the Secretary-General	
A/45/891/Add.1	Note verbale dated 24 December 1990 from the Mission of Iraq to the Secretary-General	
A/45/909-S/22036	Letter dated 26 December 1990 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/45/912	Letter dated 2 January 1991 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	
A/45/914	Letter dated 7 January 1991 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/45/915-S/22049	Letter dated 7 January 1991 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	
A/45/916	Letter dated 7 January 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/45/918	Letter dated 9 January 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	
A/45/919-S/22055	Letter dated 8 January 1991 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General	
A/45/920	Letter dated 9 January 1991 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General	
A/45/921	Letter dated 9 January 1991 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General	
A/45/944	Note verbale dated 24 January 1991 from the Mission of Iraq to the Secretary-General	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 7

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 7: Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations*

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 47th meeting.

DOCUMENT A/45/501

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 September 1990]

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and with the consent of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to notify the General Assembly of matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Security Council and of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal.

2. The matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that have been discussed during the period since the notification to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly[1] are as follows:

1. The situation in the Middle East.
2. The situation between Iran and Iraq.
3. The situation in Namibia.
4. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.
5. Central America: efforts towards peace.
6. Letter dated 27 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
   Letter dated 28 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
7. The situation in Cyprus.
8. The situation in Panama.
9. The situation relating to Afghanistan.
10. Letter dated 3 January 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council. The Council concluded its consideration of this item on 17 January 1990.
11. Letter dated [illegible] February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
12. United Nations peace-keeping operations.
13. The situation concerning Western Sahara.
14. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

3. During the same period, the Security Council has not discussed the following matters of which it remains seized:

1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council.
2. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations.
3. The Egyptian question.
4. The Palestine question.
5. The India-Pakistan question.
6. The Czechoslovak question.
7. The Hyderabad question.
8. Identical notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General.
9. International control of atomic energy.
10. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa).
11. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China.
12. Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons.
13. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare.
14. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
15. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister for External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council.
16. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
17. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China; letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China.
18. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, documents A/44/528 and Add.1.

the Suez Canal, which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888.

19. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations.
20. The situation in Hungary.
21. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria.
22. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.
23. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.
24. Complaint of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 18 April 1958 entitled: "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union".
25. Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted on 4 September 1959 by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations.
26. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council.
27. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
28. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
29. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
30. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
31. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba.
32. Letter dated 26 May 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia.
33. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.
34. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
35. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
36. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council.
37. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen.
38. Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration.
39. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.
40. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council.
41. Letter dated 1 April 1964 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yemen, Chargé d'affaires a.i., addressed to the President of the Security Council.
42. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia.
43. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
44. Letters dated 5 and 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council.
45. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council.
46. Letter dated 1 December 1964 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia.
47. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.
48. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
49. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
50. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council.
51. Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
52. Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative a.i. of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council.
53. Letter dated 12 June 1968 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
54. Letter dated 21 August 1968 from the representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
55. Complaint by Zambia.
56. Complaint by Guinea.
57. The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft.
58. The situation in the India/Pakistan sub-continent.
59. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
60. Consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of its relevant resolutions.
61. Consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the Charter.
62. Complaint by Cuba.
63. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran.
64. Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa.
65. The situation in Timor.

66. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.

67. The situation in the Comoros.

68. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976.

69. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories.

70. Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.

71. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

72. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the *apartheid* régime in Soweto and other areas.

73. Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the "act of aggression" by Israel against the Republic of Uganda.

74. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa.

75. Complaint by Greece against Turkey.

76. Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa.

77. Complaint by Benin.

78. The question of South Africa.

79. Complaint by Angola against South Africa.

80. Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council.

81. The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security. [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council].

82. Letters dated 13 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

83. Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

84. Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

85. Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

86. Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

87. Complaint by Iraq.

88. Complaint by Seychelles.

89. Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

90. Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

91. Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad addressed to the President of the Security Council.

92. Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).

93. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

94. Letter dated 16 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

95. Letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.

96. Letter dated 5 May 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.

97. Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

98. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

99. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

    Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

100. Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.

101. The situation in Grenada.

102. Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

103. Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

104. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

105. Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

106. Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council.

107. Letter dated 4 September 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

108. Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

109. Letter dated 9 November 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

110. Letter dated 28 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

111. Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

112. Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

113. Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

114. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

115. Letter dated 6 December 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

116. Letter dated 16 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

117. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

118. The situation in southern Africa.

119. Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

120. Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

121. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

122. Letter dated 27 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

123. Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

124. Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

125. Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

126. Letter dated 9 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

127. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

128. Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

129. Letter dated 17 March 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

130. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

131. Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

132. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain addressed to the President of the Security Council.

133. Letter dated 25 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

134. The question of hostage-taking and abduction.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 27 November 1990, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/45/501) (see decision 45/411[2]).

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[2] *Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Official Records

Agenda item 8

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 8: Adoption of the agenda and organization of work:* reports of the General Committee

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* For the record of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, General Committee*, 1st to 4th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 2nd, 3rd, 13th, 30th, 36th, 37th, 65th, 71st, 73rd, 75th and 77th to 81st meetings.

DOCUMENT A/45/150**

Provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session

[*Original: English*]
[*20 July 1990*]

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Nigeria (rule 30 of the rules of procedure).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (rule 62).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly (rule 28):
   (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee (decision 44/301 of 19 September 1989);
   (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee (resolutions 44/5 A of 17 October 1989 and 44/5 B of 11 December 1989).
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (rule 31; decision 44/302 of 19 September 1989).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (rule 31; decision 44/303 of 19 September 1989).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (rule 31; decision 44/304 of 19 September 1989).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (rule 49; decision 44/409 of 13 November 1989).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (rule 21; decisions 44/401 of 22 September and 8 December 1989 and 44/402 of 22 September, 5 and 17 October, 9 and 20 November and 8 and 28 December 1989).
9. General debate.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (rules 13 (*a*) and 48; decision 44/404 of 17 October 1989).
11. Report of the Security Council (rule 13 (*b*); decision 44/424 of 11 December 1989).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (rule 13 (*b*); General Assembly resolutions 40/171 of 17 December 1985, 43/140, 43/150, 43/152 and 43/156 of 8 December 1988, 43/179 of 20 December 1988, 44/149 to 44/166 of 15 December 1989, 44/233 and 44/235 to 44/238 of 22 December 1989 and decisions 43/427 of 8 December 1988, 43/433 of 20 December 1988 and 44/435 of 15 December 1989; and Council resolutions 1988/74 of 29 July 1988 and 1989/86 and 1989/96 of 26 July 1989 and decision 1982/112 of 26 April 1982).
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (rule 13 (*b*); decision 44/405 of 1 November 1989).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (rule 13 (*b*); resolution 44/13 of 25 October 1989).
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
   (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (rule 142; decision 44/306 of 18 October 1989);
   (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (rule 145; decision 44/308 of 1 November 1989);

** Incorporating document A/45/150/Corr.1.

(*c*) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (rule 152; decision 42/308 of 11 November 1987).

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:

(*a*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council (resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and decision 44/310 of 8 November 1989);

(*b*) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 44/311 of 8 November 1989).

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appoointments:

(*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (rule 155; decisions 44/305 A of 29 September 1989 and 44/305 B of 19 December 1989);

(*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions (rule 158; decision 44/316 of 19 December 1989);

(*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors (resolution 74 (I) of 7 December 1946 and decision 44/317 of 19 December 1989);

(*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee (resolution 155 (II) of 15 November 1947 and decision 44/318 of 19 December 1989);

(*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (resolution 351 A (IV) of 24 November 1949 and decision 44/319 of 19 December 1989);

(*f*) International Civil Service Commission (resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974 and decision 44/320 of 19 December 1989):

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission;

(ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission;

(*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences (resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988 and decision 44/314 of 15 December 1989);

(*h*) Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee [sub-item requested by the Secretary-General (A/45/142)];

(*i*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and decision 43/311 of 17 November 1988).[1]

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolutions 44/83 to 44/102 of 11 December 1989 and decisions 44/406 of 1 November 1989 and 44/425 to 44/429 of 11 December 1989).

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (rule 136).

20. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (resolution 43/1 of 17 October 1988).

21. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (resolution 43/4 of 17 October 1988).

22. Implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace (resolution 43/22 of 11 November 1988).

23. Question of Palestine (resolutions 44/2 of 6 October 1989 and 44/41 A to C and 44/42 of 6 December 1989).

24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (resolution 44/4 of 17 October 1989).

25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (resolution 44/7 of 17 October 1989).

26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 44/8 of 18 October 1989).

27. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (resolution 44/9 of 18 October 1989).

28. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (resolutions 44/10 of 23 October 1989 and 44/240 of 29 December 1989).

29. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (resolution 44/15 of 1 November 1989).

30. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (resolution 44/17 of 1 November 1989).

31. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic (resolution 44/20 of 14 November 1989).

32. The situation in Kampuchea (resolution 44/22 of 16 November 1989).

33. Law of the sea (resolution 44/26 of 20 November 1989).

34. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (resolutions 44/27 A to L of 22 November 1989 and decision 44/407 of 7 November 1989).

35. The situation in the Middle East (resolutions 44/40 A to C of 4 December 1989).

36. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance (resolution 44/43 of 7 December 1989).

37. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (decision 44/406 of 1 November 1989).

38. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (decision 44/416 of 7 December 1989).

39. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present

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[1] The inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session was subject to any further action that the General Assembly might take on it at its forty-fourth session (see decisions 44/470 to 44/472).

United States Administration in April 1986 (decision 44/417 of 7 December 1989).

40. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (decision 44/458 of 22 December 1989).

41. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (decision 44/459 of 22 December 1989).

42. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (decision 44/460 of 22 December 1989).

43. Question of Namibia.[1]

44. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.[1]

45. Question of Cyprus.[1]

46. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.[1]

47. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (resolution 44/104 of 15 December 1989).

48. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions (resolution 44/105 of 15 December 1989).

49. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (resolution 44/106 of 15 December 1989).

50. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolution 44/107 of 15 December 1989).

51. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989).

52. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (resolution 44/109 of 15 December 1989).

53. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 44/110 of 15 December 1989).

54. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 44/111 of 15 December 1989).

55. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (resolution 44/112 of 15 December 1989).

56. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolutions 44/113 A and B of 15 December 1989).

57. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (resolutions 44/115 A to C of 15 December 1989).

58. General and complete disarmament (resolutions 42/38 C of 30 November 1987, 43/75 N of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 A to U of 15 December 1989 and decision 44/432 of 15 December 1989):
    (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests (resolution 42/38 C);
    (*b*) Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons (resolution 43/75 N);
    (*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons (resolutions 44/116 A and T);
    (*d*) Conventional disarmament (resolutions 44/116 C and F);
    (*e*) Nuclear disarmament (resolution 44/116 D);
    (*f*) Objective information on military matters (resolution 44/116 E);
    (*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes (resolution 44/116 H);
    (*h*) Relationship between disarmament and development (resolution 44/116 L);
    (*i*) Naval armaments and disarmament (resolution 44/116 M);
    (*j*) International arms transfers (resolution 44/116 N);
    (*k*) Defensive security concepts and policies (resolution 44/116 P);
    (*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament (resolution 44/116 Q);
    (*m*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes (resolution 44/116 R);
    (*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale (resolution 44/116 S).

59. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolutions 44/117 A to F of 15 December 1989):
    (*a*) World Disarmament Campaign (resolution 44/117 A);
    (*b*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 44/117 C);
    (*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze (resolution 44/117 D);
    (*d*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (resolution 44/117 E);
    (*e*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (resolution 44/117 F).

60. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (resolution 44/118 A of 15 December 1989).

61. Science and technology for disarmament (resolution 44/118 B of 15 December 1989).

62. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 40/152 L of 16 December 1985, 43/78 H of 7 December 1988 and 44/119 A to H of 15 December 1989):

  - (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 44/119 C);
  - (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 44/119 D);
  - (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements (resolution 36/92 H);
  - (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (resolution 38/183 O);
  - (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (resolution 39/148 H);
  - (*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade (resolution 40/152 L);
  - (*g*) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures (resolution 43/78 H);
  - (*h*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war (resolution 44/119 B);
  - (*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament (resolution 44/119 E);
  - (*j*) Prevention of nuclear war (resolution 44/119 E);
  - (*k*) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade (resolution 44/119 H).

63. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (resolution 44/120 of 15 December 1989).
64. Israeli nuclear armament (resolution 44/121 of 15 December 1989).
65. Education and information for disarmament (resolution 44/123 of 15 December 1989).
66. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (decision 44/430 of 15 December 1989).
67. Special sessions on disarmament (resolution 43/77 B of 7 December 1988).
68. Verification in all its aspects (resolution 43/81 B of 7 December 1988).
69. Question of Antarctica (resolutions 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989).
70. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 44/125 of 15 December 1989).
71. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 44/126 of 15 December 1989).
72. Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (resolution 42/91 of 7 December 1987).
73. Science and peace (resolution 43/61 of 6 December 1988).
74. Effects of atomic radiation (resolution 44/45 of 8 December 1989).
75. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (resolution 44/46 of 8 December 1989).
76. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolutions 44/47 A to K of 8 December 1989).
77. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (resolutions 44/48 A to G of 8 December 1989).
78. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989).
79. Questions relating to information (resolution 44/50 of 8 December 1989).
80. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (decision 44/419 of 8 December 1989).
81. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (decision 44/420 of 8 December 1989).
82. Development and international economic co-operation (resolutions 44/213, 44/225, 44/226, 44/229, 44/232 and 44/234 and decision 44/448 of 22 December 1989):
    - (*a*) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000) (resolution 43/182 of 20 December 1988);
    - (*b*) Trade and development (resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, 41/167 of 5 December 1986, 43/189 of 20 December 1988 and 44/216 to 44/218 of 22 December 1989);
    - (*c*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (resolutions 40/205 of 17 December 1985, 42/177 of 11 December 1987 and 44/220 of 22 December 1989);
    - (*d*) Food problems (General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/88 of 26 July 1989);
    - (*e*) New and renewable sources of energy (resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982);
    - (*f*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries (resolution 43/193 of 20 December 1988).
83. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 and decision 44/466 of 2 April 1990).
84. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (resolution 44/207 of 22 December 1989).
85. International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (resolutions 44/211 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989).
86. External debt crisis and development (resolution 44/205 and decision 44/445 of 22 December 1989).
87. Operational activities for development:
    - (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system (resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980,

   41/171 of 5 December 1986 and 44/208, 44/209 and 44/211 of 22 December 1989);
   (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
   (*c*) United Nations Population Fund (resolution 44/210 of 22 December 1989);
   (*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;
   (*e*) World Food Programme.

88. Training and research:
   (*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research (resolutions 1934 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 44/175 of 19 December 1989);
   (*b*) United Nations University (resolution 3081 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973).
89. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:
   (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51 of 26 July 1988);
   (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance (resolutions 43/208 and 43/211 of 20 December 1988, 44/12 of 24 October 1989 and 44/176 to 44/182 of 19 December 1989).
90. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola (resolution 44/168 of 15 December 1989).
91. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa (resolution 43/92 of 8 December 1988).
92. Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments (resolution 44/135 of 15 December 1989).
93. World social situation (resolutions 41/142 of 4 December 1986 and 44/54 to 44/57 of 8 December 1989).
94. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (resolutions 43/95 of 8 December 1988 and 44/68 and 44/69 of 8 December 1989).
95. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (resolutions 43/98 of 8 December 1988 and 44/70 of 8 December 1989).
96. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (resolutions 43/111 of 8 December 1988 and 44/132 to 44/134 of 15 December 1989).
97. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolutions 43/123 and 43/124 of 8 December 1988 and 44/61 to 44/63 of 8 December 1989).
98. New international humanitarian order (resolutions 43/129 to 43/131 of 8 December 1988).
99. Policies and programmes involving youth (resolutions 43/136 of 8 December 1988 and 44/59 of 8 December 1989).
100. Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989).
101. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 44/52 of 8 December 1989).
102. Question of aging (resolution 44/67 of 8 December 1989).
103. Crime prevention and criminal justice (resolution 44/72 of 8 December 1989).
104. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (resolution 44/73 of 8 December 1989).
105. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (resolutions 44/74 to 44/77 of 8 December 1989).
106. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (resolutions 44/79 to 44/81 of 8 December 1989).
107. International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989).
108. International Covenants on Human Rights (resolutions 44/129 and 44/130 of 15 December 1989).
109. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 44/131 of 15 December 1989).
110. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolutions 44/136 to 44/139 of 15 December 1989).
111. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (resolutions 44/140 to 44/142 and decision 44/434 of 15 December 1989).
112. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolutions 44/143 to 44/145 of 15 December 1989).
113. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (resolutions 44/146 and 44/147 of 15 December 1989).
114. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 44/83 of 11 December 1989).
115. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (resolution 44/84 and decision 44/425 of 11 December 1989).
116. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (resolution 44/85 of 11 December 1989).
117. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (resolution 44/86 of 11 December 1989).

118. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 44/87 of 11 December 1989).

119. Question of East Timor (decision 44/402 of 22 September 1989).

120. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (resolution 44/183 of 19 December 1989):
    - (*a*) United Nations;
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*c*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    - (*d*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    - (*e*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    - (*f*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    - (*g*) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    - (*h*) United Nations Population Fund;
    - (*i*) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.

121. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (resolutions 44/103 of 11 December 1989 and 44/200 A to C of 21 December 1989).

122. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (resolutions 44/193 A and B, 44/201 A and B, 44/202 A to C, 44/203 and 44/204 and decision 44/442 of 21 December 1989).

123. Programme planning (resolution 44/194 of 21 December 1989).

124. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (resolution 44/195 A of 21 December 1989).

125. Financial emergency of the United Nations (resolution 44/195 B of 21 December 1989).

126. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (decision 44/414 of 22 November 1989).

127. Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 44/184 of 19 December 1989).

128. Pattern of conferences (resolutions 44/196 A to C of 21 December 1989).

129. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (resolutions 44/197 A to C of 21 December 1989).

130. Personnel questions (resolutions 44/220 A of 21 December 1987, 43/224 D of 21 December 1988 and 44/185 A to D and 44/186 of 19 December 1989 and decisions 44/439 and 44/440 of 19 December 1989):
    - (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat (resolution 44/185 A);
    - (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (resolution 44/186 and decision 44/440);
    - (*c*) Other personnel questions.

131. United Nations common system (resolution 44/198 of 21 December 1989).

132. United Nations pension system (resolution 44/199 of 21 December 1989).

133. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (resolutions 44/187 and 44/188 of 21 December 1989):
    - (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (resolution 44/187);
    - (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (resolution 44/188).

134. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (resolution 44/189 of 21 December 1989).

135. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (resolution 44/190 of 21 December 1989).

136. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (resolution 44/191 of 21 December 1989).

137. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (resolution 44/44 of 7 December 1989).

138. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (resolutions 44/192 A to C of 21 December 1989).

139. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States (resolution 43/160 B of 9 December 1988).

140. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (resolution 43/161 of 9 December 1988).

141. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 43/167 of 9 December 1988).

142. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (resolutions 43/171 A and B of 9 December 1988).

143. United Nations Decade of International Law (resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989).

144. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (resolution 44/31 of 4 December 1989).

145. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (resolution 44/32 of 4 December 1989).

146. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-third session (resolution 44/33 of 4 December 1989).

147. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-second session (resolutions 44/35 and 44/39 of 4 December 1989).

148. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto (resolution 44/36 of 4 December 1989).

149. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role

of the Organization (resolution 44/37 of 4 December 1989).

150. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (resolution 44/38 of 4 December 1989).

151. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations [item proposed by Austria and Czechoslovakia (A/45/141)].

152. Conciliation rules of the United Nations [item proposed by Guatemala (A/45/143)].

DOCUMENT A/45/200

Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the forty-fifth session

[*Original: English*]
[*24 August 1990*]

1. Implementation of the commitments and policies for international development co-operation agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries [Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/54 of 24 July 1990].
2. Observer status for the International Committee of the Red Cross, in consideration of the special role and mandates conferred upon it by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 [item proposed by Algeria, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Uganda, Uruguay and Yugoslavia (A/45/191)].
3. Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace [item proposed by Costa Rica (A/45/192)].

DOCUMENT A/BUR/45/1

Organization of the forty-fifth session, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: memorandum by the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*12 September 1990*]

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to place before the General Committee, for its consideration, the following observations and proposals in connection with the report to be made to the General Assembly by the General Committee regarding the organization of the forty-fifth regular session, the adoption of the agenda and the allocation of items.

2. Over the years, the General Assembly has adopted a number of provisions aimed at rationalizing its procedures and organization. These provisions are reproduced in the annexes to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15, annexes I-VII). Although some of these provisions have already been implemented, many of them have not yet been or have been only partly implemented. Some of them have acquired an urgent character in view of the financial difficulties facing the United Nations and the efforts being undertaken in the process of renewal and reform of the Organization.

3. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the provisions reproduced in annexes V, VI and VII of its rules of procedure, in particular to those reproduced below under the relevant headings.

Organization of the session

General Committee

4. The Secretary-General wishes to draw to the General Committee's attention rule 40 of the rules of procedure, as well as General Assembly decision 34/401 (*ibid.*, annex VI, paras. 1 and 2) and Assembly resolution 39/88 B (*ibid.*, annex VII, para. 4).

Rationalization of work

5. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, whereby the Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations[2] should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations.

6. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to recommendations 2, 3 and 7 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts:[3]

(*a*) The relevant provisions of recommendation 2 read as follows:

> "The number of conferences and meetings can be significantly reduced and their duration shortened without affecting the substantive work of the Organization. To this end:
>
> ". . .
>
> "(*b*) The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should request their subsidiary bodies to review urgently their current agendas and schedules of

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[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49.*

[3] *Ibid.*, para. 21.

meetings in order to reduce substantially their number, frequency and duration. In this context, the move towards biennialization of conferences and meetings, which has been initiated particularly in the economic and social fields, should be vigorously pursued;

"(*c*) As there continues to be large differences between planned and actual utilization of available conference resources by numerous United Nations bodies, these bodies should be requested to provide a more realistic assessment of their needs. The Committee on Conferences should, in co-operation with the bodies concerned, ensure that wastage of conference-service resources be minimized through a reduction in the projections of the length and, where appropriate, the frequency of meetings of those bodies that have consistently utilized a lower level of resources than planned;";

(*b*) The relevant provisions of recommendation 3 read as follows:

"The procedures and methods of work of the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, particularly its Main Committees, should be streamlined and thereby made more effective. Many recommendations have been put forward to this effect. In this connection, the following points should be emphasized:

"(*a*) The high cost of holding meetings of the principal organs of the United Nations makes it imperative to utilize fully available services. The responsibility for this rests with the presiding officers of these organs, as well as the representatives of Member States;

"(*b*) The agenda of the General Assembly should be rationalized by grouping or merging, to the extent possible, related items and by setting an interval of two or more years for the discussion of certain items;

"(*c*) The possibility of holding the meetings of the Fourth Committee and the Special Political Committee in sequential order should be addressed;

"(*d*) The distribution of agenda items among the Main Committees of the General Assembly and between those Committees and the plenary meetings of the Assembly should be reviewed, in order to ensure the best possible use of the expertise of the Committees and of the time and resources available;

"(*e*) As a rule, the General Assembly should not create new subsidiary organs without discontinuing existing ones;";

(*c*) Recommendation 7 reads as follows:

"Since the cost of processing and distributing as official documents communications received from Member States is estimated at $2 million per biennium, Member States should co-operate in significantly curtailing this practice. The provisions of General Assembly decision 34/401 should be strictly adhered to."

Furthermore, in connection with recommendation 3 (*c*) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts (see para. (*b*) above), the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that, as at recent sessions, the holding of concurrent meetings of the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee should be avoided, to the extent possible and with the necessary flexibility, during the forty-fifth session.

7. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council and 1989/114 of 28 July 1989 on further measures for the implementation of Council resolution 1988/77 on the revitalization of the Council.

8. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the measures he has already undertaken in pursuance of the goal of renewal and reform as reflected in his progress report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213.[4] In this connection, the Secretary-General also wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the fact that measures introduced to reduce costs relating to overtime continue to be in effect. Therefore, the Committee may wish to remind Member States that, as a result of these curtailments, the Secretariat will not be able to provide all the services rendered prior to 1986.

Closing date of the session

9. In accordance with the provisions of rule 2 of the rules of procedure and in the light of the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly that the General Assembly should meet for a period of 13 weeks (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 4), the closing date of the forty-fifth session should be Tuesday, 18 December 1990. However, in view of the financial problems still being faced by the United Nations and in the context of the process of renewal and reform under way, and in the light of the practice at recent sessions, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that no closing date be decided upon at this time and that every effort be made to curtail to the maximum extent practicable the duration of the forty-fifth session.

Schedule of meetings

10. In the light of the practice at recent sessions, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that, as a cost-saving measure, morning meetings should start at 10 a.m. promptly for all plenary meetings and meetings of the Main Committees during the forty-fifth session.

11. In view of the practice at recent sessions, the General Committee may wish to recommend that, in order to avoid the late start of meetings and as a cost-saving measure, the General Assembly should waive the requirement of the presence of at least one third of the members to declare a plenary meeting open and permit the debate to proceed and one quarter of the members to declare a meeting of the Main Committee open and permit the debate to proceed. This recommendation would be made on the understanding that it does not involve any permanent change in the provisions of rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure pertaining to the opening of meetings.

12. Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that delegations should be reminded of the utmost importance of punctuality in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations.

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[4] A/42/234.

General debate

13. In accordance with recent practice, the Secretary-General suggests that the general debate should begin on Monday, 24 September, and end on Thursday, 11 October 1990.

14. The Secretary-General also suggests that the list of speakers in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 26 September, at 6 p.m.

15. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the decision taken by the Assembly at previous sessions, namely that the practice of expressing congratulations in the Assembly Hall after a speech had been delivered was prohibited.

Explanations of vote, right of reply and length of statements

16. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of its decision 34/401, which read as follows:

> "6. Explanations of vote should be limited to ten minutes.
>
> "7. When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee.
>
> "8. Delegations should exercise their right of reply at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled for that day and whenever such meetings are devoted to the consideration of the same item."

17. With a view to streamlining the procedures of the General Assembly and as another cost-saving measure, the General Committee, in connection with the length of statements, may wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly, as it did at recent sessions, to rules 72 and 114 of the rules of procedure and paragraph 22 of annex VI thereof for appropriate action in plenary meeting and the Main Committees.

Records of meetings

18. As at past sessions, verbatim records will continue to be provided, during the forty-fifth session, for the plenary meetings of the Assembly and meetings of the First Committee, and summary records will be provided to the General Committee, the Credentials Committee and the Main Committees of the Assembly. In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 108 (*b*)), the General Committee may wish to recommend that the Assembly should maintain for the forty-fifth session the practice whereby the Special Political Committee may obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof. These transcriptions, which would not be part of the official records of the Committee, would be provided as the required services became available. Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to draw the Assembly's attention to paragraphs 8 and 9 of its resolution 38/32 E of 25 November 1983, which read as follows:

> "8. *Decides* that the practice of reproducing statements *in extenso* as separate documents shall be discontinued for all its subsidiary organs that are entitled to summary records;
>
> "9. *Decides further* that any exceptions to this rule may be made by the body concerned only if the statements are to serve as bases for discussion and if, after hearing a statement of the relevant financial implications, the body decides that one or more statements *in extenso* may be included in the summary record, or reproduced as separate documents or as annexes to authorized documents;".

In this connection, the General Committee may also wish to recommend to the General Assembly that the practice not to reproduce *in extenso* statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the forty-fifth session.

Seating arrangements

19. In accordance with established practice, the Secretary-General has drawn lots for the purpose of choosing the Member State to occupy the first desk on the General Assembly floor from which the alphabetical seating order will begin. The name drawn was the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Consequently, the delegation of that country will sit at the first desk at the right of the President and the other countries will follow in the English alphabetical order. The same order will be observed in the Main Committees.

Concluding statements

20. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "17. To save time at the end of the session, the practice of making concluding statements in the General Assembly and its Main Committees should be dispensed with except for statements by the presiding officers."

Questions related to the programme budget

21. The Secretary-General would like to draw the attention of the General Committee to rule 153 of the rules of procedure which reads as follows:

> "No resolution involving expenditure shall be recommended by a committee for approval by the General Assembly unless it is accompanied by an estimate of expenditures prepared by the Secretary-General. No resolution in respect of which expenditures are anticipated by the Secretary-General shall be voted by the General Assembly until the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) has had an opportunity of stating the effect of the proposal upon the budget estimates of the United Nations."

In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 12 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "12. It is imperative that Main Committees should allow sufficient time for the preparation of the estimate of expenditures by the Secretariat and for its consideration by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee and that they should take this requirement into account when they adopt their programme of work."

Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to draw the attention of the Assembly to paragraph 6 of its resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980, which reads as follows:

> "6. *Decides* that all proposals affecting the schedule of conferences and meetings made at sessions of the General Assembly shall be reviewed by the Committee on Conferences when administrative implications are being considered under the requirements of rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly."

The General Committee may also wish to draw the Assembly's attention to regulation 4.9 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (resolution 37/234, annex), which reads as follows:

> "*Regulation 4.9*. No Council, Commission or other competent body shall take a decision involving either a change in the programme budget approved by the General Assembly or the possible requirement of expenditure unless it has received and taken account of a report from the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the proposal."

22. The General Committee may also wish to recall paragraph 13 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "13. Furthermore:
>
> "(*a*) A mandatory deadline, not later than 1 December, should be established for the submission to the Fifth Committee of all draft resolutions with financial implications;
>
> "(*b*) The Fifth Committee should, as a general practice, consider accepting without debate the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financial implications of draft resolutions up to a prescribed limit, namely, $25,000 on any one item;
>
> "(*c*) Firm deadlines should be set for the early submission of the reports of subsidiary bodies which require consideration by the Fifth Committee;
>
> "(*d*) A minimum period of 48 hours should be allowed between the submission and the voting of a proposal involving expenditure in order to allow the Secretary-General to prepare and present the related statement of administrative and financial implications."

If the General Committee decides to recommend the curtailment of the duration of the forty-fifth session, the mandatory deadline mentioned above should be adjusted accordingly.

Documentation

23. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "28. The General Assembly, including its Main Committees, should merely take note of those reports of the Secretary-General or subsidiary organs which do not require a decision by the Assembly and should neither debate nor adopt resolutions on them, unless specifically requested to do so by the Secretary-General or the organ concerned."

24. The Secretary-General feels obliged to emphasize once again that the provisions adopted by the General Assembly to control and limit documentation have not had as much effect as desired in decreasing the volume. In this connection, on the basis of previous related Assembly decisions, including the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts,[2] the General Committee may wish to examine this question in depth with a view to proposing the adoption of stricter measures by the Assembly.

Resolutions

25. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "32. Whenever possible, resolutions requesting the discussion of a question at a subsequent session should not call for the inclusion of a separate new item and such discussion should be held under the item under which the resolution was adopted."

26. The General Committee may also wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly to recommendation 3 (*f*) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts,[2] which reads as follows:

> "(*f*) Efforts should be made to reduce the number of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. Resolutions should request reports of the Secretary-General only in cases where that would be indispensable for facilitating the implementation of these resolutions or the continued examination of the question."

Special conferences

27. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences, adopted by the Assembly in paragraph (*b*) of its decision 34/405, which reads as follows:

> "(*b*) The Committee, taking into account difficulties encountered in ensuring adequate preparation of meetings, including timely distribution of documentation, as well as the ability of Member States to participate fully, recommends that the General Assembly should instruct the Main Committees to review the number of special conferences of the United Nations already proposed and scheduled in their respective fields of activity prior to deciding upon the scheduling of new and additional special conferences, thus bearing in mind the relevant portions of General Assembly resolution 33/55."

The General Committee may also wish to draw the Assembly's attention to recommendation 2 (*d*) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts,[2] which reads as follows:

> "(*d*) Until 1978, a number of resolutions had requested that only one major conference be scheduled annually. The decision of the General Assembly that no more than five special conferences should take place in a given year and that no more than one special conference should be convened at the same time should be strictly implemented."

28. In this connection, the General Committee may further wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the relevant provisions of recommendation 4 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts,[2] which reads as follows:

> "The existing principle that United Nations bodies should meet at their respective established headquarters, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, should be strictly enforced. When-

ever the Assembly accepts an invitation from the Government of a Member State to hold a conference or meeting away from established headquarters, the additional cost should be borne in full by that Government. The methods of budgeting these costs should be improved so as to ensure that all additional costs are accounted for."

Meetings of subsidiary organs

29. In accordance with paragraph 7 of section I of General Assembly resolution 40/243, no subsidiary organ of the Assembly should be permitted to meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly, unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly. In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to letters dated 30 August and 5 September 1990 (A/45/475 and Add.1) in which the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences informed the President of the General Assembly that, in view of special circumstances, the Committee had recommended that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to meet during the forty-fifth session:

(*a*) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

(*b*) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

(*c*) Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

(*d*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*e*) Special Committee against *Apartheid;*

(*f*) *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

(*g*) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

(*h*) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

Adoption of the agenda

30. All proposals for the inclusion of items in the agenda of the forty-fifth session have been communicated to Member States in the following documents:

(*a*) Provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session (A/45/150 and Corr.1);[5]

(*b*) Supplementary list (A/45/200);

(*c*) Request for the inclusion of an additional item (A/45/231).

The items proposed for inclusion are listed in the draft agenda, which appears in paragraph 32 below.

31. Bearing in mind the current financial crisis of the United Nations and the longer-term need to rationalize the General Assembly's procedures, and in view of the large number of items on the draft agenda, the Secretary-General wishes to recall the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly that Member States should examine the agenda with a view to eliminating items which have lost their urgency or relevance, are not ripe for consideration or could be dealt with and even disposed of equally well by subsidiary organs of the Assembly, and to referring specific items to other United Nations organs or to specialized agencies, taking into account the nature of the question (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, paras. 19 and 22; and *ibid.*, annex VII, paras. 1 and 2). The Secretary-General wishes also to recall subparagraph (*b*) of recommendation 3 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts,[2] quoted in paragraph 6 above, whereby the agenda of the Assembly should be rationalized by grouping or merging, to the extent possible, related items and by setting an interval of two or more years for the discussion of certain items. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to consider:

(*a*) The grouping of related items under a single heading;

(*b*) The staggering of items over two or more years.

32. Subject to the recommendations of the General Committee regarding paragraphs 30 and 31 above, the draft agenda of the forty-fifth session would consist of the following items:[6]

[*Same text as the provisional agenda in document A/45/150 above, with the exception of the items listed below.*]

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (P.17):
    (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
    (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
    (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
    (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
    (*f*) International Civil Service Commission:
        (i) Appointment of members of the Commission;
        (ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission;
    (*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;
    (*h*) Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
43. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (P.44).[7]
44. Question of Cyprus (P.45).[7]
45. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.46).[7]
46. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (P.47).
47. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions (P.48).
48. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (P.49).
49. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (P.50).
50. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (P.51).
51. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (P.52).

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[5] At the 96th plenary meeting of its forty-fourth session, on 11 September 1990, the General Assembly decided to delete items 43 (Question of Namibia) and sub-item 17 (*l*) (Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia).

[6] Abbreviations used in the present document:
(P.): item on the provisional agenda (A/45/150 and Corr.1);
(S.): item on the supplementary list (A/45/200);
(A.): additional item (A/45/231).

[7] The inclusion of this item in the draft agenda of the forty-fifth session was subject to any decision that the General Assembly might take at the last (100th) plenary meeting of its forty-fourth session, on 17 September 1990 (see decisions 45/470 to 45/472).

52. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (P.53).
53. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (P.54).
54. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (P.55).
55. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (P.56).
56. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (P.57).
57. General and complete disarmament (P.58):
    (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;
    (*b*) Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons;
    (*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
    (*d*) Conventional disarmament;
    (*e*) Nuclear disarmament;
    (*f*) Objective information on military matters;
    (*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
    (*h*) Relationship between disarmament and development;
    (*i*) Naval armaments and disarmament;
    (*j*) International arms transfers;
    (*k*) Defensive security concepts and policies;
    (*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;
    (*m*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;
    (*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale.
58. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (P.59):
    (*a*) World Disarmament Campaign;
    (*b*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
    (*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze;
    (*d*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
    (*e*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
59. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (P.60).
60. Science and technology for disarmament (P.61).
61. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.62):
    (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
    (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
    (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
    (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
    (*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
    (*g*) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures;
    (*h*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
    (*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;
    (*j*) Prevention of nuclear war;
    (*k*) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.
62. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (P.63).
63. Israeli nuclear armament (P.64).
64. Education and information for disarmament (P.65).
65. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (P.66).
66. Special sessions on disarmament (P.67).
67. Verification in all its aspects (P.68).
68. Question of Antarctica (P.69).
69. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (P.70).
70. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (P.71).
71. Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (P.72).
72. Science and peace (P.73).
73. Effects of atomic radiation (P.74).
74. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (P.75).
75. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (P.76).
76. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (P.77).
77. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (P.78).
78. Questions relating to information (P.79).
79. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (P.80).
80. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.81).
81. Development and international economic co-operation (P.82):
    (*a*) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);
    (*b*) Trade and development;
    (*c*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;
    (*d*) Food problems;
    (*e*) New and renewable sources of energy;
    (*f*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries.
82. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (P.83).
83. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (P.84).
84. International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (P.85).
85. External debt crisis and development (P.86).
86. Operational activities for development (P.87):
    (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*c*) United Nations Population Fund;
    (*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    (*e*) World Food Programme.
87. Training and research (P.88):
    (*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    (*b*) United Nations University.
88. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (P.89):
    (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;
    (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance.
89. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola (P.90).
90. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa (P.91).
91. Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments (P.92).
92. World social situation (P.93).
93. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (P.94).
94. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (P.95).
95. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (P.96).
96. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (P.97).

97. New international humanitarian order (P.98).
98. Policies and programmes involving youth (P.99).
99. Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (P.100).
100. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (P.101).
101. Question of aging (P.102).
102. Crime prevention and criminal justice (P.103).
103. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (P.104).
104. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (P.105).
105. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (P.106).
106. International Year of the Family (P.107).
107. International Covenants on Human Rights (P.108).
108. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (P.109).
109. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (P.110).
110. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P.111).
111. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (P.112).
112. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (P.113).
113. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.114).
114. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (P.115).[8]
115. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (P.116).
116. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (P.117).
117. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (P.118).
118. Question of East Timor (P.119).
119. Financing reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.120):
    (*a*) United Nations;
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*c*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    (*d*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    (*e*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    (*f*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    (*g*) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    (*h*) United Nations Population Fund;
    (*i*) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.
120. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (P.121).
121. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (P.122).
122. Programme planning (P.123).
123. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (P.124).
124. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.125).
125. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.126).
126. Joint Inspection Unit (P.127).
127. Pattern of conferences (P.128).
128. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (P.129).
129. Personnel questions (P.130):
    (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;
    (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
    (*c*) Other personnel questions.
130. United Nations common system (P.131).
131. United Nations pension system (P.132).
132. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.133):
    (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
    (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
133. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (P.134).
134. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (P.135).
135. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (P.136).
136. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (P.137).
137. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (P.138).
138. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States (P.139).
139. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (P.140).
140. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (P.141).
141. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (P.142).
142. United Nations Decade of International Law (P.143).
143. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P.144).
144. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (P.145).
145. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-third session (P.146).
146. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-second session (P.147).
147. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto (P.148).
148. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.149).
149. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.150).
150. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (P.151).
151. Conciliation rules of the United Nations (P.152).
152. Implementation of the commitments and policies for international development co-operation agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries (S.1).
153. Observer status for the International Committee of the Red Cross, in consideration of the special role and mandates conferred upon it by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (S.2)
154. Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace (S.3).
155. Ceremony for the presentation of the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by world leaders at the World Summit for Children (A.1).

Allocation of items

33. The allocation of items described in paragraph 45 below is based on the pattern adopted by the General As-

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[8] By its decision 44/469 of 11 September 1990, the General Assembly decided that the item should read as above.

sembly for those items in previous years. However, the Secretary-General trusts that delegations will consider allotting items in a manner which will best enhance the effectiveness and the impact of the Assembly's work. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "4. Substantive items should normally be discussed initially in a Main Committee and, therefore, items previously allocated to plenary meetings should henceforth be referred to a Main Committee unless there are compelling circumstances requiring their continued consideration in plenary meeting."

34. The following items of the draft agenda have not been considered previously by the General Assembly:

150. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (P.151).
151. Conciliation rules of the United Nations (P.152).
153. Observer status for the International Committee of the Red Cross, in consideration of the special role and mandates conferred upon it by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (S.2).
154. Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace (S.3).
155. Ceremony for the presentation of the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by world leaders at the World Summit for Children (A.1).

The sponsors of the requests for the inclusion of these items have suggested that they should be allocated as follows:

Item 150	Sixth Committee
Item 151	Sixth Committee
Item 153	Plenary meetings
Item 154	Plenary meetings
Item 155	Plenary meetings

35. In connection with item 12 of the draft agenda (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the Secretary-General proposes that, as in previous years, the various parts of the report[9] should be assigned to the Main Committees in accordance with their respective fields of competence or to plenary meetings, on the understanding that administrative, programme and budgetary aspects should be dealt with by the Fifth Committee. Bearing that consideration in mind, the Secretary-General recommends the following allocation for the various parts of the report:

Chapter I	Matters calling for action by the General Assembly or brought to its attention	Plenary meetings, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees
Chapter II	General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments	Second Committee
Chapter III	Questions considered directly in plenary meeting	
Section A	Implementation of the programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	Third Committee
Section B	Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council	Plenary meetings, Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Section C	Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories	Second Committee
Section D	International co-operation in the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant	First and Second Committees
Section E	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Third Committee
Section F	Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries	Second Committee
Chapter IV	Questions considered by the First (Economic) Committee	
Section A	Regional co-operation	Second Committee
Section B	Development and international economic co-operation	Second Committee
Section C	International co-operation in the field of informatics	Second Committee
Chapter V	Questions considered by the Second (Social) Committee	
Section A	Human rights questions	Third Committee
Section B	Advancement of women	Third Committee
Section C	Social development	Third Committee
Section D	Narcotic drugs	Third Committee
Chapter VI	Questions considered by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee	
Section A	Operational activities for development	Second Committee
Section B	Co-ordination questions	Second and Fifth Committees
Section C	Programme questions	Third and Fifth Committees
Section D	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Second and Fourth Committees
Section E	Disaster reduction and relief	Second Committee
Section F	Special economic and humanitarian assistance	Second and Third Committees
Chapter VII	Elections and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Council, confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions and nominations	Plenary meetings
Chapter VIII	Organizational and other matters	Plenary meetings, Second and Third Committees

36. With regard to item 18 of the draft agenda (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples), the General Committee may wish to consider referring to the Fourth Committee, as was done at previous sessions, chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples[10] relating to specific Territories; this would again enable the General Assembly to deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole. Furthermore, the Assembly, by its resolution 44/100 of 11 December 1989, decided, *inter alia*, to hold a commemorative plenary meeting in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the

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[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

[10] *Ibid., Supplement No. 23.*

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The General Committee may wish to recommend that the commemorative meeting should be held on Friday, 12 October, in the morning.

37. In connection with item 34 of the draft agenda (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa), the Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at previous sessions the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

38. With regard to item 37 of the draft agenda (Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)), the Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at previous sessions the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

39. With regard to item 44 of the draft agenda (Question of Cyprus), the General Committee will recall that at its forty-second session[11] the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that it would, when considering the item, invite the Special Political Committee to meet for the purpose of affording representatives of the Cypriot communities an opportunity to take the floor in the Committee in order to express their views, and that the Assembly would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

40. In connection with item 57 of the draft agenda (General and complete disarmament), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the fact that some portions of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1989,[12] which is to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, deal with the subject-matter of this item. The General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the report should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 57.

41. With regard to sub-item 86 (*a*) of the draft agenda (Operational activities of the United Nations system), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to resolution 44/209 of 22 December 1989, whereby the General Assembly decided "to observe, during its forty-fifth session, the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system in a manner befitting the role and achievements of such co-operation, and that Wednesday, 24 October 1990, United Nations Day, shall be the day for the commemoration of this anniversary".

42. In connection with item 104 of the draft agenda (Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000), the Secretary-General wishes to recall paragraph 16 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984 concerning the United Nations Development Fund for Women, which reads as follows:

> "16. Taking into account the advice of the Consultative Committee, the Administrator shall submit to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme an annual report on the operations, management and budget of the Fund. He shall submit a similar report to the General Assembly, to be referred to the Second Committee for consideration of its technical co-operation aspects and also to the Third Committee."

The General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the report should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 86 of the draft agenda (Operational activities for development).

43. With regard to item 120 of the draft agenda (Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations), the General Committee may wish to recommend that the item should as previously be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the report on the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields would be considered directly in plenary meeting and that such a decision would in no way prejudge the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

44. In connection with item 126 of the draft agenda (Joint Inspection Unit), the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly, as was done at previous sessions, that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

45. Subject to changes that may be made by the General Committee in the light of paragraphs 33 to 44 above, the allocation of the items of the draft agenda, as based on previous practice, would be the following:[6]

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Nigeria (P.1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (P.2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly (P.3):
    - (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
    - (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (P.4).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (P.5).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (P.6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (P.7).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (P.8).
9. General debate (P.9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (P.10).
11. Report of the Security Council (P.11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, III (section B), VII and VIII) (P.12).[13]

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[11] This item has not been discussed since the thirty-seventh session.

[12] See A/45/371.

[13] The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*)	Chapter I	Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees
(*b*)	Chapter III (section B)	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
(*c*)	Chapter VIII	Second and Third Committees

For further details, see para. 35 of the present document.

13. Report of the International Court of Justice (P.13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).[14]
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (P.15):
    (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
    (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
    (*c*) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (P.16):
    (*a*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
    (*b*) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (P.17):[15]
    (*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences.
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18).[16]
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (P.19).
20. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (P.20).
21. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (P.21).
22. Implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace (P.22).
23. Question of Palestine (P.23).
24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (P.24).
25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (P.25).
26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (P.26).
27. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (P.27).
28. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (P.28).
29. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (P.29).
30. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (P.30).
31. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic (P.31).
32. The situation in Kampuchea (P.32).
33. Law of the sea (P.33).
34. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.34).[17]
35. The situation in the Middle East (P.35).
36. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance (P.36).
37. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (P.37).[18]
38. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (P.38).
39. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (P.39).
40. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (P.40).
41. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (P.41).
42. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (P.42).
43. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (P.44).[7]
44. Question of Cyprus (P.45).[19]
45. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.46).[7]

First Committee

1. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (P.47).
2. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions (P.48).
3. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (P.49).
4. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (P.50).
5. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (P.51).
6. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (P.52).
7. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (P.53).
8. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (P.54).
9. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (P.55).
10. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (P.56).
11. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (P.57).
12. General and complete disarmament (P.58):[14]
    (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;
    (*b*) Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons;
    (*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
    (*d*) Conventional disarmament;
    (*e*) Nuclear disarmament;
    (*f*) Objective information on military matters;
    (*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
    (*h*) Relationship between disarmament and development;
    (*i*) Naval armaments and disarmament;
    (*j*) International arms transfers;
    (*k*) Defensive security concepts and policies;
    (*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;
    (*m*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;
    (*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale.
13. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (P.59):
    (*a*) World Disarmament Campaign;
    (*b*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
    (*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze;
    (*d*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
    (*e*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
14. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (P.60).
15. Science and technology for disarmament (P.61).
16. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.62):
    (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
    (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
    (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
    (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
    (*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
    (*g*) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures;
    (*h*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
    (*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

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[14] See para. 40 of the present document.

[15] For sub-items (*a*) to (*f*) and (*h*), see "Fifth Committee", item 21.

[16] See para. 36.

[17] See para. 37.

[18] See para. 38.

[19] See para. 39.

(*j*) Prevention of nuclear war;
(*k*) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.
17. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (P.63).
18. Israeli nuclear armament (P.64).
19. Education and information for disarmament (P.65).
20. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (P.66).
21. Special sessions on disarmament (P.67).
22. Verification in all its aspects (P.68).
23. Question of Antarctica (P.69).
24. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (P.70).
25. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (P.71).
26. Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (P.72).
27. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter III (section D)) (P.12).[20]

Special Political Committee

1. Science and peace (P.73).
2. Effects of atomic radiation (P.74).
3. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (P.75).
4. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (P.76).
5. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (P.77).
6. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (P.78).
7. Questions relating to information (P.79).
8. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (P.80).
9. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.81).

Second Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, II, III (sections B to D and F), IV, VI (sections A, B and D to F) and VIII) (P.12).[21]
2. Development and international economic co-operation (P.82):
    (*a*) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);
    (*b*) Trade and development;
    (*c*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;
    (*d*) Food problems;
    (*e*) New and renewable sources of energy;
    (*f*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries.
3. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (P.83).
4. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (P.84).
5. International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (P.85).
6. External debt crisis and development (P.86).
7. Operational activities for development (P.87):[22]
    (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;[23]
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*c*) United Nations Population Fund;
    (*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    (*e*) World Food Programme.
8. Training and research (P.88):
    (*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    (*b*) United Nations University.
9. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (P.89):
    (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;
    (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance.
10. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola (P.90).
11. Implementation of the commitments and policies for international development co-operation agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries (S.1).

Third Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, III (sections A, B and E), V, VI (sections C and F) and VIII) (P.12).[24]
2. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa (P.91).
3. Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments (P.92).
4. World social situation (P.93).
5. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (P.94).
6. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (P.95).
7. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (P.96).
8. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (P.97).
9. New international humanitarian order (P.98).
10. Policies and programmes involving youth (P.99).
11. Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (P.100).
12. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (P.101).
13. Question of aging (P.102).
14. Crime prevention and criminal justice (P.103).
15. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (P.104).
16. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (P.105).[22]
17. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (P.106).
18. International Year of the Family (P.107).
19. International Covenants on Human Rights (P.108).

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[20] Chapter III (section D) would be referred also to the Second Committee. For further details, see para. 35 of the present document.

[21] The chapters of the report listed below would also be considered in plenary meetings and/or referred to the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*)	Chapter I	Plenary meetings and Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees
(*b*)	Chapter III (section B)	Plenary meetings and Third and Fifth Committees
(*c*)	Chapter III (section D)	First Committee
(*d*)	Chapter VI (section B)	Fifth Committee
(*e*)	Chapter VI (section D)	Fourth Committee
(*f*)	Chapter VI (section F)	Third Committee
(*g*)	Chapter VIII	Plenary meetings and Third Committee

For further details, see para. 35 of the present document.

[22] See para. 42.

[23] See para. 41.

[24] The chapters of the report listed below would also be considered in plenary meetings and/or referred to the Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*)	Chapter I	Plenary meetings and Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees
(*b*)	Chapter III (section B)	Plenary meetings and Second and Fifth Committees
(*c*)	Chapter VI (section C)	Fifth Committee
(*d*)	Chapter VI (section F)	Second Committee
(*e*)	Chapter VIII	Plenary meetings and Second Committee

For further details, see para. 35 of the present document.

20. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (P.109).
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (P.110).
22. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P.111).
23. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (P.112).
24. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (P.113).

Fourth Committee

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.114).
2. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (P.115).[8]
3. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (P.116).
4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and VI (section D)) (P.12).[25]
5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (P.117).
6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (P.118).
7. Question of East Timor (P.119).
8. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18).[16]

Fifth Committee

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.120):
    - (*a*) United Nations;
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*c*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    - (*d*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    - (*e*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    - (*f*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    - (*g*) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    - (*h*) United Nations Population Fund;
    - (*i*) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.
2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (P.121).[26]
3. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (P.122).
4. Programme planning (P.123).
5. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (P.124).
6. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.125).
7. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.126).
8. Joint Inspection Unit (P.127).[27]
9. Pattern of conferences (P.128).
10. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (P.129).
11. Personnel questions (P.130):
    - (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;
    - (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
    - (*c*) Other personnel questions.
12. United Nations common system (P.131).
13. United Nations pension system (P.132).
14. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.133):
    - (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
    - (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
15. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (P.134).
16. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (P.135).
17. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (P.136).
18. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (P.137).
19. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (P.138).
20. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, III (section B) and VI (sections B and C)) (P.12).[28]
21. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (P.17):[29]
    - (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    - (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
    - (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
    - (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
    - (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
    - (*f*) International Civil Service Commission:
        - (i) Appointment of members of the Commission;
        - (ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission;
    - (*h*) Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.

Sixth Committee

1. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States (P.139).
2. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (P.140).
3. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (P.141).
4. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (P.142).
5. United Nations Decade of International Law (P.143).
6. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P.144).
7. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (P.145).
8. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-third session (P.146).
9. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-second session (P.147).

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[25] The chapters of the report listed below would also be considered in plenary meetings and/or referred to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees:

(*a*)	Chapter I..................	Plenary meetings and Second, Third and Fifth Committees
(*b*)	Chapter VI (section D).......	Second Committee

For further details, see para. 35 of the present document.

[26] See para. 43.

[27] See para. 44.

[28] The chapters of the report listed below would also be considered in plenary meetings and/or referred to the Second, Third and Fourth Committees, as follows:

(*a*)	Chapter I..................	Plenary meetings and Second, Third and Fourth Committees
(*b*)	Chapter III (section B).......	Plenary meetings and Second and Third Committees
(*c*)	Chapter VI (section B).......	Second Committee
(*d*)	Chapter VI (section C).......	Third Committee

For further details, see para. 35 of the present document.

[29] For sub-item (*g*), see "Plenary meetings", item 17.

10. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto (P.148).

11. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.149).

12. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.150).

DOCUMENT A/BUR/45/1/ADD.1

Organization of the forty-fifth session, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: addendum to the memorandum by the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*17 September 1990*]

The following should be added to the Secretary-General's memorandum in document A/BUR/45/1 above:

Paragraph 30

Item (*c*) *should read:*

(*c*) Requests for the inclusion of additional items (A/45/231 to A/45/233).

Paragraph 32

The last line of footnote 6 *should read:*

(A.): additional items (A/45/231 to A/45/233).

After item 155, the following items *should be inserted:*

156. Critical economic situation in Africa (A.2):
    (*a*) United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;
    (*b*) Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's Expert Group on African Commodity Problems;
    (*c*) African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation.

157. Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions (A.3).

Paragraph 34

After item 155, the following *should be inserted:*

157. Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions (A.3).

At the end of the paragraph, the following *should be inserted:*

Item 157 .... Plenary meetings

Paragraph 45

After item 45, the following item *should be inserted:*

46. Critical economic situation in Africa (A.2):
    (*a*) United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;
    (*b*) Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's Expert Group on African Commodity Problems;
    (*c*) African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation.

DOCUMENT A/45/250

First report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*19 September 1990*]

1. At its 1st meeting, on 19 September 1990, the General Committee considered the memorandum by the Secretary-General (documents A/BUR/45/1 and Add.1 above).

2. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General in paragraph 3 of his memorandum (see document A/BUR/45/1), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to the provisions reproduced in annexes V, VI and VII of its rules of procedure.

Organization of the session

General Committee

3. The General Committee took note of the General Assembly decisions relevant to its work which were brought to the Committee's attention by the Secretary-General in paragraph 4 of his memorandum (*ibid.*).

Rationalization of work

4. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 5 and 6), who referred to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, the General Committee draws the attention of the Assembly to recommendations 2, 3 and 7 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations.[2] Furthermore, in connection with recommendation 3 (*c*), the General Committee recommends to the Assembly that, as at recent sessions, the holding of concurrent meetings of the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee should be avoided, to the extent possible and with the necessary flexibility, during the forty-fifth session.

5. The General Committee took note of the information brought to its attention by the Secretary-General in his memorandum (*ibid.*, paras. 7 and 8) relating to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988, on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council, and 1989/114 of 28 July 1989, on further measures for the implementation of Council resolution 1988/77 on the revitalization of the Council, and to the measures he has already undertaken in pursuance of the goal of renewal and reform as reflected in his progress report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213.[4]

Closing date of the session

6. In accordance with the provisions of rule 2 of the rules of procedure and in the light of the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, the Assembly should meet for a period of 13 weeks (*ibid.*, para. 9). However, in the context of the process of renewal and reform under way and in the light of the practice at recent sessions, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the forty-fifth session should recess on 18 December 1990 and close on 16 September 1991.

Schedule of meetings

7. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 10), the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that, as a cost-saving measure, morning meetings should start at 10 a.m. promptly for all plenary meetings and meetings of the Main Committee during the forty-fifth session.

8. Also at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 11), the General Committee recommends that, in order to avoid the late start of meetings and as a cost-saving measure, the Assembly should waive the requirement of the presence of at least one third of the members to declare a plenary meeting open and permit the debate to proceed and one quarter of the members to declare a meeting of the Main Committee open and permit the debate to proceed. This recommendation would be made on the understanding that it would not involve any permanent change in the relevant provisions of rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure pertaining to the opening of meetings.

9. In this connection, the General Committee also recommends to the Assembly that delegations should be reminded of the utmost importance of punctuality in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations.

General debate

10. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 13 and 14), the General Committee recommends that:

(*a*) The general debate should begin on Monday, 24 September and end by Thursday, 11 October 1990;

(*b*) The list of speakers in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 26 September, at 6 p.m.

11. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 15), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to the decision taken by the Assembly at previous sessions, namely that the practice of expressing congratulations in the Assembly Hall after a speech had been delivered was prohibited. In this connection, the General Committee recommends to the Assembly that speakers in the general debate, after delivering their statements, should leave the Assembly Hall through room GA-200 at the rear of the podium before returning to their seats.

Explanations of vote, right of reply and length of statements

12. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 16), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of its decision 34/401.

13. Furthermore, in connection with the length of statements, with a view to streamlining the procedures of the General Assembly and as a cost-saving measure, the General Committee draws the attention of the Assembly, as it did at recent sessions, to rules 72 and 114 of the rules of procedure and paragraph 22 of annex VI thereof for appropriate action in plenary meeting and the Main Committees.

Records of meetings

14. As at past sessions (*ibid.*, para. 18), verbatim records will continue to be provided during the forty-fifth session for the plenary meetings of the Assembly and meetings of the First Committee, and summary records will be provided to the General Committee, the Credentials Committee and the other Main Committees of the Assembly. In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 108 (*b*)), the General Committee recommends that the Assembly should maintain for the forty-fifth session the practice whereby the Special Political Committee may obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof. These transcriptions, which would not be part of the official records of the Committee, would be provided as the required services became available. Furthermore, the General Committee wishes to draw the Assembly's attention to paragraphs 8 and 9 of its resolution 38/32 E of 25 November 1983. In this connection, the General Committee also recommends to the Assembly that the practice not to reproduce *in extenso* statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the forty-fifth session.

Concluding statements

15. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (document A/BUR/45/1, para. 20), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of its decision 34/401.

Questions related to the programme budget

16. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 21 and 22), who referred to rule 153 of the rules of procedure, the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 12 and 13 of its decision 34/401 and to paragraph 6 of its resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980.

17. Also at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 21), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to regulation 4.9 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, which appear in the annex to Assembly resolution 37/234.

Documentation

18. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 23), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of its decision 34/401.

19. Furthermore, the General Committee took note of the proposal by the Secretary-General that the Committee should examine in depth the question of how to control and limit documentation (*ibid.*, para. 24).

Resolutions

20. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 25), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of its decision 34/401.

21. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 26 and 27), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 3 (*f*) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts.[2]

Special conferences

22. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 27), the General Committee draws the General Assem-

bly's attention to recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences, adopted by the Assembly in paragraph (*b*) of its decision 34/405. The General Committee also draws the Assembly's attention to recommendation 2 (*d*) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts.[2]

23. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 28), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to the relevant provisions of recommendation 4 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts.[2]

Meetings of subsidiary organs

24. The General Committee, in the light of recommendations submitted by the Committee on Conferences (A/45/475 and Add.1), recommends to the General Assembly that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to meet during the forty-fifth session:

[*See the list of organs in paragraph 29 of document A/BUR/45/1 above.*]

Adoption of the agenda

25. The General Committee considered the draft agenda of the forty-fifth session submitted by the Secretary-General in paragraph 32 of his memorandum (see documents A/BUR/45/1 and Add.1 above). All the items contained in the draft agenda formed part of the following documents:

(*a*) Provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session (A/45/150);

(*b*) Supplementary list (A/45/200);

(*c*) Requests for the inclusion of additional items (A/45/231 to A/45/233).

26. The General Committee took note of the suggestions of the Secretary-General (see document A/BUR/45/1, para. 31) regarding:

(*a*) The grouping of related items under a single heading;

(*b*) The staggering of items over two or more years.

27. In connection with item 32 of the draft agenda (The situation in Kampuchea), the General Committee decided to recommend that the wording of the item should be amended to read "The situation in Cambodia".

28. With regard to item 36 of the draft agenda (Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance), the General Committee decided to recommend that the consideration of the item should be deferred.

29. In connection with item 79 of the draft agenda (Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India), the General Committee decided to recommend that the consideration of the item should be deferred to the forty-sixth session and that the item should be included in the provisional agenda of that session.

30. With regard to item 118 of the draft agenda (Question of East Timor), the General Committee decided to recommend that the consideration of the item should be deferred to the forty-sixth session and that the item should be included in the provisional agenda of that session.

31. In connection with item 141 of the draft agenda (Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States), the General Committee decided to recommend that the consideration of the item should be deferred to the forty-sixth session and that the item should be included in the provisional agenda of that session.

32. With regard to item 157 of the draft agenda (Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions), the General Committee decided to recommend that the wording of the item should be amended to read "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations".

33. Taking into account paragraphs 25 to 32 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following agenda:[6]

[*Same text as the draft agenda contained in paragraph 32 of document A/BUR/45/1 above, with the exception of the items listed below.*]

32. The situation in Cambodia (P.32).[30]
36. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (P.37).
37. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (P.38).
38. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (P.39).
39. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (P.40).
40. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (P.41).
41. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (P.42).
42. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (P.44).
43. Question of Cyprus (P.45).
44. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.46).
45. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (P.47).
46. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions (P.48).
47. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (P.49).
48. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (P.50).
49. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (P.51).
50. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (P.52).
51. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (P.53).
52. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (P.54).
53. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (P.55).
54. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (P.56).
55. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (P.57).
56. General and complete disarmament (P.58):
    (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;
    (*b*) Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons;
    (*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
    (*d*) Conventional disarmament;
    (*e*) Nuclear disarmament;
    (*f*) Objective information on military matters;
    (*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

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[30] See para. 27 of the present document.

- (*h*) Relationship between disarmament and development;
- (*i*) Naval armaments and disarmament;
- (*j*) International arms transfers;
- (*k*) Defensive security concepts and policies;
- (*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;
- (*m*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;
- (*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale.

57. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (P.59):
    - (*a*) World Disarmament Campaign;
    - (*b*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
    - (*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze;
    - (*d*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
    - (*e*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
58. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (P.60).
59. Science and technology for disarmament (P.61).
60. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.62):
    - (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
    - (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    - (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
    - (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
    - (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
    - (*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
    - (*g*) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures;
    - (*h*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
    - (*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;
    - (*j*) Prevention of nuclear war;
    - (*k*) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.
61. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (P.63).
62. Israeli nuclear armament (P.64).
63. Education and information for disarmament (P.65).
64. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (P.66).
65. Special sessions on disarmament (P.67).
66. Verification in all its aspects (P.68).
67. Question of Antarctica (P.69).
68. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (P.70).
69. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (P.71).
70. Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (P.72).
71. Science and peace (P.73).
72. Effects of atomic radiation (P.74).
73. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (P.75).
74. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (P.76).
75. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (P.77).
76. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (P.78).
77. Questions relating to information (P.79).
78. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.81).
79. Development and international economic co-operation (P.82):
    - (*a*) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);
    - (*b*) Trade and development;
    - (*c*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;
    - (*d*) Food problems;
    - (*e*) New and renewable sources of energy;
    - (*f*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries.
80. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (P.83).
81. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (P.84).
82. International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (P.85).
83. External debt crisis and development (P.86).
84. Operational activities for development (P.87):
    - (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*c*) United Nations Population Fund;
    - (*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    - (*e*) World Food Programme.
85. Training and research (P.88):
    - (*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    - (*b*) United Nations University.
86. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (P.89):
    - (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;
    - (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance.
87. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola (P.90).
88. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa (P.91).
89. Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments (P.92).
90. World social situation (P.93).
91. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (P.94).
92. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (P.95).
93. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (P.96).
94. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (P.97).
95. New international humanitarian order (P.98).
96. Policies and programmes involving youth (P.99).
97. Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (P.100).
98. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (P.101).
99. Question of aging (P.102).
100. Crime prevention and criminal justice (P.103).
101. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (P.104).
102. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (P.105).
103. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (P.106).
104. International Year of the Family (P.107).
105. International Covenants on Human Rights (P.108).
106. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (P.109).
107. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (P.110).
108. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P.111).

109. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (P.112).

110. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (P.113).

111. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.114).

112. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (P.115).[8]

113. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (P.116).

114. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (P.117).

115. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (P.118).

116. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.120):
    (*a*) United Nations;
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*c*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    (*d*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    (*e*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    (*f*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    (*g*) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    (*h*) United Nations Population Fund;
    (*i*) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.

117. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (P.121).

118. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (P.122).

119. Programme planning (P.123).

120. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (P.124).

121. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.125).

122. Administrative and budgetary co-operation of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.126).

123. Joint Inspection Unit (P.127).

124. Pattern of conferences (P.128).

125. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (P.129).

126. Personnel questions (P.130):
    (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;
    (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
    (*c*) Other personnel questions.

127. United Nations common system (P.131).

128. United Nations pension system (P.132).

129. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.133).
    (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
    (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

130. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (P.134).

131. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (P.135).

132. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (P.136).

133. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (P.137).

134. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (P.138).

135. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States (P.139).

136. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (P.140).

137. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (P.141).

138. United Nations Decade of International Law (P.143).

139. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P.144).

140. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (P.145).

141. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-third session (P.146).

142. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-second session (P.147).

143. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto (P.148).

144. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.149).

145. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.150).

146. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (P.151).

147. Conciliation rules of the United Nations (P.152).

148. Implementation of the commitments and policies for international development co-operation agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries (S.1).

149. Observer status for the International Committee of the Red Cross, in consideration of the special role and mandates conferred upon it by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (S.2).

150. Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace (S.3).

151. Ceremony for the presentation of the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by world leaders at the World Summit for Children (A.1).

152. Critical economic situation in Africa (A.2):
    (*a*) United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;
    (*b*) Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's Expert Group on African Commodity Problems;
    (*c*) African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation.

153. Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations (A.3).[31]

Allocation of items

34. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General in his memorandum (see documents A/BUR/45/1 and Add.1 above, para. 33), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of its decision 34/401.

35. Taking into account the recommendations contained in paragraphs 25 to 33 above regarding the inclusion of items in the agenda, the General Committee approved the allocation of items contained in the Secretary-General's memorandum (*ibid.*, para. 45), with the following modifications:

(a) *Plenary meetings*

(i) *Item 18* (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples). The General Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should refer to the Fourth Committee chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples[10] relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole. Furthermore, the General Committee decided to recommend to the Assembly that, in the light of Assembly resolution 44/100 of 11 December 1989, a commemorative plenary meeting in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration should be held on Thursday, 11 October, in the morning.

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[31] See para. 32 of the present document.

(ii) *Item 34* (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

(iii) *Item 36* (Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

(iv) *Item 43* (Question of Cyprus). The General Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly allocate the item at an appropriate time during the session.

(v) *Item 149* (Observer status for the International Committee of the Red Cross, in consideration of the special role and mandates conferred upon it by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(vi) *Item 150* (Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(vii) *Item 151* (Ceremony for the presentation of the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by world leaders at the World Summit for Children). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting and that the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s should be presented to the Assembly at a ceremony on the morning of 1 October.

(viii) *Item 153* (Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting as a matter of priority.

(b) *First Committee*

Item 56 (General and complete disarmament). The General Committee decided to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1989,[12] which is to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 56.

(c) *Second Committee*

Item 84 (a) (Operational activities of the United Nations system). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that, in the light of Assembly resolution 44/209 of 22 December 1989, a plenary meeting should be held on Wednesday, 24 October, to observe the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system.

(d) *Third Committee*

Item 102 (Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 84.

(e) *Fifth Committee*

(i) *Item 117* (Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the report on the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields would be considered directly in plenary meeting and that such a decision should in no way prejudge the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

(ii) *Item 123* (Joint Inspection Unit). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

(f) *Sixth Committee*

(i) *Item 146* (Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Sixth Committee.

(ii) *Item 147* (Conciliation rules of the United Nations). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Sixth Committee.

36. Taking into account paragraphs 34 and 35 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following allocation of items:[6]

[*Same text as that in paragraph 45 of document A/BUR/45/1 above, with the exception of the items listed below.*]

Plenary meetings

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, III (section B), IV (section A), VII and VIII) (P.12).[32]

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[32] The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*)	Chapter I	Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees
(*b*)	Chapter III (section B)	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
(*c*)	Chapter IV (section A)	Second Committee
(*d*)	Chapter VIII	Second and Third Committees

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).[33]
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18).[34]
32. The situation in Cambodia (P.32).[30]
34. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.34).[35]
36. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (P.37).[36]
37. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (P.38).
38. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (P.39).
39. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (P.40).
40. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (P.41).
41. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (P.42).
42. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (P.44).
44. Observer status for the International Committee of the Red Cross, in consideration of the special role and mandates conferred upon it by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (S.2).[37]
45. Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace (S.3).[38]
46. Ceremony for the presentation of the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by world leaders at the World Summit for Children (A.1).[39]
47. Critical economic situation in Africa (A.2):
    (*a*) United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;
    (*b*) Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's Expert Group on African Commodity Problems;
    (*c*) African Charter for Population Participation in Development and Transformation.
48. Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations (A.3).[40]
49. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (P.121).[41]

First Committee

12. General and complete disarmament (P.58):[33]
    (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;
    (*b*) Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons;
    (*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
    (*d*) Conventional disarmament;
    (*e*) Nuclear disarmament;
    (*f*) Objective information on military matters;
    (*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
    (*h*) Relationship between disarmament and development;
    (*i*) Naval armaments and disarmament;
    (*j*) International arms transfers;
    (*k*) Defensive security concepts and policies;
    (*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;
    (*m*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;
    (*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale.

Special Political Committee

8. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.81).
9. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.34).[35]

Second Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, II, III (sections B to D and F), IV (sections A to C), VI (sections A, B and D to F) and VIII) (P.12).[42]
7. Operational activities for development (P.87):[43]
    (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;[44]
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*c*) United Nations Population Fund;
    (*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    (*e*) World Food Programme.

Third Committee

16. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (P.105).[43]

Fourth Committee

7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18).[34]
8. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (P.37).[36]

Fifth Committee

2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (P.121).[41]
8. Joint Inspection Unit (P.127).[45]

Sixth Committee

4. United Nations Decade of International Law (P.143).
5. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P.144).
6. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (P.145).
7. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-third session (P.146).
8. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-second session (P.147).
9. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto (P.148).
10. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.149).
11. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.150).
12. Additional Protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (P.151).[46]
13. Conciliation rules of the United Nations (P.152).[47]

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[33] See para. 35 (*b*) of the present document.
[34] See para. 35 (*a*) (i).
[35] See para. 35 (*a*) (ii).
[36] See para. 35 (*a*) (iii).
[37] See para. 35 (*a*) (v).
[38] See para. 35 (*a*) (vi).
[39] See para. 35 (*a*) (vii).
[40] See para. 35 (*a*) (viii). See also para. 32.
[41] See para. 35 (*e*) (i).

[42] The chapters of the report listed below would also be considered in plenary meetings and/or referred to the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*)	Chapter I....................	Plenary meetings and Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees
(*b*)	Chapter III (section B)........	Plenary meetings and Third and Fifth Committees
(*c*)	Chapter III (section D)........	First Committee
(*d*)	Chapter IV (section A)........	Plenary meetings
(*e*)	Chapter VI (section B)........	Fifth Committee
(*f*)	Chapter VI (section D)........	Fourth Committee
(*g*)	Chapter VI (section F)........	Third Committee
(*h*)	Chapter VIII.................	Plenary meetings and Third Committee

[43] See para. 35 (*d*).
[44] See para. 35 (*c*).
[45] See para. 35 (*e*) (ii).
[46] See para. 35 (*f*) (i).
[47] See para. 35 (*f*) (ii).

DOCUMENT A/45/250/ADD.1

Second report of the General Committee

[Original: English]
[28 September 1990]

1. At its 3rd meeting, on 28 September 1990, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Belize (A/45/234) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item, entitled "Technical assistance to Haiti". The representative of Belize, in presenting the item, revised the wording of the item to read as follows: "Electoral assistance to Haiti".

2. The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item, as revised:

(*a*) Should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) Should be considered directly in plenary meeting on a priority basis.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 2nd, 3rd, 36th and 37th plenary meetings, on 18 and 21 September and on 1 and 7 November 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences (see A/45/475 and Add.1-3) and of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/45/250, para. 24), decided to authorize certain subsidiary organs to hold meetings during the forty-fifth session (see decisions 45/403 A to D).[48]

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/45/250, paras. 3-24), adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-fifth session (see decision 45/401).[48]

At its 3rd and 13th plenary meetings, on 21 and 28 Septembe[illegible]0, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as [illegible] forth in its first (A/45/250, paras. 25-36) and second (A/45/250/Add.1, para. 2) reports, adopted the agenda (A/45/251 and Add.1-4) and the allocation of agenda items (A/45/252 and Add.1-4) for the forty-fifth session (see decision 45/402).[49]

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/45/250, paras. 28-31), decided:

(*a*) To defer consideration of the item entitled "Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance";

(*b*) To include in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session the following items entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India", "Question of East Timor" and "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" (see decision 45/402).[49]

At its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October 1990, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 81 of its rules of procedure, decided that the debate on sub-item (*c*) of agenda item 79 entitled "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries" should be held directly in plenary, on the understanding that appropriate action on the sub-item would be taken by the Second Committee (see decision 45/402).[49]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/45/235), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" (see decision 45/402).[49]

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1990, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/45/237), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session an additional sub-item entitled "Election of a member of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme" under item 16, entitled "Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs", to fill the vacancy caused by the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany (see decision 45/402).[49]

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[48] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

[49] *Ibid.* As the General Assembly later adopted decision 45/402 B, decision 45/402 should be considered as being decision 45/402 A.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/45/238), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session an additional sub-item entitled "Appointment of a member of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women" under item 17, entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs", to fill the vacancy caused by the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany (see decision 45/402).[49]

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 21 December 1990, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/45/239, para. 4), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, under item 16, an additional sub-item entitled "Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" and to amend the title of that item to read "Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections" (see decision 45/402).[49]

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 29 April 1991, the General Assembly decided to reopen the following agenda items:

Item 17 (*h*): Appointment of a member and an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;

Item 79 (*b*): Development and international economic cooperation: trade and development;

Item 118: Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

Item 126 (*c*): Personnel questions: other personnel questions.

The Assembly also decided to consider agenda item 79 (*b*) directly in plenary meeting and to allocate item 17 (*h*), item 126 (*c*) and item 118 to the Fifth Committee (see decision 45/402 B).[50]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/45/240, para. 1), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991): (*a*) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission; (*b*) Other activities", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee (see decision 45/402 B).[50]

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 13 May 1991, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/45/241, para. 1), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee (see decision 45/402 B).[50]

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 10 June 1991, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/45/242, para. 1), decided to include in the agenda of the forty-fifth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee (decision 45/402 C).[50]

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 21 June 1991, the General Assembly, at the request of Australia, Canada, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (see A/45/1023), decided to reopen agenda items 127, "United Nations common system", and 128, "United Nations pension system", and to allocate those items to the Fifth Committee (decision 45/402 D).[50]

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 28 June 1991, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/45/1030, para. 2), decided to reopen agenda item 131, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee (decision 45/402 E).[50]

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 27 August 1991, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/45/101/Add.2, para. 4), decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*a*) of agenda item 17, entitled "Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions", and that the appointments should be made directly in plenary meeting (decision 45/402 F).[50]

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 13 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 117, entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", and to consider it directly in plenary meeting (decision 45/402 G).[50]

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[50] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/50	Preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session	
A/45/100	Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session	
A/45/100/Add.1	Annotated agenda of the forty-fifth session	
A/45/141	Austria and Czechoslovakia: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 146
A/45/142 and Add.1	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of a sub-item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 17
A/45/143 and Corr.1	Guatemala: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 147
A/45/191 and Add.1	Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-fifth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 149
A/45/192	Costa Rica: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-fifth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 150
A/45/231	Canada, Egypt, Mali, Mexico, Pakistan and Sweden: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fifth session	
A/45/232	Niger: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fifth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 152
A/45/233	Kuwait: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fifth session	
A/45/234	Belize: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fifth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 154
A/45/235	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fifth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 155
A/45/236 and Corr.1	Iraq: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fifth session	
A/45/237	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item of item 16 in the agenda of the forty-fifth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 16
A/45/238	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item of item 17 in the agenda of the forty-fifth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 17
A/45/239	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item of item 16 in the agenda of the forty-fifth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 16
A/45/240 and Add.1	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fifth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 156
A/45/241 and Add.1	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fifth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 157
A/45/242 and Add.1	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fifth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 158
A/45/251 and Add.1 to 7	Agenda of the forty-fifth session	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, p. v.
A/45/252 and Add.1 to 7	Allocation of agenda items for the forty-fifth session	*Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49*, sect. I
A/45/475 and Add.1 to 3	Letters dated 30 August, 5 September, 18 October and 2 November 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/45/616	Letter dated 8 October 1990 from the Chairman of the Second Committee to the President of the General Assembly	
A/45/1023	Letter dated 13 June 1991 from the representative of the United States to the Secretary-General	
A/45/1030	Note by the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 12

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 12:* Report of the Economic and Social Council**

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, First Committee*, 50th meeting, and corrigendum; *ibid., Second Committee*, 2nd to 9th, 13th to 16th, 22nd, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 35th, 37th, 43rd, 44th, 46th, 48th, 49th and 51st to 55th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Third Committee*, 48th to 50th, 52nd to 60th, 62nd and 63rd meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fourth Committee*, 3rd and 7th to 15th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 42nd, 43rd and 48th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 44th, 69th, 71st and 72nd meetings.

** For the questions dealt with in the report and considered under other agenda items, see the annex fascicles for items 79 to 81, 84, 86, 89, 90, 93, 94, 98, 100 to 102, 105, 107, 108, 117 to 119 and 148.

For the questions considered in connection with the preceding report, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

NOTE

Allocation of the chapters (I-VIII) of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1990 (A/45/3/Rev.1)

PLENARY MEETINGS:

Chapters I, III (section B), IV (section A), VII and VIII (chapter I was also referred to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees; section B of chapter III was also referred to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees; section A of chapter IV was also referred to the Second Committee; and chapter VIII was also referred to the Second and Third Committees).

FIRST COMMITTEE:

Chapter III (section D) (chapter III was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees; section D of chapter III was also referred to the Second Committee).

SECOND COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, II, III (sections B to D and F), IV (sections A to C), VI (sections A, B and D to F) and VIII (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees; section B of chapter III was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Third and Fifth Committees; section D of chapter III was also referred to the First Committee; section A of chapter IV was also referred to plenary meetings; section B of chapter VI was also referred to the Fifth Committee; section D of chapter VI was also referred to the Fourth Committee; section F of chapter VI was also referred to the Third Committee; and chapter VIII was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Third Committee).

THIRD COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, III (sections A, B and E), V, VI (sections C and F) and VIII (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees; section B of chapter III was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second and Fifth Committees; section C of chapter VI was also referred to the Fifth Committee; section F of chapter VI was also referred to the Second Committee; chapter VIII was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second Committee).

FOURTH COMMITTEE:

Chapters I and VI (section D) (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees; section D of chapter VI was also referred to the Second Committee).

FIFTH COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, III (section B) and VI (sections B and C) (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fourth Committees; section B of chapter III was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second and Third Committees; section B of chapter VI was also referred to the Second Committee; section C of chapter VI was also referred to the Third Committee).

DOCUMENT A/45/793

Report of the First Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*6 December 1990*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, as item 12. The Assembly also decided to allocate chapter III, section D, "International co-operation in the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant" of the report to the First Committee and the Second Committee for consideration and report.

2. At its 50th meeting, on 30 November, the First Committee, on the basis of a proposal made by its Chairman, decided to take no action on the item, on the understanding that it would receive comprehensive consideration in the Second Committee.

DOCUMENTS A/45/848 AND ADD.1

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/45/848

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*14 December 1990*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, as item 12, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" and to allocate to the Second Committee, for consideration and report, chapters I, II, III (sections B to D and F), IV (sections A to C), VI (sections A, B and D to F) and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1990 (A/45/3/Rev.1).

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/212 of 19 December 1979, some of the questions dealt with in chapters and sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council allocated to the Second Committee were considered in relation to the relevant questions dealt with under agenda items 79, 80, 81, 84, 86 and 148, which were also allocated to it. In the context of item 12, the Second Committee considered the following questions:

(*a*) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

(*b*) Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

(*c*) Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

(*d*) World Decade for Cultural Development;

(*e*) International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade;

(*f*) National entrepreneurs in economic development;

(*g*) Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

(*h*) Assistance to the Palestinian people;

(*i*) Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS);

(*j*) United Nations Population Award;

(*k*) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system;

(*l*) International co-operation to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant;

(*m*) Inclusion of Liberia in the list of the least developed countries;

(*n*) Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its reconvened special session on the status of the negotiations on the code of conduct on transnational corporations.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 13th to 16th, 22nd, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 35th, 37th, 43rd, 44th, 46th, 48th, 49th and 51st to 55th meetings, on 16 to 18, 25 and 31 October, on 2, 6 to 8, 14, 19, 20, 26 and 28 November and on 5, 7, 10, 11 and 14 December 1990. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/45/SR.13-16, 22, 28, 29, 32, 35, 37, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49 and 51 to 55). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 2nd to 9th meetings, from 8 to 11 October (see A/C.2/45/SR.2-9). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item will be given in part II of the present report (A/45/848/Add.1).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. At the 13th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, the Associate Administrator for the United Nations Development Programme and the Director of the World Health Organization Office at New York made introductory statements.

6. At the 37th meeting, introductory statements were made by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Director of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction secretariat and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/45/L.3 and draft decision A/C.2/45/L.29

7. By its decision 43/433 of 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second

Committee, had decided to defer until its forty-fifth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" (see A/C.2/45/L.3).

8. At the 35th meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/45/L.29) submitted as a result of informal consultations held on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/45/L.3.

9. Before the Committee took action on the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Mauritania, as well as by the Secretary of the Committee.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/45/L.29 without a vote (see para. 68 below, draft decision I).

11. After the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of Italy, on behalf of the States members of the European Community.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.8 and L.65

12. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.8) entitled "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 32/158 of 19 December 1977, in which it adopted the report of the United Nations Water Conference and approved the Mar del Plata Action Plan[1] on drinking water supply and sanitation, and other agreements reached at the Conference, 35/18 of 10 November 1980, by which it proclaimed the period 1981-1990 as the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade, and 40/171 of 17 December 1985 containing a mid-term review of the Decade,

"*Bearing in mind* that the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held from 3 to 14 September 1990, and the World Summit for Children, held on 29 and 30 September 1990, among others, reaffirmed the goals and objectives of providing safe water and sanitation for all,

"*Deeply concerned* that, notwithstanding the achievements attained during the Decade, the current rate of progress remains slow, owing to economic problems facing developing countries, and would leave a very significant number of poor people in urban and rural areas without suitable services in water and sanitation by the year 2000,

"*Recognizing* that the 1990s will require an intensification of national efforts and international co-operation to provide adequate and safe drinking water and sanitation for all by the end of the century,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the achievements of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (A/45/327);

"2. *Welcomes* the New Delhi Statement (A/C.2/45/3, annex), adopted at the Global Consultation on Safe Water and Sanitation for the 1990s, held in New Delhi from 10 to 14 September 1990, hosted by the Government of India and organized by the United Nations Development Programme;

"3. *Endorses* the four guiding principles enunciated in the New Delhi Statement pertaining to the environment and health, people and institutions, community management, and finance and technology, and the actions recommended in those four guiding principles and the follow-up to the Statement;

"4. *Urges* Governments, in their efforts to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and in the New Delhi Statement, to stress the following important objectives:

"(*a*) To assign greater priority to the allocation of development financing to water supply and sanitation by seeking a better integration of the sector within the overall development planning process;

"(*b*) To implement programmes aimed at expanding service coverage within the framework of integrated water resources and environmental planning and management, in the context of sustainable national social and economic plans and urban and rural development policies;

"(*c*) To mobilize additional funds from existing and new sources, including Governments and donors;

"(*d*) To assess the current status of institutions with a view to strengthening national capacities to plan and manage water supply and environmental sanitation programmes;

"(*e*) To increase their efforts to improve the efficiency and use of available financial resources by, *inter alia,* continuing to expand the use of cost-effective appropriate technologies, and to intensify South-South co-operation in that regard;

"5. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and other relevant organizations to increase their financial and technical support to the national endeavours of developing countries in that regard;

"6. *Urges* donor Governments and multilateral financial and developmental institutions to give favourable consideration to requests for grants and concessional financing arrangements to support water supply and sanitation programmes in developing countries;

"7. *Emphasizes* the importance of intensifying the co-ordination of national activities undertaken with the assistance of different agencies in the field of water supply and sanitation through the Steering Committee for Co-operative Action for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and the Water and Sanitation Collaborative Council;

"8. *Decides* to review, at its fiftieth session, the progress made during the first half of the 1990s, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, on further progress achieved towards the ultimate goal of providing safe water and sanitation for all, including proposals for the action needed for the remainder of the Decade."

13. At the 51st meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Water Conference, Mar del Plata, 14-25 March 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.II.A.12), chap. I.

(A/C.2/45/L.65) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.8.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.65 without a vote (see para. 67 below, draft resolution I).

15. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.65, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.8 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.11 and L.43

16. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.11), entitled "Special ministerial meeting of the Economic and Social Council", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,
>
> "*Taking into account* Economic and Social Council decision 1990/205 of 9 February 1990 on the implementation of Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 and 1989/114 of 28 July 1989, in particular paragraph 1 (*b*) thereof regarding the convening of a special meeting of the Council on 4 and 5 July 1991 to discuss the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic co-operation,
>
> "*Taking into account also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/68 of 27 July 1990 on the special high-level meeting of the Council in 1991,
>
> "*Fully convinced* of the need to hold that meeting at the ministerial level,
>
> "*Fully convinced also* of the need to ensure adequate preparations for the special ministerial meeting, which is the first of its kind and an important concrete step in the process of the revitalization of the Council,
>
> "1. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/68 and decision 1990/205 concerning the convening of a special high-level meeting of the Council in 1991;
>
> "2. *Decides* that the meeting should be held at the ministerial level and invites all Member States and observer States to be represented at the meeting accordingly;
>
> "3. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to take all the necessary measures to ensure the adequate preparation of the special ministerial meeting of the Council in 1991;
>
> "4. *Calls upon* all appropriate organs, organizations, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system to contribute to the success of the special ministerial meeting of the Council in 1991;
>
> "5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled 'Special ministerial meeting of the Economic and Social Council'."

17. At the 44th meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.43) entitled "Special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.11.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.43 without a vote (see para. 67 below, draft resolution II).

19. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.43, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.11 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.12

20. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Algeria, Cuba, Indonesia, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Tunisia and Yemen, subsequently joined by Afghanistan, India and Namibia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.12) entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian People".

21. At the 35th meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.12 by a recorded vote of 125 to 2 (see para. 67 below, draft resolution III).[2] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Israel, the United States of America, Italy (on behalf of the States members of the

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[2] The delegations of Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Qatar and Suriname subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

European Community), Sweden, Canada, Jordan, Norway, Finland, Uruguay, Austria, Australia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Suriname, Qatar and New Zealand.

24. The observer for Palestine also made a statement.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.13 and L.46

25. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.13) entitled "Co-operation in fisheries in Africa", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 44/225 of 22 December 1989, entitled 'Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impacts on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas',

"*Recognizing* the significant contribution that fisheries can make to economic growth and development of the developing countries through food self-sufficiency, the improvement of nutrition and the diversification of exports,

"*Bearing in mind* the significant capabilities that exist in developing countries in the field of fisheries, which provide opportunities for co-operation among those countries, and the importance of fostering the development of those capabilities to help developing countries realize their full potential in this regard,

"*Considering* the need for African countries to develop inter-State co-operation in order to promote the development of the fishery sector,

"1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/77 of 27 July 1990, entitled 'Co-operation in fisheries in Africa';

"2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the follow-up committee of the Ministerial Conference on Co-operation in Fisheries Among the African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean, held at Rabat from 29 to 31 May 1990;

"3. *Requests* Member States to make full use of advanced marine training centres in Africa, promote the exchange of information and the joint negotiation of fisheries agreements concerning the high-seas fleets of non-African countries, accord greater importance to the development of small-scale fishing, improve the living conditions of African fishermen, strengthen fish marketing and preservation facilities and facilitate the access of African fishery products to the markets of developed countries;

"4. *Requests* the relevant international organizations to contribute actively to the promotion of co-operation in fisheries in Africa, including the preparations and work for the forthcoming Ministerial Conference on Co-operation in Fisheries Among the African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean, which is scheduled to take place in 1991;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1992, a report on co-operation in fisheries in Africa, including recommendations for its enhancement;

"6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report ways and means to develop the potential capabilities of developing countries in fisheries, including economic and technical co-operation, particularly among developing countries;

"7. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular the developed countries, to support the endeavours of developing countries to develop their fisheries infrastructures;

"8. *Decides* to consider the issue of co-operation in fisheries in Africa at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled 'Development and international economic co-operation'."

26. At the 46th meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.46) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.13.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.46 without a vote (see para. 67 below, draft resolution IV).

28. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.46, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.13 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.21

29. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.21) entitled "Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 43/174 of 9 December 1988 and 44/103 of 11 December 1989 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 and 1989/114 of 28 July 1989 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council,

"*Bearing in mind* the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/69 of 27 July 1990, in which the need is stressed for the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of Council resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114,

"*Decides* to include an item entitled 'Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council' in the agenda of its forty-sixth session."

30. At the 54th meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that, as a result of informal consultations held on the draft resolution, it was being withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.23 and L.73

31. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, and Japan, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.23) entitled "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 42/169 of 11 December 1987 and 43/202 of 20 December 1988 on natural disaster reduction and 44/236 of 22 December 1989 in which, *inter alia*, it proclaims the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

"*Reaffirming* the need for the international community to demonstrate the strong political determination required to mobilize and use existing scientific and technical knowledge to mitigate natural disasters, bearing in mind in particular the needs of developing countries,

"*Noting with satisfaction* that more than seventy Governments have informed the Secretary-General that they have established national committees as focal points for the purpose of attaining the objective and goals of the Decade,

"*Reconfirming* the important responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole for promoting international co-operation in order to mitigate natural disasters, provide assistance and co-ordinate disaster relief, preparedness and prevention,

"*Noting* the establishment of the Trust Fund for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, expressing appreciation to those countries that have so far contributed or pledged voluntary contributions to the Fund and, at the same time, expressing concern that the resources available in the United Nations for the activities of the Decade are insufficient in relation to the requirements,

"*Noting with deep concern* that organizational arrangements have not been fully established and implemented in accordance with section D of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, annexed to resolution 44/236,

"*Taking note* of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the Decade (A/45/621),

"*Taking note also* of the relevant conclusions of the twenty-fifth series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, held on 25 and 26 October 1990 (see E/1990/123),

"1. *Urges* the international community to implement fully the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, contained in the annex to resolution 44/236 and, in particular:

"(*a*) Invites Member States that have not yet done so to establish national committees;

"(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General to expedite his efforts to, *inter alia*, complete organizational arrangements in accordance with section D of the International Framework of Action;

"(*c*) Appeals to the international community, in particular, to donor countries, for urgent financial contributions to the Trust Fund for the Decade;

"2. *Reaffirms* the important role played by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation as the focal point for overview and co-ordination of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system for the Decade, in accordance with section C of the International Framework of Action and with his mandate, as set out in its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977;

"3. *Reaffirms also* the need for the secretariat of the Decade to work in close association with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, bearing in mind the specific responsibilities and functions in the field of disaster prevention and preparedness entrusted to that Office by General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971;

"4. *Stresses* the need for the secretariat of the Decade to work closely with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, while providing substantive and secretariat support to the Special High-Level Council, the Scientific and Technical Committee and to related activities, and to report to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation through the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist, in co-operation with relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in the formulation and implementation, during the Decade, of public information programmes aimed at raising awareness of disaster prevention among the general public;

"6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on ways and means to enhance the capacity to implement the programmes and activities of the Decade."

32. At the 52nd meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.73) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.23, and orally corrected paragraph 7 by inserting the words "identification of" before the word "constraints".

33. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.73 without a vote (see para. 67 below, draft resolution V).

34. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.73, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.23 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.24 and Rev.1 and L.71

35. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.24) entitled "Code of conduct on transnational corporations", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1908 (LVII) of 2 August 1974 and 1913 (LVII) of 5 December 1974, establishing the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations with the mandate, as their highest priority of work, of preparing a code of conduct on transnational corporations,

"*Reaffirming* the strong commitment to a global consensus to promote international economic co-operation for the sustained growth of the world economy and, in particular, to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, as reflected in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990,

"*Convinced* that a comprehensive and effective code of conduct on transnational corporations is an essential element in the strengthening of such co-operation and in achieving one of its main objectives, namely, to maximize the contributions of transnational corporations to economic growth and development,

"*Recognizing* that the provisions of the code of conduct might require further attention and elaboration in the light of subsequent international developments and changing circumstances,

"1. *Decides* to adopt the Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations (E/1990/94, annex), as guidelines for relations between States and transnational corporations;

"2. *Calls upon* all States and transnational corporations to observe the provision of the Code of Conduct in their mutual relations;

"3. *Requests* the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to study various modalities for accelerating the flow of foreign direct investment, technology, skills and entrepreneurship to developing countries for the purpose of promoting their economic development."

36. At the 44th meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.24, and drew the Committee's attention to a revised version (A/C.2/45/L.24/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1908 (LIII) of 2 August 1974 and 1913 (LVII) of 5 December 1974, establishing the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations with the mandate, as their highest priority of work, of preparing a code of conduct on transnational corporations,

"*Reaffirming* the strong commitment to a global consensus to promote international economic co-operation for the sustained growth of the world economy and, in particular, to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, as reflected in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990,

"*Convinced* that a comprehensive and effective code of conduct on transnational corporations is an essential element in the strengthening of such co-operation and in achieving one of its main objectives, namely, to maximize the contributions of transnational corporations to economic growth and development,

"*Expressing its gratitude* to the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Chairman of its special session for the work done in producing the text of the code of conduct on transnational corporations contained in the annex to the present resolution,

"*Recognizing* that the provisions of the code of conduct may require further attention and elaboration in the light of subsequent international developments and changing circumstances,

"1. *Decides* to adopt the Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations contained in the annex to the present resolution as a set of guidelines for relations between States and transnational corporations;

"2. *Calls upon* all States and transnational corporations to observe the provisions of the Code of Conduct in their mutual relations;

"3. *Requests* the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to study various modalities for facilitating relations between States and transnational corporations and accelerating the flow of foreign direct investment, technology, skills and entrepreneurship to developing countries in the interest of promoting their economic development, as well as to undertake measures to mobilize extrabudgetary resources from various sources to finance the activities of the Centre."

"ANNEX

"Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations

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"DEFINITIONS AND SCOPE OF APPLICATION

"1. (*a*) This Code is universally applicable to enterprises, irrespective of their country of origin and their ownership, including private, public or mixed, comprising entities in two or more countries, regardless of the legal form and fields of activity of these entities, which operate under a system of decision-making, permitting coherent policies and a common strategy through one or more decision-making centres, in which the entities are so linked, by ownership or otherwise, that one or more of them may be able to exercise a significant influence over the activities of others and, in particular, to share knowledge, resources and responsibilities with the others. Such enterprises are referred to in this Code as transnational corporations.

"(*b*) The term 'entities' in the Code refers to both parent entities—that is, entities which are the main source of influence over others—and other entities, unless otherwise specified in the Code.

"(*c*) The term 'transnational corporation' in the Code refers to the enterprise as a whole or its various entities.

"(*d*) The term 'home country' means the country in which the parent entity is located. The term 'host country' means a country other than the home country in which an entity other than the parent entity is located.

"(*e*) The term 'country in which a transnational corporation operates' refers to a home or host country in which an entity of a transnational corporation conducts operations.

"2. For the application of this Code, it is irrelevant whether or not enterprises as described in paragraph 1 (*a*) above are referred to in any country as transnational corporations.

"3. The Code is universally applicable in all States, regardless of their political and economic systems or their level of development.

"4. The provisions of the Code addressed to transnational corporations reflect good practice for all enterprises. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 52, wherever the provisions of the Code are relevant to both, transnational corporations and domestic enterprises shall be subject to the same expectations with regard to their conduct.

"5. Subject to the relevant constitutions, charters or other fundamental laws of the regional groupings of States concerned, any reference in this Code to States, countries or Governments also includes regional groupings of States, to the extent that the provisions of this Code relate to matters within these groupings' own competence, with respect to such competence.

"6. In their interpretation and application the provisions of this Code are interrelated and each provision should be construed in the context of the other provisions.

"ACTIVITIES OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

"*A. General*

"Respect for national sovereignty and observance of domestic laws, regulations and administrative practices

"7. Transnational corporations shall respect the national sovereignty of the countries in which they operate and the right of each State to exercise its permanent sovereignty over its natural wealth and resources.

"8. An entity of a transnational corporation is subject to the laws, regulations and established administrative practices of the country in which it operates.

"9. Transnational corporations shall respect the right of each State to regulate and monitor accordingly the activities of their entities operating within its territory.

"Adherence to economic goals and development objectives, policies and priorities

"10. Transnational corporations should carry out their activities in conformity with the development policies, objectives and priorities set out by the Governments of the countries in which they operate and work seriously towards making a positive contribution to the achievement of such goals at the national and, as appropriate, the regional level, within the framework of regional integration programmes. Transnational corporations should co-operate with the Governments of the countries in which they operate with a view to contributing to the development process and should be responsive to requests for consultation in this respect, thereby establishing mutually beneficial relations with these countries.

"11. Transnational corporations should carry out their operations in conformity with applicable intergovernmental co-operative arrangements concluded by the countries in which they operate.

"Review and renegotiation of contracts and agreements

"12. (*a*) Contracts or agreements between Governments and transnational corporations should be negotiated and implemented in good faith. In such contracts or agreements, especially long-term ones, review or renegotiation clauses should normally be included.

"(*b*) In the absence of such clauses and where there has been a fundamental change of the circumstances on which the contract or agreement was based, transnational corporations, acting in good faith, should co-operate with Governments for the review or renegotiation of such contract or agreement.

"Adherence to socio-cultural objectives and values

"13. Transnational corporations should respect the social and cultural objectives, values and traditions of the countries in which they operate. While economic and technological development is normally accompanied by social change, transnational corporations should avoid practices, products or services which cause detrimental effects on cultural patterns and socio-cultural objectives as determined by Governments. For this purpose, transnational corporations should respond positively to requests for consultations from Governments concerned.

"Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

"14. Transnational corporations shall respect human rights and fundamental freedoms in the countries in which they operate. In their social and industrial relations, transnational corporations shall not discriminate on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, language, social, national and ethnic origin or political or other opinion. Transnational corporations shall conform to government policies designed to extend equality of opportunity and treatment.

"Non-collaboration by transnational corporations with the racist minority régime in South Africa

"15. In accordance with the efforts of the international community towards the elimination of *apartheid* in South Africa,

"(*a*) Transnational corporations shall refrain from operations and activities supporting and sustaining the racist minority régime of South Africa in maintaining the system of *apartheid;*

"(*b*) Transnational corporations shall engage in appropriate activities within their competence with a view to eliminating racial discrimination and all other aspects of the system of *apartheid;*

"(*c*) Transnational corporations shall comply strictly with obligations resulting from Security Council decisions and shall fully respect those resulting from all relevant United Nations resolutions.

"Non-interference in internal affairs of host countries

"16. Without prejudice to the participation of transnational corporations in activities that are permissible under the laws, regulations or established administrative practices of host countries, and without prejudice to paragraph 8 of the Code, transnational corporations shall not interfere in the internal affairs of host countries.

"Non-interference in intergovernmental relations

"17. Transnational corporations shall not interfere in intergovernmental relations provided that this provision shall not preclude such activities as are sanctioned within the framework of bilateral or multilateral co-operation.

"18. Transnational corporations should not request Governments acting on their behalf to take the measures referred to in the second sentence of paragraph 65.

"19. With respect to the exhaustion of local remedies, transnational corporations should not request Governments to act on their behalf in any manner inconsistent with paragraph 65.

"Abstention from corrupt practices

"20. (*a*) Transnational corporations shall refrain, in their transactions, from the offering, promising or giving of any payment, gift or other advantage to or for the benefit of a public official as consideration for performing or refraining from the performance of his duties in connection with those transactions.

"(*b*) Transnational corporations shall maintain accurate records of any payments made by them to any public official or intermediary. They shall make available these records to the competent authorities of the countries in which they operate, upon request, for investigations and proceedings concerning those payments.

"*B. Economic, financial and social*

"Ownership and control

"21. Transnational corporations should make every effort so to allocate their decision-making powers among their entities as to enable them to contribute to the economic and social development of the countries in which they operate.

"22. To the extent permitted by national laws, policies and established administrative practices of the country in which it operates, each entity of a transnational corporation should co-operate with the other entities, in accordance with the actual distribution of responsibilities among them and consistent with paragraph 22, so as to enable each entity to meet effectively the requirements established by the laws, policies and regulations of the country in which it operates.

"23. Transnational corporations should carry out their personnel policies in accordance with the national policies of each of the countries in which they operate which give priority to the employment and promotion of its nationals at all levels of management and direction of the affairs of each entity so as to enhance the effective participation of its nationals in the decision-making process.

"24. Transnational corporations should contribute to the managerial and technical training of nationals of the countries in which they operate and facilitate their employment at all levels of management of the entities and enterprises as a whole.

"Employment conditions and industrial relations

"25. For the purposes of this Code, the principles set out in the Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, adopted by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, should apply in the field of employment, training, conditions of work and life and industrial relations.

"Balance of payments and financing

"26. Transnational corporations shall carry out their operations in conformity with laws and regulations and with full regard to the policy objectives set out by the countries in which they operate, particularly developing countries, relating to balance of payments, financial transactions and other issues dealt with in the subsequent paragraphs of this section. These obligations are without prejudice to multilaterally agreed trade rules and sound commercial practices.

"27. Transnational corporations should respond positively to requests for consultation on their activities from the Governments of the countries in which they operate, with a view to contributing to the alleviation of pressing problems of balance of payments and finance of such countries.

"28. Transnational corporations should, where appropriate, contribute to the promotion and diversification of exports in the countries in which they operate and to an increased utilization of goods, services and other resources which are available in these countries.

"29. Transnational corporations should be responsive to requests by Governments of the countries in which they operate, particularly developing countries, concerning the phasing over a limited period of time of the repatriation of capital in case of disinvestment or remittances of accumulated profits, when the size and timing of such transfers would cause serious balance-of-payments difficulties for such countries.

"30. Transnational corporations should not, contrary to generally accepted financial practices prevailing in the countries in which they operate, engage in short-term financial operations or transfers or defer or advance foreign exchange payments, including intra-corporate payments, in a manner which would increase currency instability and thereby cause serious balance-of-payments difficulties for the countries concerned.

"31. Transnational corporations should not impose restrictions on their entities, beyond generally accepted commercial practices prevailing in the countries in which they operate, regarding the transfer of goods, services and funds which would cause serious balance-of-payments difficulties for the countries in which they operate.

"32. When having recourse to the money and capital markets of the countries in which they operate, transnational corporations should not, beyond generally accepted financial practices prevailing in such countries, engage in activities which would have a significant adverse impact on the working of local markets, particularly by restricting the availability of funds to other enterprises. When issuing shares with the objective of increasing local equity participation in an entity operating in such a country, or engaging in long-term borrowing in the local market, transnational corporations should consult with the Government of the country concerned upon its request on the effects of such transactions on the local money and capital markets.

"Transfer pricing

"33. In respect of their intra-corporate transactions, transnational corporations should not use pricing policies that are not based on relevant market prices, or, in the absence of such prices, the arm's length principle, which have the effect of adversely affecting the tax revenues, the foreign exchange resources or other aspects of the economy of the countries in which they operate.

"Taxation

"34. Transnational corporations shall not, contrary to the laws and regulations of the countries in which they operate, use their corporate structure and modes of operation, such as the use of intra-corporate pricing which is not based on the arm's length principle, or other means, to modify the tax base on which their entities are assessed.

"Competition and restrictive business practices

"35. For the purposes of this Code, the relevant provisions of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/63 of 5 December 1980 apply in the field of restrictive business practices.

"Transfer of technology

"36. (*a*) Transnational corporations shall conform to the transfer of technology laws and regulations of the countries in which they operate. They shall co-operate with the competent authorities of those countries in assessing the impact of international transfers of technology in their economies and consult with them regarding the various technological options which might help those countries, particularly developing countries, to attain their economic and social development.

"(*b*) Transnational corporations in their transfer of technology transactions should, in accordance with the criteria set forth in the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, avoid restrictive practices which adversely affect the international flow of technology, or otherwise hinder the economic and technological development of countries, particularly developing countries.

"(*c*) Transnational corporations should contribute to the strengthening of the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries, in accordance with the science and technology established policies and priorities of those countries. Transnational corporations should undertake substantial research and development activities in developing countries and should make full use of local resources and personnel in this process.

"Consumer protection

"37. Transnational corporations shall carry out their operations, in particular production and marketing, in accordance with national laws, regulations, administrative practices and policies concerning consumer protection of the countries in which they operate. Transnational corporations shall also perform their activities with due regard to relevant international standards, so that they do not cause injury to the health or endanger the safety of consumers or bring about variations in the quality of products in each market which would have detrimental effects on consumers.

"38. Transnational corporations shall, in respect of the products and services which they produce or market or propose to produce or market in any country, supply to the competent authorities of that country on request or on a regular basis, as specified by these authorities, all relevant information concerning:

> "Characteristics of these products or services which may be injurious to the health and safety of consumers including experimental uses and related aspects;
>
> "Prohibitions, restrictions, warnings and other public regulatory measures imposed in other countries on grounds of health and safety protection on these products or services.

"39. Transnational corporations should disclose to the public in the countries in which they operate all appropriate information on the contents and, to the extent known, on possible hazardous effects of the products they produce or market in the countries concerned by means of proper labelling, informative and accurate advertising or other appropriate methods. Packaging of their products should be safe and the contents of the product should not be misrepresented.

"40. Transnational corporations should be responsive to requests from Governments of the countries in which they operate and be prepared to co-operate with international organizations in their efforts to develop and promote national and international standards for the protection of the health and safety of consumers and to meet the basic needs of consumers.

"Environmental protection

"41. Transnational corporations shall carry out their activities in accordance with national laws, regulations, established administrative practices and policies relating to the preservation of the environment of the countries in which they operate and with due regard to relevant international standards. Transnational corporations should, in performing their activities, take steps to protect the environment and where damaged to rehabilitate it and should make efforts to develop and apply adequate technologies for this purpose.

"42. Transnational corporations shall, in respect of the products, processes and services they have introduced or propose to introduce in any country, supply to the competent authorities of that country on request or on a regular basis, as specified by these authorities, all relevant information concerning:

> "Characteristics of these products, processes and other activities including experimental uses and related aspects which may harm the environment and the measures and costs necessary to avoid or at least to mitigate their harmful effects;
>
> "Prohibitions, restrictions, warnings and other public regulatory measures imposed in other countries on grounds of protection of the environment on these products, processes and services.

"43. Transnational corporations should be responsive to requests from Governments of the countries in which they operate and be prepared where appropriate to co-operate with international organizations in their efforts to develop and promote national and international standards for the protection of the environment.

"C. *Disclosure of information*

"44. Transnational corporations should disclose to the public in the countries in which they operate, by appropriate means of communication, clear, full and comprehensible information on the structure, policies, activities and operations of the transnational corporation as a whole. The information should include financial as well as non-financial items and should be made available on a regular annual basis, normally within six months and in any case not later than 12 months from the end of the financial year of the corporation. In addition, during the financial year, transnational corporations should wherever appropriate make available a semi-annual summary of financial information.

"The financial information to be disclosed annually should be provided where appropriate on a consolidated basis, together with suitable explanatory notes, and should include, *inter alia*, the following:

"(*a*) A balance sheet;

"(*b*) An income statement, including operating results and sales;

"(*c*) A statement of allocation of net profits or net income;

"(*d*) A statement of the sources and uses of funds;

"(*e*) Significant new long-term capital investment;

"(*f*) Research and development expenditure.

"The non-financial information referred to in the first subparagraph should include, *inter alia:*

"(*a*) The structure of the transnational corporation, showing the name and location of the parent company, its main entities, its percentage ownership, direct and indirect, in these entities, including shareholdings between them;

"(*b*) The main activity of its entities;

"(*c*) Employment information including average number of employees;

"(*d*) Accounting policies used in compiling and consolidating the information published;

"(*e*) Policies applied in respect of transfer pricing.

"The information provided for the transnational corporation as a whole should as far as practicable be broken down:

"By geographical area or country, as appropriate, with regard to the activities of its main entities, sales, operating results, significant new investments and number of employees;

"By major line of business as regards sales and significant new investment.

"The method of breakdown as well as details of information provided should be determined by the nature, scale and interrelationships of the transnational corporation's operations, with due regard to their significance for the areas or countries concerned.

"The extent, detail and frequency of the information provided should take into account the nature and size of the transnational corporation as a whole, the requirements of confidentiality and effects on the transnational corporation's competitive position as well as the cost involved in producing the information.

"The information herein required should, as necessary, be in addition to information required by national laws, regulations and established administrative practices of the countries in which transnational corporations operate.

"45. (*a*) Transnational corporations shall supply to the competent authorities in each of the countries in which they operate, upon request or on a regular basis as specified by those authorities, and in accordance with national legislation, all information required for legislative and administrative purposes relevant to the activities and policies of their entities in the country concerned.

"(*b*) Transnational corporations shall, to the extent permitted by the provisions of the relevant national laws, regulations, established administrative practices and policies of the countries concerned, supply to competent authorities in the countries in which they operate information held in other countries needed to enable them to obtain a true and fair view of the operations of the transnational corporation concerned as a whole in so far as the information requested relates to the activities of the entities in the countries seeking such information.

"(*c*) The provisions of paragraph 52 concerning confidentiality shall apply to information supplied under the provisions of this paragraph.

"46. (*a*) With due regard to the relevant provisions of the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy and in accordance with national laws, regulations and practices in the field of labour relations, transnational corporations shall provide to trade unions or other representatives of employees in their entities in each of the countries in which they operate, by appropriate means of communication, the necessary information on the activities dealt with in this Code to enable them to obtain a true and fair view of the performance of the local entity and, where appropriate, the corporation as a whole. Such information shall include, where provided for by national law and practices, *inter alia*, prospects or plans for future development having major economic and social effects on the employees concerned.

"(*b*) Procedures for consultation on matters of mutual concern should be worked out by mutual agreement between entities of transnational corporations and trade unions or other representatives of employees in accordance with national law and practice.

"(*c*) Information made available pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph should be subject to appropriate safeguards for confidentiality so that no damage is caused to the parties concerned.

"TREATMENT OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

"A. *General provisions relating to the treatment of transnational corporations*

"47. In all matters relating to the Code, States shall fulfil, in good faith, their obligations under international law.

"48. States have the right to regulate the entry and establishment of transnational corporations including determining the role that such corporations may play in economic and social development and prohibiting or limiting the extent of their presence in specific sectors.

"49. Transnational corporations shall receive fair and equitable treatment in the countries in which they operate.

"50. Subject to national requirements for maintaining public order and protecting national security and consistent with national constitutions and basic laws, and without prejudice to measures specified in legislation relating to the declared development objectives of the developing countries, entities of transnational corporations should be entitled to treatment no less favourable than that accorded to domestic enterprises in similar circumstances.

"51. The importance of endeavouring to assure the clarity and stability of national policies, laws, regulations and established administrative practices is acknowledged. Laws and regulations affecting transnational corporations should be publicly and readily available. To the extent appropriate, relevant information regarding decisions of competent administrative bodies relating to transnational corporations should be disseminated.

"52. Information furnished by transnational corporations to the authorities in each of the countries in which they operate containing confidential business information shall be accorded reasonable safeguards normally applicable in the area in which the information is provided, particularly to protect its confidentiality.

"53. In order to achieve the purposes of paragraph 24 relating to managerial and technical training and employment of nationals of the countries in which transnational corporations operate, the transfer of those nationals between the entities of a transnational corporation should, subject to the laws and regulations of the countries concerned, be facilitated.

"54. Transnational corporations are entitled to transfer all payments legally due. Such transfers are subject to the procedures laid down in the relevant legislation of host countries, such as foreign exchange laws, and to restrictions for a limited period of time emanating from exceptional balance of payment difficulties.

"B. *Nationalization and compensation*

"55. It is acknowledged that States have the right to nationalize or expropriate the assets of a transnational corporation operating in their territories, and that adequate compensation is to be paid by the State concerned, in accordance with the applicable legal rules and principles.

"C. *Jurisdiction*

"56. An entity of a transnational corporation is subject to the jurisdiction of the country in which it operates.

"D. *Dispute settlement*

"57. Disputes between States and entities of transnational corporations, which are not amicably settled between the parties, shall be submitted to competent national courts or authorities. Where the parties so agree, or have agreed, such disputes shall be referred to other mutually acceptable or accepted dispute settlement procedures.

"58. Where the exercise of jurisdiction over transnational corporations and their entities by more than one State may lead to conflicts of jurisdiction, States concerned should endeavour to avoid or minimize such conflicts, and the problems to which they give rise by following an approach of moderation and restraint, respecting and accommodating the interests of Other States.

"INTERGOVERNMENTAL CO-OPERATION

"59. It is acknowledged that intergovernmental co-operation is essential in accomplishing the objectives of the Code.

"60. Intergovernmental co-operation should be established or strengthened at the international level and, where appropriate, at the bilateral, regional and interregional levels.

"61. States should exchange information on the measures they have taken to give effect to the Code and on their experience with the Code.

"62. States should consult on a bilateral or multilateral basis, as appropriate, on matters relating to the Code and its application and with respect to the development of international agreements and arrangements on issues related to the Code.

"63. States should take into consideration the objectives of the Code as reflected in its provisions when negotiating bilateral or multilateral agreements concerning transnational corporations.

"64. States should not use transnational corporations as instruments to intervene in the internal or external affairs of other States and should take appropriate action within their jurisdiction to prevent transnational corporations from engaging in activities referred to in paragraphs 16 and 17 of this Code.

"65. Government action on behalf of a transnational corporation operating in another country shall be subject to the principle of exhaustion of local remedies provided in such a country and, when agreed among the Governments concerned, to procedures for dealing with international legal claims. Such action should not in any event amount to the use of any type of coercive measures not consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.[3]

"IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

"A. *Action at the national level*

"66. In order to ensure and promote the implementation of the Code at the national level, States should, *inter alia:*

"(*a*) Publicize and disseminate the Code;

"(*b*) Follow the implementation of the Code within their territories;

"(*c*) Report to the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations on the action taken at the national level to promote the Code and on the experience gained from its implementation;

"(*d*) Take action to reflect their support for the Code and take into account the objectives of the Code as reflected in its provisions when introducing, implementing and reviewing laws, regulations and administrative practices on matters dealt with in the Code.

"B. *International institutional machinery*

"67. The United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations shall assume the functions of the international institutional machinery for the implementation of the Code. In this capacity, the Commission shall be open to the participation of all States. Consistent with United Nations practices, it may establish the subsidiary bodies and specific procedures it deems necessary for the effective discharge of its functions. The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations shall act as the secretariat to the Commission.

"68. The Commission shall act as the international body within the United Nations system for all matters related to the Code. It shall establish and maintain close contacts with other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies dealing with matters related to the Code and its implementation with a view to co-ordinating work related to the Code. When matters covered by international agreements or arrangements, specifically referred to in the Code, which have been worked out in other United Nations forums, arise, the Commission shall forward such matters to the competent bodies concerned with such agreements or arrangements.

"69. The Commission shall have the following functions:

"(*a*) To discuss at its annual sessions matters related to the Code. If agreed by the Governments engaged in consultations on specific issues related to the Code, the Commission shall facilitate such intergovernmental consultations to the extent possible. Representatives of trade unions, business, consumer and other relevant groups may express their views on matters related to the Code through the non-governmental organizations represented in the Commission.

"(*b*) Periodically to assess the implementation of the Code, such assessments being based on reports submitted by Governments and, as appropriate, on documentation from United Nations organizations and specialized agencies performing work relevant to the Code and non-governmental organizations represented in the Commission. The first assessment shall take place not earlier than two years and not later than three years after the adoption of the Code. The second assessment shall take place two years after the first one. The Commission shall determine whether a periodicity of two years is to be maintained or modified for subsequent assessments. The format of assessments shall be determined by the Commission.

"(*c*) To develop in the light of experience procedures for providing clarifications on provisions of the Code.

"(*d*) To report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on its activities regarding the implementation of the Code.

"(*e*) To facilitate intergovernmental arrangements or agreements on specific aspects relating to transnational corporations upon request of the Governments concerned.

"70. The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations shall provide assistance relating to the implementation of the Code, *inter alia*, by collecting, analysing and disseminating information and conducting research and surveys, as required and specified by the Commission.

"C. *Review procedure*

"71. The Commission shall make recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council for the purpose of reviewing the provisions of the Code. The first review shall take place not later than six years after the adoption of the Code. The General Assembly shall establish, as appropriate, the modalities for reviewing the Code."

37. Following statements by the Chairman and the representative of Mexico, the Committee decided to defer action on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.24/Rev.1 until a later date.

38. At the 53rd meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.71) submitted as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.24/Rev.1, and orally corrected the second preambular paragraph by replacing the word "concerning" by the word "on".

39. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.71 without a vote (see para. 67 below, draft resolution VI).

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[3] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

40. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, Tunisia, Mr. Amaziane, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and Colombia.

41. The observer for Switzerland also made a statement.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.25 and L.51

42. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.25) entitled "Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)", on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire and Zambia, subsequently joined by Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Turkey and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 44/233 of 22 December 1989, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/86 of 27 July 1990 and relevant resolutions of the World Health Assembly and other organizations of the United Nations system,
>
> "*Taking note* of the Paris Declaration on Women, Children and the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), adopted on 30 November 1989, the discussions of the Sixth International Conference on AIDS, held at San Francisco, United States of America, from 20 to 24 June 1990, the Fifth International Conference on Aids and Associated Cancer, held at Kinshasa from 10 to 12 October 1990, and the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children, adopted by the World Summit for Children on 30 September 1990 (A/45/625, annex),
>
> "*Noting with appreciation* the established leadership and co-ordinating role of the World Health Organization, and the efforts of other organizations of the United Nations system, Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors, in combating the spread of AIDS,
>
> "*Stressing* the need to take full advantage of the World Health Organization/United Nations Development Programme Alliance to Combat AIDS and to strengthen its role in facilitating implementation at the country level of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS,
>
> "*Acknowledging* that AIDS can have severe social and economic consequences, particularly in countries with a high incidence of infection from the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), overburdened public health services and limited financial, developmental and skilled labour resources,
>
> "*Concerned* that AIDS has become a major cause of death for women aged 20 to 40 in major cities in the Americas, Western Europe and sub-Saharan Africa, that over 3 million women of child-bearing age have been infected with HIV, that the World Health Organization estimates that during the 1990s a cumulative figure of over 25 to 30 million people are expected to be infected with AIDS, that over 10 million infants and children will become infected with HIV, the vast majority of whom will have died by the year 2000 and that 10 million uninfected children under the age of 10 years will be orphaned during the 1990s as a consequence of AIDS,
>
> "*Considering* that the behaviour and life-style practices that place individuals at risk of HIV infection are likely to be established in adolescence or young adulthood and that the relatively slow progression from HIV infection to AIDS suggests that many HIV-infected individuals over 25 years acquired the infection in adolescence or young adulthood,
>
> "*Stressing*, therefore, the importance of information, sex education and other support targeted to young people to encourage behavioural change and to enable them to remain uninfected,
>
> "*Emphasizing* the crucial importance of a supportive socio-economic environment in ensuring the effective implementation of national AIDS prevention programmes and the humane care of affected persons,
>
> "*Reiterating* the need to respect the human rights and dignity of all people, including those affected by HIV, their families and those with whom they live,
>
> "1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS (A/45/256-E/1990/58, annex);
>
> "2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the serious implications of the AIDS pandemic for development in general in many developing countries, to intensify his efforts, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the heads of the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to mobilize the cumulative experience of the United Nations system in the strategic planning of multi-sectoral projects and the raising of funds in support of those countries requesting assistance;
>
> "3. *Urges* Member States to increase their efforts to combat AIDS and to encourage national and international efforts to prevent the further spread of AIDS;
>
> "4. *Calls upon* governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors to continue to pay particular attention to the needs of women, young people and children and to co-ordinate their efforts with those of the World Health Organization for the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;
>
> "5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in close collaboration with the other organizations of the United Nations system and without prejudice to ongoing priorities and programmes, to continue to advance the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS and, specifically:
>
> "(*a*) To emphasize the need to strengthen the primary health care system together with education, psychological, social and economic support programmes for women, youth and children;

"(*b*) To promote the vital role that women and young people can play in national AIDS programmes for the further prevention and control of the disease;

"(*c*) To encourage the development of services that can meet the particular needs of young people and women for counselling on relationships, contraceptives and sexually transmitted diseases;

"(*d*) To encourage countries to develop plans to meet the economic and social needs of uninfected children with HIV-infected parents or orphaned by AIDS and of elderly people left without providers and often responsible for orphaned grandchildren;

"(*e*) To mobilize the necessary resources, both human and financial, in health and other sectors, to develop and implement activities and technologies for the prevention of HIV infection/AIDS and for the care of those suffering from the disease;

"(*f*) To ensure that the particular experience of women and children is used in the search for preventive, curative and palliative therapies so that their special needs can be better met;

"6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to intensify, through the information capacity of the United Nations system, public information activities with respect to HIV and AIDS;

"7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution."

43. At the 49th meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.51) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.25. The Philippines, Singapore and the United States of America joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.51.

44. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.51 without a vote (see para. 67 below, draft resolution VII).

45. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.51, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.25 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/45/L.2, and draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.27 and Rev.1 and 2

46. By its decision 1990/265 of 26 July 1990, the Economic and Social Council had recommended that the General Assembly consider and take appropriate action on the draft resolution annexed thereto, entitled "Entrepreneurship as a means of attracting non-debt-creating flows of capital" (see A/C.2/45/L.2). The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 41/182 of 8 December 1986 on indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on national entrepreneurs in economic development (A/45/292-E/1990/82),

"*Recognizing* that each country is responsible for its own economic policies for development and that the promotion of growth and development depends on appropriate domestic economic policies and a supportive international economic environment,

"*Acknowledging* the need for effective and responsible governance for setting and implementing each country's national goals in the political, social and economic spheres,

"*Aware* that as the world changes economically, societies must respond positively,

"*Appreciating* that political pluralism and market-oriented economies together provide the optimal flexibility in responding to change in order to provide just and equal opportunities to all peoples to enable them to develop their full potential,

"*Noting* the importance and relevance of private enterprise in the growth and development of countries and the need to provide the necessary incentives and environment to enable the spirit of entrepreneurship and competition to prosper,

"*Aware* that higher domestic savings and inflows of capital, including new investment and the return of flight capital, depend upon free enterprise, a key component of which is entrepreneurship,

"*Realizing* that capital secured by entrepreneurs from investors adds to the non-debt-creating flows of capital within the economy,

"1. *Encourages* the development of entrepreneurship in societies seeking to develop or recuperate their economic vitality through free enterprise and market opportunities;

"2. *Agrees* that entrepreneurship, in the context of a competitive market economy and supportive governmental policies, attracts non-debt-creating flows of private capital within and between countries and enhances the internationalization of financial markets and a more integrated world economy;

"3. *Urges* States to enhance their legal and regulatory frameworks and to make more efficient their capital and credit markets to provide for sound private sector development and its positive benefits for employment opportunities and national wealth;

"4. *Looks forward* to the meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries, to be held in September 1990, in particular the deliberations on the issue of giving higher priority to private sector development, including the mobilization of domestic and foreign private capital, and institutionalizing this priority across the entire range of Bank operations;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to incorporate in future issues of the *World Economic Survey* a chapter on the role of entrepreneurship as a key element of growth and development;

"6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to study measures at the national and international levels to promote the contribution of entrepreneurship to societies seeking to develop or regain their economic vitality through free enterprise and market opportunities, drawing upon the work already in progress in the United Nations system and bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of effort and cost, and to report thereon to the General

Assembly at its forty-sixth session through the Economic and Social Council."

47. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.27) entitled "Entrepreneurship", also on behalf of Canada, El Salvador, Germany, Japan, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland and Romania, subsequently joined by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Honduras, Ireland and New Zealand. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, which was adopted by consensus at the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly and which is contained in the annex to resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, taking note of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries[4] and bearing in mind the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[5]

"*Recalling also* its resolution 41/182 of 8 December 1986 and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on national entrepreneurs in economic development (A/45/292-E/1990/82),

"*Recognizing* that each country is responsible for its own economic policies for development and that the promotion of growth and development depends on both appropriate domestic economic policies that take into account specific national circumstances and requirements and a supportive international economic environment,

"*Reaffirming* that flexibility, creativity, innovation and openness must be integral parts of the economic systems of Member States,

"*Acknowledging* the importance of effective and accountable governance for setting and implementing national goals in the political, social and economic spheres,

"*Acknowledging also* the importance of measures to promote private enterprise and to increase the efficiency of the public sector, appropriate policies for the development of human resources and the protection of vulnerable groups within society,

"*Appreciating* that political pluralism, respect for human rights and market-oriented economies together provide opportunities to all people to enable them to develop their full potential and flexibility in responding to change,

"*Cognizant* of the importance of entrepreneurship in the growth and development of countries, especially those seeking to develop or revitalize their economies through free enterprise, decentralized decision-making, market opportunities, structural adjustment and market-oriented reform, and of the need to provide the necessary incentives and environment to enable the spirit of entrepreneurship and competition to prosper,

"*Aware* that higher domestic savings and inflows of capital, including new investment and the return of flight capital, depend upon sound macro- and micro-economic policies supportive of entrepreneurship,

"1. *Encourages* the development of entrepreneurship in countries seeking to develop or revitalize their economies through free enterprise and market opportunities;

"2. *Agrees* that entrepreneurship, especially in the context of a fair competitive market economy and supportive government policies, enhances the internationalization of financial markets and contributes to a more integrated world economy;

"3. *Encourages* Member States to enhance their institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks consistent with market orientation, and to make more efficient their capital and credit markets to provide for sound private sector development and its positive benefits for employment opportunities and national wealth;

"4. *Calls upon* Member States to facilitate the development of co-operation between national and foreign enterprises, particularly through contracting, business co-operation and joint ventures;

"5. *Looks forward* to the outcome of further deliberations of the Development Committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and of the regional development banks on the issue of strengthening measures across the entire range of their operations to promote private sector development, including the mobilization of domestic and foreign private capital;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to incorporate in subsequent issues of the *World Economic Survey* a chapter regarding the role of entrepreneurship as a key element of growth and development and on measures being taken at the national and international levels to promote entrepreneurship, especially in countries seeking to develop or revitalize their economies through free enterprise, decentralized decision-making, market opportunities, structural adjustment and market-oriented reform, as well as suggestions on how the international economic community can support the private sector;

"7. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to include in his annual report on operational activities for development information on operational activities being undertaken by the United Nations to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, as well as proposals for enhancing the role of entrepreneurship in the development process;

"8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session a sub-item entitled 'Entrepreneurship' under the agenda item entitled 'Development and international economic co-operation' and to include the sub-item in subsequent agendas on a biennial basis."

48. On 23 November, a revised version (A/C.2/45/L.27/Rev.1) of the draft resolution was submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.27. Subsequently, Bulgaria, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Malta, Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, which is contained in the annex to its resolution

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[4] See A/CONF.147/Misc.9.

[5] Resolution 45/199, annex.

S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, bearing in mind the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade[5] and taking note of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[4]

"*Recalling also* its resolution 41/182 of 8 December 1986 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/74 of 29 July 1988, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on national entrepreneurs in economic development (A/45/292-E/1990/82),

"*Recognizing* that each country is responsible for its own economic policies in accordance with its specific situation and conditions and that the promotion of growth and development depends on appropriate domestic economic policies that take into account specific national circumstances and requirements,

"*Recognizing also* the responsibility of the international community, in particular the developed countries, to promote and endeavour to provide an equitable international economic environment supportive of the development of developing countries,

"*Reaffirming* that flexibility, creativity, innovation and openness must be integral parts of the economic systems of Member States,

"*Acknowledging* the important role of entrepreneurship in mobilizing resources and promoting economic growth and socio-economic development,

"*Acknowledging also* the importance of effective, efficient and accountable governance in setting and implementing national goals in the economic and social spheres,

"*Acknowledging further* the need for an effective and efficient public sector in establishing or improving conditions favourable to private initiative, including sound infrastructure, appropriate policies for the development of human resources, basic health care and the protection of vulnerable groups within society, where appropriate, with the support of the international community,

"*Appreciating* that political pluralism, respect for human rights, and market-oriented economies together provide opportunities to all people to enable them to develop their full potential and flexibility in responding to change,

"*Cognizant* of the importance of entrepreneurship in the growth and development of countries—especially those seeking to develop or revitalize their economies through free enterprise, decentralized decision-making, deregulation, demonopolization of economic activities, and the simplification of administrative procedures, market opportunities, structural adjustment and market-oriented reform — and of the need to provide the necessary incentives and environment to enable the spirit of entrepreneurship and competition to prosper,

"*Aware* that higher domestic savings and inflows of capital, including new investment and the return of flight capital, depend, *inter alia*, upon sound macro- and micro-economic policies supportive of entrepreneurship,

"*Aware also* of the contribution which the United Nations system can make in helping Member States to promote entrepreneurship, in particular in encouraging the active participation of private enterprise, where appropriate,

"1. *Encourages* the development of entrepreneurship in countries seeking to develop or revitalize their economies through free enterprise and market opportunities;

"2. *Agrees* that entrepreneurship, especially in the context of a fair competitive market economy and supportive governmental policies, contributes to a more efficient integrated world economy and enhances the internationalization of financial flows, to the benefit of all;

"3. *Encourages* Member States to make their institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks more consistent with market orientation, to provide for sound private sector development and its positive benefits for employment opportunities and national wealth and to make their capital and credit markets more efficient;

"4. *Calls upon* Member States to facilitate the development of co-operation between national and foreign enterprises, particularly through contracting, business co-operation and joint ventures;

"5. *Looks forward* to the outcome of further deliberations of the Development Committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and of the regional development banks on the issue of strengthening measures across the entire range of their operations to promote private sector development, including the mobilization of domestic and foreign private capital;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to incorporate in subsequent issues of the *World Economic Survey* a chapter regarding the role of entrepreneurship as a key element of growth and development and on measures being taken at the national and international levels to promote entrepreneurship, especially in countries seeking to develop or revitalize their economies through free enterprise, decentralized decision-making, market opportunities, structural adjustment and market-oriented reform, as well as suggestions on how the international economic community can support the development of the private sector;

"7. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to include in his annual report on operational activities for development information on operational activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development and proposals for enhancing the role of entrepreneurship in the development process;

"8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session a sub-item entitled, 'Entrepreneurship' under the agenda item entitled 'Development and international economic co-operation' and to include this sub-item in subsequent agendas on a biennial basis."

49. At the 54th meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of the informal consultations held on revised draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.27/Rev.1 and drew the Committee's attention to a further revised version (A/C.2/45/L.27/Rev.2) of the draft resolution submitted by the sponsors, joined by Mozambique, the Philippines, Samoa and Yugoslavia.

50. Before the Committee took action on the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Guatemala, the United Republic of Tanzania, Mauritania, Jordan, Kenya and China.

51. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.27/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 121 to 2, with 2 abstentions (see para. 67 below, draft resolution VIII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Cuba, Guinea.

Abstaining: Angola, Burkina Faso.

52. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of China and Venezuela. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.27/Rev.2, the Committee decided not to take action on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/45/L.2.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.33 and L.64

53. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.33) entitled "World Decade for Cultural Development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development,

"*Taking into account* its resolution 44/238 of 22 December 1989, in which it expressed its support for the conduct of an evaluation at the mid-point of the World Decade for Cultural Development, in 1993, under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in order to evaluate the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade,

"*Taking into account* paragraph 87 of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[5] in which it was stated, *inter alia*, that each country has to choose its approach to human resource and institutional development in accordance with its national priorities, values, traditions and cultures and stage of development,

"*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/88 of 27 July 1990,

"*Welcoming* the progress made by Member States, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and by international non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the Plan of Action for the World Decade for Cultural Development,[6]

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the mid-term review of the World Decade for Cultural Development (A/45/277-E/1990/77 and Add.1);

"2. *Reaffirms its support* for a mid-term review to assess the progress made in implementing the Plan of Action for the Decade and to make proposals to further strengthen activities in this area;

"3. *Stresses* the need for a mid-term review to assess the changing circumstances and the new realities in the international community;

"4. *Invites* the regional economic commissions, in consultation with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to carry out an evaluation of the cultural factors influencing the development of the cultural sector as a potential creator of jobs and generator of income, for consideration at the mid-term review of the Decade, in 1993;

"5. *Recommends* that the organs and organizations of the United Nations system include activities relating to the Decade in the biennial programme 1992-1993 and in the Fifth Programming Cycle of the United Nations Development Programme, and requests them to co-ordinate such activities;

"6. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to include specific proposals on the modalities of a mid-term review in the Programme's second biennial report on the progress in the implementation of the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council."

54. At the 51st meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.64) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.33.

55. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.64 without a vote (see para. 67 below, draft resolution IX).

56. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.64, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.33 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft decision A/C.2/45/L.45

57. At the 48th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/45/L.45) entitled "Inclusion of Liberia in the list of least developed countries".

58. The Committee also had before it a statement (A/C.2/45/L.48) on the programme budget implications of

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[6] E/1986/L.30, annex.

draft decision A/C.2/45/L.45, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

59. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/45/L.45 without a vote (see para. 68 below, draft decision II).

60. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.49

61. At the 49th meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.49) entitled "International co-operation to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant", on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Côte d'Ivoire, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa and Senegal.

62. At the same meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic made introductory comments. The representative of Poland also made a statement.

63. At the 51st meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

64. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.49 without a vote (see para. 67 below, draft resolution X).

65. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement, on behalf also of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

66. At its 54th meeting, upon the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of reports under item 12 on which no draft proposals had been submitted (see para. 68 below, draft decision III).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

67. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to X below:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/158 of 19 December 1977, in which it adopted the report of the United Nations Water Conference and approved the Mar del Plata Action Plan[1] concerning drinking water supply and sanitation, and other agreements reached at the Conference, 35/18 of 10 November 1980, by which it proclaimed the period 1981-1990 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, and 40/171 of 17 December 1985 concerning the mid-term review of the Decade,

Bearing in mind that the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990, the World Summit for Children, held at United Nations Headquarters on 29 and 30 September 1990, and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,[7] among others, reaffirmed the goals and objectives of providing safe water and sanitation for all,

Deeply concerned that, notwithstanding the achievements attained during the Decade, the current rate of progress remains slow and would leave a very significant number of poor people in urban and rural areas without suitable and sustainable services in water and sanitation by the year 2000,

Recognizing that in most developing countries a lowering of the rate of population growth will relieve the strains on social services and infrastructures, including services relating to drinking water supply and sanitation,

Recognizing also that the 1990s will require an intensification of national efforts and international co-operation to provide adequate and safe drinking water and sanitation, which are crucial for health, for all by the end of the century,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the achievements of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (A/45/327);

2. *Welcomes* the New Delhi Statement (A/C.2/45/3, annex), adopted at the Global Consultation on Safe Water and Sanitation for the 1990s, which was held in New Delhi from 10 to 14 September 1990, hosted by the Government of India and organized by the United Nations Development Programme;

3. *Endorses* the four guiding principles, the actions recommended and the proposed follow-up, as enunciated in the New Delhi Statement, pertaining to the need to protect environment and health, the need for institutional reforms, including the full participation of women, the need to promote community management and the need to adopt sound financial practices and appropriate technologies;

4. *Urges* Governments, in their efforts to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-

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[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8*, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1).

General and in the New Delhi Statement, to stress the following important objectives:

(*a*) To assign greater priority to the allocation of development financing to water supply and sanitation by seeking a better integration of the sector within the overall development planning process and to allocate a greater proportion of resources to low-income urban and rural areas, while addressing the deteriorating economic, social and environmental conditions in those areas;

(*b*) To implement programmes aimed at expanding service coverage within the framework of integrated water resources and environmental planning and management, in the context of sustainable national social and economic plans and urban and rural development policies, and to orient them towards services that reflect community needs and are used by beneficiaries;

(*c*) To ensure appropriate utilization of existing financial resources and mobilize additional funds from Governments, donors and non-governmental organizations, and to draw on the resources of the local communities;

(*d*) To assess and undertake institutional reforms to promote an integrated approach, including changes in procedure, attitude and behaviour, and the full participation of women at all levels in sector institutions;

(*e*) To assess the current status of institutions with a view to strengthening national capacities to plan and manage water supply and environmental sanitation programmes and to enable them to improve operational and financial efficiency;

(*f*) To increase their efforts to improve the efficiency and use of available financial resources by, *inter alia*, continuing to expand the use of cost-effective appropriate technologies, and to intensify South-South co-operation in that regard;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and other relevant organizations to increase their financial and technical support to the national endeavours of developing countries in that regard;

6. *Urges* donor Governments, multilateral financial and development institutions and non-governmental organizations to give favourable consideration to requests for grants and concessional financing arrangements to support water supply and sanitation programmes in developing countries;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of intensifying the co-ordination of national activities undertaken with the assistance of all relevant agencies in the field of water supply and sanitation through, in particular, the interagency Steering Committee for Co-operative Action for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council;

8. *Decides* to review, at its fiftieth session, the progress made during the first half of the 1990s, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, on further progress made in attaining the ultimate goal of providing a safe water supply and sanitation for all, including proposals for the action needed for the remainder of the Decade, with special emphasis on the efforts made at the national level and on international co-operation.

Draft resolution II

SPECIAL HIGH-LEVEL MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WITH MINISTERIAL PARTICIPATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council decision 1990/205 of 9 February 1990 on the implementation of Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 and 1989/114 of 28 July 1989, in particular paragraph 1 (*b*) thereof regarding the convening of a special meeting of the Council on 4 and 5 July 1991 to discuss the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic co-operation,

Taking into account also Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/68 of 27 July 1990 on the special high-level meeting of the Council in 1991,

Fully convinced of the need to hold that meeting at a high level,

Fully convinced also of the need to ensure adequate preparations for the special high-level meeting, which is the first of its kind and an important concrete step in the process of the revitalization of the Council,

1. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/68 and decision 1990/205;

2. *Invites* all Member States and observer States that are in a position to do so to be represented at the ministerial level;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to take all the necessary measures to ensure the adequate preparation of the special high-level meeting of the Council in 1991;

4. *Calls upon* all appropriate organs, organizations, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system to contribute to the success of the special high-level meeting of the Council in 1991;

5. *Decides* to discuss at its forty-sixth session, in the context of the examination of the report of the Economic and Social Council, the outcome of the special high-level meeting.

Draft resolution III

ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/235 of 22 December 1989,

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory against the Israeli occupation, including Israeli economic and social policies and practices,

Rejecting Israeli restrictions on external economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Aware of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

Affirming that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/45/503);

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

3. *Requests* the World Food Programme to provide food assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

4. *Requests* the international community, the organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

5. *Calls* for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;

6. *Also calls* for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin;

7. *Further calls* for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by the United Nations Development Programme, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

8. *Reiterates its call* for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in its resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;

9. *Calls* for facilitation of the establishment of Palestinian development banks in the occupied Palestinian territory, with a view to promoting investment, production, employment and income therein;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report in full to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

CO-OPERATION IN FISHERIES IN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/225 of 18 December 1984, by which it endorsed the Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development and the associated programmes of action adopted by the World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development,[8]

Recalling also its resolution 44/225 of 22 December 1989, entitled "Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas",

Recognizing the significant contribution that fisheries can make to economic growth and development of the developing countries through food self-sufficiency, the improvement of nutrition and the diversification of exports,

Bearing in mind the significant capabilities that exist in developing countries in the field of fisheries, which provide opportunities for co-operation among those countries, and the importance of fostering the development of those capabilities to help developing countries realize their full potential in this regard,

Considering the need for African countries to develop inter-State co-operation in order to promote the development of the fishery sector,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/77 of 27 July 1990, entitled "Co-operation in fisheries in Africa", as adopted;

2. *Takes note* of the Ministerial Conference on Co-operation in Fisheries among the African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean, held at Rabat from 30 March to 1 April 1989, and of the meeting of the follow-up committee, held also at Rabat, from 29 to 31 May 1990;

3. *Requests* Member States to make full use of advanced marine training centres in Africa, to promote the exchange of information and the joint negotiation of fisheries agreements concerning the high-seas fleets of non-African countries, to accord greater importance to the development of small-scale fishing, to improve the living conditions of African fishermen, to acknowledge the role of women in fisheries, to strengthen fish marketing and preservation facilities and to facilitate the access of African fishery products to the markets of developed countries;

4. *Requests* the relevant international organizations to contribute actively to the promotion of co-operation in fisheries in Africa, including participation in the preparations and work for the forthcoming ministerial conference on co-operation in fisheries among the African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean, which is scheduled to take place in 1991;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, in close consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1992, a report on co-operation in fisheries in Africa, including recommendations for its enhancement;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report ways and means to develop the potential capabilities of developing countries in fisheries, including economic and technical co-operation, particularly among developing countries;

7. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular the developed countries, to support the endeavours of developing countries to develop their fisheries infrastructures;

8. *Decides* to consider the issue of co-operation in fisheries in Africa at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation".

Draft resolution V

INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/169 of 11 December 1987 and 43/202 of 20 December 1988 on natural disaster reduction and 44/236 of 22 December 1989, in which it proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

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[8] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, Rome, 27 June–6 July 1984* (Rome, 1984), pp. 12-30 and 36-52; transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/39/6).

Reaffirming the need for the international community to demonstrate the strong political determination required to mobilize and use existing scientific and technical knowledge to mitigate natural disasters, bearing in mind in particular the needs of developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that more than seventy Governments have informed the Secretary-General that they have established national committees or focal points for the purpose of attaining the objective and goals of the Decade,

Reconfirming the important responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole for promoting international co-operation in order to mitigate natural disasters, provide assistance and co-ordinate disaster relief, preparedness and prevention,

Noting the establishment of the Trust Fund for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, expressing appreciation to those countries that have so far contributed or pledged voluntary contributions to the Fund and, at the same time, expressing concern that the resources available to the United Nations for the activities of the Decade are insufficient in relation to the requirements,

Taking note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the Decade (A/45/621),

Noting that the celebration in the United Nations of the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction was not possible in 1990, and stressing the importance of observance by the United Nations of the Day in future years in a manner befitting the objective and goals of the Decade,

Taking note of the relevant conclusions of the twenty-fifth series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, held on 25 and 26 October 1990 (see E/1990/123),

1. *Urges* the international community to implement fully the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, contained in the annex to resolution 44/236 and, in particular:

(*a*) Invites Member States that have not yet done so to establish national committees or suitable focal points;

(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General to expedite his efforts to complete organizational and financial arrangements in accordance with sections D and E of the International Framework of Action;

(*c*) Appeals to the international community, in particular, to donor countries, for financial contributions to the Trust Fund for the Decade;

(*d*) Urges all countries to adopt policies which give priority to disaster mitigation measures;

2. *Notes with deep concern* that organizational arrangements have not been fully established and implemented in accordance with section D of the International Framework of Action;

3. *Reaffirms* the important role played by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation as the focal point for overview and co-ordination of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system for the Decade, in accordance with section C of the International Framework for Action, and with his mandate, as set out in its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, and invites the Director-General to give momentum to those programmes and activities;

4. *Reaffirms also* the need for the secretariat of the Decade to work in close association and co-operation with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, bearing in mind the specific responsibilities and functions in the field of disaster prevention and preparedness entrusted to that Office by General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971;

5. *Stresses* the need for the secretariat of the Decade to work closely with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, while providing substantive and secretariat support to the Special High-Level Council, the Scientific and Technical Committee and to related activities, and to report to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation through the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist, in co-operation with relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in the formulation and implementation, during the Decade, of public information programmes aimed at raising awareness of disaster prevention among the general public;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress in the implementation of the programmes and activities of the Decade, including the identification of constraints in that regard, with appropriate attention to the status of existing international protocols and conventions for mutual assistance in cases of disaster, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 44/236.

Draft resolution VI

CODE OF CONDUCT ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the desirability of reaching an early agreement on the formulation of a code of conduct on transnational corporations, and reaffirming the interest of Member States in resolving the remaining outstanding issues,

Confirming that there is substantial provisional understanding on the contents of the draft code of conduct as presented to the President of the Economic and Social Council by the Chairman of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its reconvened special session (E/1990/94, annex),

Decides to request the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the Secretary-General, to arrange for intensive consultations aimed at achieving an early agreement on a code of conduct on transnational corporations, for presentation to and adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution VII

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/233 of 22 December 1989, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/86 of 27 July 1990 and World Health Assembly resolution WHA 43.10 of 16 May 1990 on women, children and AIDS,[9] as well as other relevant resolutions adopted by the organizations of the United Nations system,

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[9] See World Health Organization, *Forty-third World Health Assembly, Geneva, 7-17 May 1990, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA 43/1990/REC/1).

Taking note of the Paris Declaration on Women, Children and the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), adopted on 30 November 1989, the discussions of the Sixth International Conference on AIDS, held at San Francisco, United States of America, from 20 to 24 June 1990, the Fifth International Conference on AIDS and Associated Cancer, held at Kinshasa from 10 to 12 October 1990 and the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children, adopted by the World Summit for Children on 30 September 1990 (A/45/625, annex),

Noting with appreciation the established leadership and co-ordinating role of the World Health Organization, and the efforts of other organizations of the United Nations system, Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors, in combating the spread of AIDS,

Stressing the need to take full advantage of the World Health Organization/United Nations Development Programme Alliance to Combat AIDS and to strengthen its role in facilitating implementation at the country level of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS,

Acknowledging that AIDS can have severe social and economic consequences, particularly in countries with a high incidence of infection from the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), overburdened public health services and limited financial, developmental and skilled labour resources,

Concerned that AIDS has become a major cause of death for women aged 20 to 40 in major cities in the Americas, Western Europe and sub-Saharan Africa, that over 3 million women of child-bearing age have been infected with HIV, that the World Health Organization estimates that during the 1990s a cumulative figure of over 25 to 30 million people are expected to be infected with AIDS, that over 10 million infants and children will become infected with HIV, the vast majority of whom will have died by the year 2000, and that 10 million uninfected children under the age of 10 years will be orphaned during the 1990s as a consequence of AIDS,

Emphasizing the crucial role that other sexually transmitted diseases can play in facilitating the transmission of HIV infection,

Considering that the behaviour and life-style practices that place individuals at risk of HIV infection are likely to be established in adolescence or young adulthood and that the relatively slow progression from HIV infection to AIDS suggests that many HIV-infected individuals over 25 years of age acquired the infection in adolescence or young adulthood,

Stressing therefore, the importance of information, education and other support targeted to young people to encourage behavioural change and to enable them to remain uninfected,

Emphasizing the crucial importance of a supportive socio-economic environment in ensuring the effective implementation of national AIDS prevention programmes and the humane care of affected persons,

Reiterating the need to respect the human rights and dignity of all people, including those affected by HIV, their families and those with whom they live,

Noting that scientific research is making progress in the development of improved diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive technologies and pharmaceuticals, and stressing the importance of making these technologies and pharmaceuticals available as soon as possible and at an affordable cost,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS (A/45/256-E/1990/58, annex);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the serious implications of the AIDS pandemic for development in general in many developing countries, to intensify his efforts, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the heads of the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to mobilize the cumulative experience of the United Nations system in the strategic planning of multi-sectoral projects and the raising of funds in support of those countries requesting assistance;

3. *Urges* Member States to increase their efforts to combat AIDS and to encourage national and international efforts to prevent the further spread of AIDS;

4. *Calls upon* governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors to continue to pay particular attention to the needs of women, young people and children and to co-ordinate their efforts with those of the World Health Organization for the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in close collaboration with the other organizations of the United Nations system and without prejudice to ongoing priorities and programmes, to continue to advance the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS and, specifically:

(*a*) To emphasize the need to strengthen the primary health care system together with educational, psychological, social and economic support programmes for women, youth and children;

(*b*) To promote the vital role that women and young people can play in national AIDS programmes for the further prevention and control of the disease;

(*c*) To encourage the development of services that can meet the particular needs of young people and women for counselling on relationships and on means to reduce the risk of AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and risks associated with intravenous drug use;

(*d*) To support the efforts of countries to create or enhance programmes that promote the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases;

(*e*) To encourage countries to develop plans to meet the economic and social needs of uninfected children with HIV-infected parents or orphaned by AIDS and of elderly people left without providers and often responsible for orphaned grandchildren;

(*f*) To mobilize the necessary resources, both human and financial, in the health sector and other sectors, to develop and implement activities and technologies for the prevention of HIV infection/AIDS and for the care of those suffering from the disease;

(*g*) To ensure that the particular experience of women and children is used in the search for preventive, curative and palliative therapies so that their special needs can be better met;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to intensify, through the information capacity of the United Nations system, public information activities with respect to HIV and AIDS;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VIII

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, bearing in mind the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[5] and taking note of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,[4]

Recalling also its resolution 41/182 of 8 December 1986 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/74 of 29 July 1988, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on national entrepreneurs in economic development (A/45/292-E/1990/82),

Recognizing that there is no universal prescription for successful development, that each country is responsible for its own economic policies in accordance with its specific situation and conditions and that the promotion of growth and development depends on appropriate domestic economic policies that take into account specific national circumstances and requirements,

Acknowledging the importance of effective, efficient and accountable governance in all countries for setting and implementing national goals in the economic and social spheres,

Acknowledging also the need for an effective and efficient public sector in, *inter alia*, establishing or improving conditions favourable to private initiative, including sound infrastructure, appropriate policies for the development of human resources, including the expertise and capabilities of the business community, basic health care and the protection of vulnerable groups within society, where appropriate, with the support of the international community,

Recognizing the responsibility of the international community, in particular the developed countries, to promote and endeavour to provide an equitable and open international economic environment supportive of the development of developing countries,

Reaffirming that flexibility, creativity, innovation, political and economic openness, respect for human rights and market-oriented approaches, *inter alia*, provide opportunities to people to enable them to develop their potential in responding to change,

Acknowledging the important role of entrepreneurship, notably in small and medium-sized enterprises, in mobilizing resources and in promoting economic growth and socio-economic development,

Calling for international support for specific programmes for private enterprise development in the least developed countries, which should address, *inter alia*, the promotion of domestic and foreign direct investment, management training, promotion of small-scale ventures and micro-enterprises and the development of entrepreneurial skills, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,

Cognizant of the importance of entrepreneurship in the growth and development of countries—especially those seeking to develop or revitalize their economies through free enterprise, decentralized decision-making, deregulation, demonopolization of economic activities, simplification of administrative procedures, market opportunities, structural adjustment and market-oriented reform—and of the need to provide the incentives, access to information and new technology and environment necessary to enable the spirit of entrepreneurship and competition to prosper,

Noting that higher domestic savings and inflows of capital, including new investment and the return of flight capital, depend, *inter alia*, upon sound micro- and macro-economic policies supportive of entrepreneurship,

Recognizing that public enterprises, in appropriate conditions, can help promote and can engage in the development of entrepreneurship,

Welcoming the contribution which the United Nations system makes in helping Member States promote entrepreneurship, including foreign direct investment, and encouraging the active participation of private enterprise, where appropriate,

1. *Encourages* the development of entrepreneurship in all countries, including those seeking to develop or revitalize their economies through free enterprise and market opportunities, and urges the international community, in particular the international financial institutions and the United Nations system, to support their efforts, as appropriate;

2. *Agrees* that entrepreneurship, especially in the context of a fair, competitive economy, supportive government policies and an equitable and open international economic environment, contributes to a more efficient world economy and enhances the internationalization of trading markets and financial flows to the benefit of all;

3. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national policy objectives, to enhance their institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks to ensure greater consistency with market approaches, to make their capital and credit markets more efficient, to foster the expertise and capabilities of the business community and to provide, *inter alia*, for sound private sector development and its positive benefits for employment opportunities and national wealth;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to facilitate, consistent with their national laws, the development of co-operation between domestic and foreign enterprises, particularly through contracting, business co-operation and joint ventures, which, *inter alia*, will facilitate market access and the transfer of technology;

5. *Looks forward* to the outcome of further deliberations of the Development Committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the Interim Committee of the

International Monetary Fund and the regional development banks on the issue of strengthening measures across the entire range of operations of the World Bank Group to promote entrepreneurship, including the mobilization of domestic and foreign private capital;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to incorporate in subsequent issues of the *World Economic Survey* a chapter regarding the role of entrepreneurship as a key element of growth and development and on measures being taken at the national and international levels to promote entrepreneurship, especially in countries seeking to develop or revitalize their economies through free enterprise, decentralized decision-making, market opportunities, structural adjustment and market-oriented reform, as well as suggestions on how the international economic community can support the development of entrepreneurship in national economies;

7. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to include in his annual report on operational activities for development, submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, a section on the activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, notably in small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as proposals for enhancing the role of entrepreneurship in the development process, in particular in developing countries;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session a sub-item entitled "Entrepreneurship" under the agenda item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation" and to include the sub-item in subsequent agendas on a biennial basis.

Draft resolution IX

WORLD DECADE FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Taking into account its resolution 44/238 of 22 December 1989, in which it expressed its support for the conduct of an evaluation at the mid-point of the World Decade for Cultural Development, in 1993, under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in order to evaluate the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade,

Taking into account paragraph 87 of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[5] in which it was stated, *inter alia,* that each country has to choose its approach to human resource and institutional development in accordance with its national priorities, values, traditions and culture and stage of development,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/88 of 27 July 1990,

Welcoming the progress made by Member States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and international non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the Plan of Action for the World Decade for Cultural Development,[6]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the mid-term review of the World Decade for Cultural Development (A/45/277-E/1990/77 and Add.1);

2. *Reaffirms its support* for a mid-term review to assess the progress made in implementing the Plan of Action for the Decade and to make proposals to further strengthen activities in this area, taking into account the changing circumstances and the new realities in the international community;

3. *Invites* the regional commissions, in consultation with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to carry out, within existing resources, an evaluation of the cultural factors influencing the development of the cultural sector as a potential creator of jobs and generator of income, for consideration in the context of the mid-term review of the Decade, in 1993;

4. *Recommends* that the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system consider including activities relating to the Decade in the programme for the biennium 1992-1993, and requests them to co-ordinate those activities;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to include specific proposals on the modalities of a mid-term review, taking into account the views of Governments, in the second biennial report on progress in the implementation of the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Decides* to include, on a biennial basis in its provisional agenda for subsequent sessions, a sub-item entitled "World Decade for Cultural Development" under the item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation".

Draft resolution X

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO ADDRESS AND MITIGATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACCIDENT AT THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

The General Assembly,

Expressing profound concern about the ongoing effects on people's lives and health of the disaster at Chernobyl, which had serious national and international consequences of unprecedented scale,

Especially concerned about the state of health of the children who suffered and continue to suffer from the effects of increased radiation and who may suffer from possible long-term effects of radiation,

Taking into account the provisions of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s adopted by the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990 (A/45/625, annex), which, *inter alia,* refer to the need for concrete measures to be taken at the national and international levels for children in especially difficult circumstances, including victims of man-made disasters who have been exposed to radiation,

Taking into account also the need to continue taking comprehensive measures to study, address and mitigate the consequences of the accident, especially measures to protect against radiation and to safeguard the health of the population, including, as appropriate, resettling the population in uncontaminated areas, improving the environment in the contaminated areas and preventing further possible transboundary radioactive effects,

Increasingly aware of the need to improve the co-ordination of ongoing international efforts to study and minimize the radiological and other consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl,

Stressing the importance of public education and communication in addressing the concerns of the population of the contaminated areas regarding the effects of man-made radiation, including its long-term effects,

Recalling its resolution 44/224 of 22 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it recognized the need to strengthen international co-operation in rendering assistance in cases of environmental emergency,

Taking note with satisfaction of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/50 of 13 July 1990 on international co-operation to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant,

Taking into account the efforts made by the United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system to study, mitigate and minimize the radiological, socio-economic and other consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl,

Welcoming the growing international solidarity with the victims of Chernobyl, especially the children, as well as the willingness on the part of Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the business community, scientific bodies and individuals to increase medical, food and other humanitarian assistance for the rehabilitation of the affected population,

Recognizing the particular importance of completing the international independent assessment of the radiological consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, co-ordinated by the International Atomic Energy Agency,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/643) and invites him, in the light of the findings contained in that report and other relevant reports and in consultation with the agencies concerned, to continue to take appropriate measures to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, in particular to support efforts made within the United Nations system by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Inter-Agency Committee for the Response to Nuclear Accidents to harmonize, strengthen and co-ordinate international projects aimed at mitigating the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl, and to consider, *inter alia*, opportunities to:

(*a*) Formulate a programme for co-ordinating the activities to be carried out by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system involved in efforts to address and mitigate the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl;

(*b*) Entrust one of the Under-Secretaries-General with the task of co-ordination;

(*c*) Set up a task force responsible for stimulating and monitoring the activities of the United Nations system in this field;

(*d*) Appeal for voluntary contributions to complement the regular budgetary resources used by United Nations organs and agencies for the implementation of activities aimed at mitigating the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl;

2. *Requests* the organs, specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in considering possible technical and other special assistance for the areas most affected, particularly in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, to bear in mind the unprecedented nature of the radiological and environmental disaster and of the emergency situation in those areas resulting from the long-term effects of man-made radiation on present and future generations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "International co-operation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl";

5. *Makes an urgent appeal* to all States members of the international community, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the business community, scientific bodies and individuals to continue to provide all appropriate support and assistance to the areas most affected by the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, in full co-ordination and co-operation with envisaged or planned efforts of the United Nations system.

* * *

68. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to III below:

Draft decision I

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION II OF THE ANNEX TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 32/197 ON THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTORS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The General Assembly decides to consider the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (see A/C.2/45/L.3) at its forty-seventh session.

Draft decision II

INCLUSION OF LIBERIA IN THE LIST OF LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decides:

(*a*) To take note of Economic and Social Council decision 1990/261 of 19 July 1990, in which the Council endorsed the conclusion and recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Liberia in the list of the least developed countries (E/1990/27, para. 162);

(*b*) To include Liberia in the list of the least developed countries.

Draft decision III

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/45/3/Rev.1);

(*b*) Final report of the Secretary-General on preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/45/185-E/1990/48);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (A/45/257-E/1990/61);

(*d*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award and the Trust Fund for the United Nations Population Award (A/45/278 and Corr.1);

(*e*) Note by the Secretary-General (A/45/835) on the report of the Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the twenty-fifth series of joint meetings of the committees.

DOCUMENT A/45/848/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*17 December 1990*]

1. At the 55th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee introduced and read out corrections to the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee, prepared by the Secretariat and contained in document A/C.2/45/L.87/Rev.1.

2. During the consideration of the draft programme of work, statements were made and questions raised by the representatives of Brazil, Senegal, Ecuador, Tunisia, Mali, Turkey, Venezuela, Morocco, Mexico and Egypt, and the Secretary of the Committee responded to questions.

3. At the same meeting, the Committee approved the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1991-1992, as orally corrected, and decided to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption (see para. 4 below).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

4. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

BIENNIAL PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE SECOND COMMITTEE FOR 1991-1992

The General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, approves the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1991-1992, annexed hereto.

ANNEX

Biennial Programme of work for the Second Committee for 1991-1992[10]

1991

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[11]

(a) *Role of the public sector*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (General Assembly resolution 3335 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/92 of 9 July 1987)[12]

(b) *Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994*

Documentation: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(c) *Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli land and water policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/53 of 24 July 1990)[12]

(d) *Assistance to the Palestinian people*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/59 of 26 July 1990 and General Assembly resolution 45/183)[12]

(e) *Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the resolution on the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (General Assembly resolution 45/187)[12]

(f) *Special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council*

Documentation: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council (General Assembly resolution 45/182)

(g) *Code of conduct on transnational corporations*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the code of conduct on transnational corporations (General Assembly resolution 45/186)

(h) *Inclusion of Namibia in the list of the least developed countries*

Documentation: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council (General Assembly resolution 45/198)

Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on economic stabilization programmes in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 45/194)

Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the informal exchange of views on the report of the South Commission (General Assembly resolution 45/195)

Draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see General Assembly decision 45/441)

(a) *Trade and development*

Documentation: Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its eighth session (General Assembly resolution 44/219 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[12]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (General Assembly resolution 44/215 of 22 December 1989)

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[10] The Second Committee will, in accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

[11] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work in 1991.

[12] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (General Assembly resolution 44/214 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Secretary-General on institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/57 of 26 July 1990)[12]

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the outcome of the negotiations on a draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (General Assembly resolution 45/204)

(b) *Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990's*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/206

(c) *Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987)[12]

(d) *World Decade for Cultural Development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development for the period 1990-1991 (General Assembly resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 44/238 of 22 December 1989 and 45/189)[12]

(e) *Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978)[12]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly resolution 44/222 of 22 December 1989 and decision 45/444)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (General Assembly resolution 44/221 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the decision on further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly decision 44/450 of 22 December 1989)

(f) *Environment*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 44/224 of 22 December 1989)[12]

Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the findings and conclusions of the regional commissions on the traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (General Assembly resolution 44/226 of 22 December 1989, sect. I)[12]

Report of the Secretary-General on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal (General Assembly resolution 44/226 of 22 December 1989, sect. III)[12]

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 (General Assembly resolution 44/227 of 22 December 1989)[12]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on possible adverse effects of sea-level rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas (General Assembly resolution 44/206 of 22 December 1989)[12]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (General Assembly resolution 45/197)

(g) *Desertification and drought*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa (General Assembly decision 44/437 of 19 December 1989 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/103 of 27 July 1989)[12]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions on the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (General Assembly resolutions 44/172 A and B of 19 December 1989)[12]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 40/209 of 17 December 1985)[12]

(h) *Human settlements*

Documentation: Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, including the report of the Commission on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 43/180 and 43/181 of 20 December 1988 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/1 of 12 January 1978)[12]

Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (General Assembly resolution 44/174 of 19 December 1989)[12]

(i) *Science and technology for development*

Documentation: Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (General Assembly resolutions 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984)[12]

(j) *Entrepreneurship*

Documentation: Relevant section of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 45/188)

Item 3. *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*

Documentation: Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989)

Item 4. *Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the negotiations for the preparation of an effective framework convention on climate change (General Assembly resolution 45/212)

Item 5. *International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (General Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989)

Item 6. *External debt crisis and development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/214

Item 7. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 41/171 of 5 December 1986, 44/171 of 19 December 1989, 44/211 of 22 December 1989 and 45/188)[12]

Draft resolution entitled "Operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (see General Assembly decision 45/448)

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[12]

(c) *United Nations Capital Development Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) *United Nations technical co-operation activities*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities

Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(e) *United Nations Volunteers programme*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(f) *World Food Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the participation of the United Nations in the review of the governance arrangements for the World Food Programme (General Assembly resolution 45/218)[12]

Item 8. *International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989 and 45/185)[12]

Item 9. *Special economic and disaster relief assistance*

(a) *Office of the United Nations Relief Co-ordinator*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (General Assembly resolutions 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and 45/221)[12]

(b) *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation: Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries

Reports of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

Item 10. *International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/233

Item 11. *Training and research*

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/219, including the report of the independent consultant

Item 12. *International co-operation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/190[12]

Item 13. *Human resources development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/191

Item 14. *Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the steps taken by the Governments of developed and developing countries and by the bodies of the United Nations system to fulfil the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration (General Assembly resolution 45/234)

Item 15. *Industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on ways and means of promoting the enhancement of United Nations activities with regard to the training of scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs from developing countries (General Assembly resolution 45/196, para. 9)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on ways and means of fostering United Nations system activities with regard to industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 45/196, para. 10)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the recommendations of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on strengthening industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 45/196, para. 11)[12]

Item 16. *Emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/232

1992[13]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[14]

(a) *Protection against products harmful to health and the environment*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on protection against products harmful to health and the environment (General Assembly resolution 39/229 of 18 December 1984)[12]

(b) *United Nations Population Award*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund (Council decision 1982/112 of 26 April 1982)

(c) *Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" (General Assembly decision 45/436)

Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/193 on the support of the international community for the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen[12]

Report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries (General Assembly resolution 45/192)

(a) *Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 45/199)[12]

(b) *Trade and development*

Documentation: Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[12]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects (General Assembly resolution 45/200)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/202 on specific measures in favour of island developing countries

(c) *Food and agricultural development*

Documentation: Report of the World Food Council[12]

(d) *New and renewable sources of energy*

Documentation: Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (General Assembly resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982)[12]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/208

(e) *Development of the energy resources of developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive programme of action for the acceleration of the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 45/209)[12]

(f) *Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on further substantive follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 44/227 of 22 December 1989)

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[13] The programme of work and documentation list for 1992 will be updated in 1991, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

[14] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work in 1992.

(g) *Co-operation in fisheries in Africa*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on co-operation in fisheries in Africa (General Assembly resolution 45/184)[12]

Item 3. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation for the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980, 41/171 of 5 December 1986, 42/196 of 11 December 1987, and 44/211 of 23 February 1990)[12]

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[12]

(c) *United Nations Population Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) *United Nations Children's Fund*

Documentation: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217[12]

(e) *World Food Programme*

Documentation: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 4. *Training and research*

United Nations University

Documentation: Report of the Council of the United Nations University[12]

Item 5. *Special economic and disaster relief assistance*

(a) *Office of the United Nations Relief Co-ordinator*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/63 of 26 July 1990)

(b) *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation: Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries and regions

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

Item 6. *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*

Documentation: Report of the Conference

DOCUMENTS A/45/838 AND ADD.1

Report of the Third Committee

DOCUMENT A/45/838

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1990*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, as item 12, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", and to allocate to the Third Committee for consideration and report chapters I, III (sections A, B and E), V, VI (sections C and F) and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1990 (A/45/3 and Add.1 and 2).

2. The chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to agenda items 89, 90, 93, 94, 98, 100 to 102, 105, 107 and 108 were considered by the Third Committee under those items.

3. The Committee considered item 12 at its 48th to 50th, 52nd to 60th, 62nd and 63rd meetings, held between 20 November and 5 December 1990. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/45/SR.48-50, 52-60, 62 and 63).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. At the 48th meeting, the Director of the Implementation of International Instruments and Procedures Branch of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat made an introductory statement on behalf of the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights.

6. At the same meeting, the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan made a statement.

7. Also at the same meeting, Mr. Felix Ermacora, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, introduced his interim report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/45/664); Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, the Special Representative of the Commission, introduced his interim report on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/45/697, annex); and the Chief of the Special Procedures Section of the Centre for Human Rights introduced the report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador (A/45/630, annex), on behalf of Mr. José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, the Special Representative of the Commission.

8. At the same meeting, the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the co-ordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows (see A/45/649 and Corr.1) was introduced by an inspector of the Unit.

9. At the 49th meeting, the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights introduced the interim report of the Working Group (E/CN.4/1990/7).

10. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the Group of 77, made a statement in connection with the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/48 of 25 May 1990 on the enlargement of the Commission of Human Rights. In that resolution, the Council had decided to increase the membership of the Commission to 53 and to allocate the 10 additional seats to the regional groups of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean on the basis of the principles of equitable geographical distribution. The Council had also decided that the enlarged membership of the Commission should be elected in 1991 and that the provisions decided upon by the resolution should take effect at the forty-eighth session of the Commission. Accordingly, the Group of 77 would consider it appropriate for the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1991, to allocate the 10 additional

seats as follows: four for Africa, three for Asia and three for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Consideration of proposals

Draft decision A/C.3/45/L.62

11. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of Finland, introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/45/L.62) entitled "Adoption of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families". The draft decision read as follows:

> "The General Assembly decides that in paragraph 8 of article 72 of the Draft International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (see A/C.3/45/1), which read:
>
> > " '8. [The members of the Committee shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide.]
> >
> > " 'OR
> >
> > " '[States Parties shall be responsible for:
> >
> > " '(*a*) The expenses of the members of the Committee while they are performing Committee duties; and
> >
> > " '(*b*) Expenses incurred in connection with the holding of meetings of States parties and of the Committee, including reimbursement to the United Nations for any expenses, such as the cost of staff and facilities, incurred by the United Nations pursuant to paragraph 7 of the present article.]',
>
> "the brackets around the first sentence should be removed and the rest of the paragraph should be deleted."

12. The Committee had before it a statement (A/C.3/45/L.97) of the programme budget implications of the draft decision, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

13. At its 58th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 126 to 2, with 5 abstentions. The changes thereby approved were later reflected in the text of draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.77 (see below, paras. 50 to 52 and para. 109, draft resolution VIII). The voting was as follows:[15]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Japan, United States of America.

Abstaining: Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon,[15] Hungary, Oman, Zaire.

14. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representatives of the United States of America and Japan made statements.

15. At the 63rd meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.69

16. At the 55th meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, also on behalf of Poland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.69) entitled "Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide".

17. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.70

18. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Australia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, the Philippines, Poland, Samoa and the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.70) entitled "Human rights and mass exoduses".

19. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.71

20. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.71) entitled "Assistance to refugees in Somalia".

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[15] The delegations of Cameroon and Senegal subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

21. At its 58th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution III).

22. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia and Somalia made statements.

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.72 and Rev.1

24. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Greece, on behalf of Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.72) entitled "Developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Text of the first to fifth preambular paragraphs identical to the corresponding paragraphs of draft resolution IV in paragraph 109 below.*]

"*Expressing its regret* that the Secretariat did not submit to the General Assembly in time for consideration under agenda item 12 the brief report requested by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 3 of its resolution 1990/47 of 25 May 1990, on actions taken in 1990 and those planned for 1991 as interim solutions to the problems posed by the situation in the Centre for Human Rights, and expressing the hope that the report will be submitted as soon as possible,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in conformity with his commitment (see E/1990/50, para. 59), to include in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 programme and resource proposals for long-term solutions to the problems posed by the situation in the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat which respond to the needs of the Centre, are commensurate with its work-load and also take into account the need to respond to the requests for advisory services and technical assistance, primarily from developing countries, and the proposals contained in the report of the Task Force on Computerization (see E/CN.4/1990/39, annex), and in the study carried out by an independent expert[16] concerning the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights;

"2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in conformity with his commitment and in the context of the revised estimates for the current biennium, to submit to the General Assembly at its present session programme budget proposals, including proposals in respect of human resources, that will provide interim solutions to the problems posed by the resource situation of the Centre for Human Rights;

"3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1990/47 also to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under item 12 of its agenda."

25. Subsequently, Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

26. At the same meeting, the Director of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management made a statement in connection with paragraph 2 of the draft resolution.

27. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Greece, Morocco, Australia, Sweden, Italy, Cuba and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Chairman of the Committee made statements.

28. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Greece, on behalf of the sponsors, which had been joined by Austria and Morocco, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/45/L.72/Rev.1) of the draft resolution and further orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "no specific proposals have been made" were replaced by the words "the only specific proposal made" and at the end of the paragraph, the words "is the reference to voluntary donations" were added.

(*b*) In paragraph 1, after the words "and to make", the word "additional" was inserted, and after the words "current biennium", the words "for additional human resources" were replaced by the words ", in particular indicating the human resources required for the Centre to carry out its functions adequately".

29. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution IV).

30. At the 63rd meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.73 and Rev.1

31. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.73) entitled "World Conference on Human Rights", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Mindful* of the goal of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[17]

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[16] See A/44/668, annex.

"*Bearing in mind* that all Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Noting* the progress made by the United Nations over the past several years towards this goal and the fact that there are areas in which further progress should be made,

"*Noting also* that violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to occur,

"*Considering* that, in view of the progress made, the problems that remain and the new challenges that lie ahead, it would be appropriate to conduct a review of what has been accomplished through the human rights programme and what remains to be done,

"*Recalling* its resolution 44/156 of 15 December 1989 in which it requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and United Nations bodies concerned with human rights on the desirability of convening a world conference on human rights for the purpose of dealing at the highest level with the crucial questions facing the United Nations in connection with the promotion and protection of human rights,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General containing those views (A/45/564 and Add.1),

"*Noting* the expressions of support for the convening of a world conference on human rights from many Governments, specialized agencies and United Nations bodies concerned with human rights and from non-governmental organizations,

"*Noting also* the many views concerning the importance of thorough advance preparation for the success of the conference,

"*Convinced* that the holding of a world conference on human rights could make a significant contribution to the effectiveness of the actions of the United Nations and its Member States in the promotion and protection of human rights,

"1. *Decides* to convene at a high level a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 with the following objectives:

"(*a*) To review and assess the progress that has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to identify obstacles to further progress in this area, and ways in which they can be overcome;

"(*b*) To examine ways and means to improve the implementation of existing human rights standards and instruments;

"(*c*) To evaluate the effectiveness of the methods and mechanisms used by the United Nations in the field of human rights;

"(*d*) To formulate concrete recommendations for improving the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanisms in the field of human rights through programmes aimed at promoting, encouraging and monitoring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"(*e*) To make recommendations for ensuring the necessary financial and other resources for United Nations activities in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"2. *Decides* to establish a Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, which shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

"3. *Also decides* that the Preparatory Committee should have the mandate to make proposals for the consideration of the General Assembly regarding the agenda, date, duration, venue of and participation at the Conference, the preparatory meetings and activities at the international, regional and national levels, and on desirable studies and other documentation;

"4. *Further decides* that the Preparatory Committee, at its first session, shall elect a five-member bureau composed of a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur;

"5. *Instructs* the Preparatory Committee to deal with the substantive preparations for the Conference in accordance with the goals and objectives set out in paragraph 1 above and bearing in mind the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session;

"6. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall hold a five-day session at Geneva in September 1991;

"7. *Also decides*, in accordance with resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987 and without prejudice to the overall level of resources adopted by the General Assembly for 1990-1991 and the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993, that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations, without any implications for the programmes provided for under section 23 of the programme budget, and invites contributions of extrabudgetary resources;

"8. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to make recommendations to the Preparatory Committee on the above issues during those sessions that will take place prior to the Conference;

"9. *Encourages* the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the chairmen or other designated members of human rights expert bodies as well as special rapporteurs and chairmen or designated members of working groups to take part in the work of the Preparatory Committee;

"10. *Requests* Governments, the specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights to assist the Preparatory Committee and to undertake reviews and submit recommendations concerning the Conference and the preparations therefor to the Preparatory Committee through the Secretary-General and to participate actively in the Conference;

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[17] Resolution 217 A (III).

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Preparatory Committee a report on the contributions made pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 above;

"12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General for the Conference from within the Secretariat and to provide the Preparatory Committee with all necessary assistance;

"13. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions on the progress of its work."

32. Subsequently, Saint Kitts and Nevis joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

33. The Committee had before it a statement (A/C.3/45/L.98) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

34. At the 57th meeting, the representative of China, also on behalf of Colombia, Lesotho, Sri Lanka and Uganda, introduced amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.73, which were contained in document A/C.3/45/L.95 and read as follows:

"1. Insert the following paragraph as the new second preambular paragraph:

" '*Recognizing* that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of another,';

"2. In the former second preambular paragraph, after 'to achieve' replace the rest of the paragraph with " 'international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,';

"3. In the former third preambular paragraph, delete 'over the past several years';

"4. In paragraph 1, insert the following subparagraph as subparagraph (*b*):

" '(*b*) To examine the link between the existing international economic environment and the full enjoyment of human rights universally, and its effects on the conditions in which everyone can enjoy economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights;'

"and reletter the remaining subparagraphs accordingly.

"5. Replace paragraph 4 by the following:

" '4. *Further decides* that the Preparatory Committee, at its first session, shall elect a ten-member bureau composed of a chairman, eight vice-chairmen and a rapporteur, with due regard to equitable geographic representation;'

"6. At the end of paragraph 6, add 'and that regional preparatory meetings shall be held in 1992'."

35. At the same meeting, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of the sponsors which had been joined by Liechtenstein, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/45/L.73/Rev.1) of the draft resolution.

36. At the 58th meeting, the representative of China, also on behalf of Colombia, Lesotho, Sri Lanka and Uganda, introduced amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.73/Rev.1, which were contained in document A/C.3/45/L.95/Rev.1. The amendments read as follows:

"1. In the third preambular paragraph, after 'to achieve,' replace the rest of the paragraph with 'international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,';

"2. In paragraph 1, replace subparagraph (*b*) with the following text:

" '(*b*) To examine the link between the existing international economic environment and the full enjoyment of human rights universally and its effects on the conditions in which everyone can enjoy economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights;'

"3. Replace paragraph 4 by the following:

" '4. *Further decides* that the Preparatory Committee, at its first session, shall elect a ten-member bureau composed of a chairman, eight vice-chairmen and a rapporteur, with due regard to equitable geographic representation;'

"4. At the end of the paragraph 6 add 'and that regional preparatory meetings shall be held in 1992;'."

37. At the 59th meeting, the representative of Morocco orally revised draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.73/Rev.1 as follows:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph, the phrase ", in co-operation with the United Nations," after "to achieve", was deleted and the phrase "in conformity with relevant articles of the Charter" was added at the end of the paragraph;

(*b*) At the end of paragraph 1 (*b*) the phrase ", recognizing the importance of creating the conditions whereby everyone may enjoy these rights as set out in the International Covenants on Human Rights" was added;

(*c*) In paragraph 3, the words "which should take place in 1992," were inserted after the words "national levels,".

38. At the same meeting, the representative of China made a statement in which he informed the Committee that he would join the consensus on draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.73/Rev.1, as orally revised by the representative of Morocco.

39. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution V).

40. In the light of the adoption of the draft resolution, the amendments contained in document A/C.3/45/L.95/Rev.1 were withdrawn.

41. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Cuba and Bangladesh made statements.

Draft decision A/C.3/45/L.74

42. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines and Sweden, introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/45/L.74) entitled "United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations".

43. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 110 below, draft decision I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.75

44. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape

Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Yemen and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.75) entitled "Assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad". Subsequently, Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

45. At its 58th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution VI).

46. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.76

47. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sir Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.76) entitled "Humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti".

48. At its 58th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution VII).

49. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement. The representative of Djibouti made a statement after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.77

50. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Italy, Lebanon, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.77) entitled "International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families". Subsequently Cape Verde and Nigeria joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, the text of the annex to which reflected the changes approved by the adoption of draft decision A/C.3/45/L.62 (see paras. 11 to 13 above).

51. At its 58th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution VIII).

52. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Belgium, New Zealand, Germany, the United States of America, Canada, Austria, Oman, Japan, France and Senegal made statements.

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.78

53. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.78) entitled "Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi". Subsequently, Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

54. At its 58th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution IX).

55. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

56. The representative of Malawi also made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.79

57. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Chad, China, the Congo, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.79) entitled "Situation of refugees in the Sudan".

58. At its 58th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution X).

59. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

60. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Italy (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) made a statement.

61. The representative of the Sudan also made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.80

62. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, the Niger,

Nigeria, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.80) entitled "Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia". Subsequently, Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

63. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Zaire revised it by replacing in the fifth preambular paragraph the words "massive flow of refugees and voluntary returnees into the country" by the words "massive presence of refugees and voluntary returnees in the country".

64. At its 58th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution XI).

65. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.81

66. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Finland, on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.81) entitled "Summary or arbitrary executions". Subsequently, New Zealand and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

67. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution XII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.82 and Rev.1 and 2

68. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.82) entitled "Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international co-operation and the strict observance of the principle of non-intervention", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Reaffirming* its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and the need to promote social progress and to raise the level of life within a wider concept of liberty,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* that one of the cardinal purposes of the United Nations is to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,
>
> "*Recalling* that in accordance with Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations all Member States are obliged to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, in order to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and the effectiveness of these rights and freedoms,
>
> "*Convinced* that such co-operation should be based on an in-depth understanding of the wide range of problems existing in the various societies represented in the Organization and in the full respect for their respective political, economic and social realities,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it stated that all human rights and fundamental freedoms of the human person and peoples were inalienable, indivisible and interdependent, and that consequently the questions relating to human rights should be examined globally, taking into account both the overall context of the various societies and their modalities, as well as the need for the promotion of the full dignity of the human person and the development of the well-being of the society,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* its resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 36/103 of 9 December 1981, which contain, respectively, the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States,
>
> "*Reiterating* that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations, a Member State or a group of States to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the duty of a State to refrain from the exploitation and distortion of human rights issues as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of States, of exerting pressure on other States or creating distrust and disorder within and among States or groups of States,
>
> "*Also reaffirming* the right and duty of States to combat, within their constitutional prerogatives, the dissemination of false or distorted news that can be interpreted as interference in the internal affairs of other States or as being harmful to the promotion of peace, co-operation and friendly relations among States and nations,
>
> "*Taking into account* the increase in governmental, non-governmental and transnational mass media actions in defamatory campaigns, vilifications or hostile propaganda for the purpose of intervening or interfering in the internal affairs of other States under the pretext of humanitarian concerns,
>
> "1. *Reaffirms* the sovereign right of all people freely to determine, consolidate and defend their own political, economic, cultural and social system, without outside interference, subversion, coercion or threat in any form whatsoever;
>
> "2. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and distortion of human rights issues as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of States, exerting pressure on other States or creating distrust and disorder within and among States or groups of States, is as contrary to the basic principles of international law as any other kind of intervention;
>
> "3. *Expresses its profound conviction* that the use of the human rights issue for political purposes creates

serious obstacles for the achievement of an atmosphere of détente, peace and co-operation in international relations and adversely affects the real possibilities to find a solution to international humanitarian problems as well as an effective promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular in the developing countries subject to such campaigns;

"4. *Underlines* the urgent need to achieve dissemination of impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries, in particular concerning the existing situation in the developing countries in the field of human rights, in order to contribute to the promotion of a climate of true confidence, co-operation at the international level, friendly relations and effective collaboration among all nations large and small, regardless of their diverse political, economic and social systems and different levels of development;

"5. *Calls upon* all Member States to adopt, within the framework of their respective legal system, the measures that they may deem appropriate to achieve such objectives;

"6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to establish at its forty-seventh session an open-ended working group to examine the contents of the present resolution in order to consider:

"(*a*) The elaboration of a declaration regarding the strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international co-operation and the strict observance of the principle of non-intervention;

"(*b*) The ways and mechanisms that could be established to strengthen United Nations action in this field and to examine non-compliance with the present resolution;

"7. *Also requests* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-seventh session, to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the outcome of the discussion in the open-ended working group;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take into account, in the implementation of the resolutions regarding programmes on the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, the concerns and provisions contained in the present resolution, as well as the concepts and principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 2131 (XX), 2625 (XXV), 36/103 and 32/130;

"9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States the text of the present resolution, requesting them to communicate their views on ways to strengthen the United Nations action in this field through the promotion of co-operation among Member States and the strict observance of the principle of non-intervention, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session the answers received, under the item entitled 'Report of the Economic and Social Council'."

69. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Australia, also on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.82, which were contained in document A/C.3/45/L.101. The amendments read as follows:

"1. In the first preambular paragraph, replace the words 'the need' by the words 'its determination' and the words 'and to raise the level of life within a wider concept of liberty' by the words 'and better standards of life in larger freedom';

"2. In the second preambular paragraph delete the word 'cardinal';

"3. Insert a new third preambular paragraph reading:

" '*Also bearing in mind* that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,';

"4. Replace the former third preambular paragraph by the following:

" '*Recalling* that in accordance with Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions as to race, sex, language or religion with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and that all Member States pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55,';

"5. Replace the former fourth preambular paragraph by the following:

" '*Desirous* of achieving further progress in international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

" '*Considering* that such international co-operation should be based on the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[17] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[18] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[18] and other relevant international instruments,

" '*Deeply convinced* that such co-operation should be based on a profound understanding of the economic, social and cultural realities and the variety of problems existing in different societies,';

"6. In the former fifth preambular paragraph, delete all text after 'December 1977,';

"7. Delete the former sixth preambular paragraph;

"8. In the former seventh preambular paragraph, delete ', a Member State or a group of States';

"9. Replace the former eighth to tenth preambular paragraphs by the following:

" '*Bearing in mind* that mass and flagrant violations of human rights in one State may threaten the peace and development of neighbouring States, of a region or of the international community as a whole,

" '*Recognizing* that violations of human rights, wherever they exist, are of concern to the United Nations,

" '*Emphasizing* that the absence of peace or development can never exempt a State from its obligation to ensure respect for the human rights of its nationals and of other persons within its jurisdiction,

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[18] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

“ ‘*Reaffirming* that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

“ ‘*Underlining* the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under various international instruments in the field of human rights,’;

“10. Replace paragraph 1 by the following:

“ ‘1. *Reaffirms* that by virtue of their right to self-determination, all peoples freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;’

“11. Replace paragraph 2 by the following:

“ ‘2. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international co-operation in this field, on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework;

“ ‘3. *Considers* that international co-operation in this field should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;’

“12. In former paragraph 3, delete ‘subject to such campaigns’;

“13. In former paragraph 4, replace ‘to achieve dissemination of’ by ‘for’;

“14. In former paragraph 5, after ‘legal system,’ insert ‘and in accordance with their obligations under international human rights treaties’;

“15. Delete former paragraphs 6 to 9.”

70. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba made a statement on a point of clarification.

71. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and Sierra Leone made statements.

72. On 3 December 1990, a revised version (A/C.3/45/L.82/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, also sponsored by Cuba, was circulated. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

[*Text of the first to fourth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 3 and 4 of the revised draft resolution identical to the corresponding paragraphs of draft resolution XIII in paragraph 109 below.*]

“*Desirous* of achieving further progress in international co-operation in the field of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

“*Considering* that such international co-operation should be based on the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the international law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[17] and the International Covenants on Human Rights[18] and other relevant instruments,

“*Deeply convinced* that such co-operation should be based on a profound understanding of the economic, social and cultural realities and the variety of problems existing in different societies,

“*Recalling* its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977,

“*Bearing in mind* its resolutions 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 36/103 of 9 December 1981, which contain, respectively, the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States,

“*Reiterating* that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State,

“*Convinced* of the duty of States to refrain from the political manipulation of human rights issues as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of other States,

“*Underlining* the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under the Charter and international law, including various international instruments in the field of human rights,

“1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter;

“2. *Affirms* the responsibility of Member States to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to the violations of human rights wherever they occur;

“5. *Reaffirms* that Member States should fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed under the Charter and under the generally recognized principles and rules of international law, including the obligations assumed under international treaties and other agreements valid under those principles and rules, and that they should refrain from the manipulation of human rights issues for political motives as a means of intervening in the internal affairs of States;

“6. *Expresses its conviction* that the manipulation of human rights issues for political purposes can create serious obstacles for the achievement of an atmosphere of détente, peace and co-operation in international relations and adversely affects the real possibilities of finding a solution to international humanitarian problems as well as effective promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"7. *Underlines* the urgent need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events in all countries in order to contribute to the promotion of true confidence, co-operation at the international level, friendly relations and effective collaboration among all nations, large and small, regardless of their diverse political, economic and social systems and different levels of development;

"8. *Calls upon* all Member States to adopt, within the framework of their respective legal systems, and in accordance with their obligation under the Charter and international law, including international human rights instruments, the measures that they may deem appropriate to achieve such objectives;

"9. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session, to examine the content of the present resolution, including ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in this regard, and to report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session."

At the 63rd meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a further revised version (A/C.3/45/L.82/Rev.2) of the draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international co-operation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity" and orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) In the seventh preambular paragraph, after "international law," the word "including" was replaced by the word "especially";

(*b*) In the twelfth preambular paragraph, after "international law," the word "including" was replaced by the word "especially";

(*c*) At the end of paragraph 1, the phrase "; including respect for territorial integrity" was added;

(*d*) In paragraph 6, after the words "international co-operation" the words "as well as" were inserted;

(*e*) In paragraph 8, after "international law," the word "including" was replaced by the word "especially".

73. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution XIII).

74. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Morocco made a statement.

75. In the light of the adoption of the draft resolution, the amendments contained in document A/C.3/45/L.101 were withdrawn.

76. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the United States of America, Italy (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), New Zealand, Panama and China made statements.

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.83

77. At the 55th meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.83) entitled "Non-discrimination and protection of minorities", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Reaffirming* that one of the main purposes of the United Nations, as proclaimed in its Charter, is to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"*Inspired* by the provisions of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[18] concerning the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities,

"*Mindful* of the work done so far within the United Nations system, in particular by the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as well as other regional intergovernmental forums and the bodies established pursuant to the relevant international instruments in this field,

"*Bearing in mind* that the culture, ways of life and traditions of such minorities form an integral part of civilization and world culture, and that their identity should be protected,

"*Considering* that respect for the rights of persons belonging to minorities is an important factor in the realization of human rights, and in peace, justice, stability and democracy,

"*Mindful* that persons belonging to minorities can exercise and enjoy their rights individually as well as in community with other members of their group, and that no disadvantage may arise for a person belonging to a minority on account of the exercise or non-exercise of any such rights,

"*Convinced* that questions relating to minorities can only be satisfactorily resolved in a democratic political framework based on the rule of law with a functioning independent judiciary, since this framework is a condition for guaranteeing full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and equality before the law,

"*Conscious* of the particular importance of increasing constructive co-operation among States on questions relating to minorities aimed at facilitating mutual understanding and confidence, friendly and good-neighbourly relations, international peace, security and justice,

"*Recognizing* the need to ensure for all, without discrimination of any kind, full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to this end to accomplish the elaboration of the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

"*Noting* that commitments related to the protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities may not be interpreted as implying any right to engage in any activity or perform any action in contravention of the purposes and principles of the Charter or other obligations under international law, including the principle of territorial integrity of States,

"1. *Appeals* to States to respect the right of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities to exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms fully and effectively, without any discrimination and in full equality with other citizens before the law, and to adopt, where necessary, special measures for this purpose;

"2. *Calls upon* States to take the necessary measures, in accordance with the decision-making procedure of each

State, to protect the identity of national or ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious minorities where they exist, and to maintain and where necessary to create conditions for the enjoyment of their identity without discrimination with respect to other citizens;

"3. *Invites* States to respect the right of persons belonging to minorities to participate effectively in public affairs, including in decisions relating to the protection of the identity of such minorities;

"4. *Stresses* that the guarantee of and the exercise of the rights of minorities will contribute to respect for the territorial integrity of States, promote economic, social and cultural development and enhance the stability of the States in which they live;

"5. *Calls upon* States to co-operate closely in finding peaceful and constructive solutions to problems related to minorities, and in so doing to act in accordance with international law and existing international agreements;

"6. *Welcomes* the completion by the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights of the first reading of the full text of the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and encourages the Commission to complete the final text as soon as possible and to transmit it to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

"7. *Welcomes also* Economic and Social Council decision 1990/238 of 25 May 1990 approving the request by the Commission on Human Rights that the Secretary-General extend all possible assistance to the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities that may be needed for further work on a draft declaration on indigenous rights;

"8. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-sixth session under the item entitled 'Report of the Economic and Social Council'."

78. At the 58th meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic made a statement, in the course of which he proposed a draft decision.

79. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 110 below, draft decision II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.84

80. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hungary, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Senegal, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Vanuatu and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.84) entitled "International Year for the World's Indigenous People". Subsequently, Bolivia and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

81. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution XIV).

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.85

82. At the 56th meeting, the representative of France, on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.85) entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances". Subsequently, Chile joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

83. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution XV).

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.86

84. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.86) entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice" and orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) In the sixth preambular paragraph, after the words "high priority" the words "with a view to making final recommendations" were deleted;

(*b*) In paragraph 7, after the words "Commission on Human Rights", the words ", bearing in mind the work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control" were inserted;

(*c*) In paragraph 8 (*b*), after the words "a draft", the word "sample" was deleted;

(*d*) In paragraph 9, after the words "the draft", the word "sample" was deleted;

(*e*) At the end of paragraph 12, the phrase "on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution" was added.

85. Subsequently, Chile and Vanuatu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

86. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution XVI).

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.87

87. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Belgium, on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Togo, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.87) entitled "Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights". Subsequently, Guatemala and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

88. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Belgium made a statement in which he orally revised the draft resolution by replacing in paragraph 3 the words "in the report of the Secretary-General" by the words "by the Secretary-General" and by inserting "Kiev" after "Castel Gandolfo,".

89. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution XVII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.88

90. At the 56th meeting, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of Australia, China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vanuatu, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.88) entitled "Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region".

91. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution XVIII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.89

92. At the 56th meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, also on behalf of Austria, Canada, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and Vanuatu, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.89) entitled "International co-operation in solving international problems of a social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms".

93. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution XIX).

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.90

94. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Kuwait, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.90) entitled "The situation of human rights in occupied Kuwait". Subsequently, Botswana, Czechoslovakia, Malta, the Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

95. At the 60th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee made a statement.

96. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 132 to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 109 below, draft resolution XX). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Iraq.

Abstaining: Zambia.

97. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Iraq and Yemen made statements.

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.91

98. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.91) entitled "Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa". Subsequently, Australia, Djibouti and Malaysia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

99. At its 58th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution XXI).

100. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Japan made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.92

101. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.92) entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador". Subsequently, France, Greece and Spain joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

102. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Venezuela orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the fifth preambular paragraph, after the words "escalation of violence" the words "initiated by the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional" were inserted;

(*b*) In paragraph 10, after the words "Human Rights resolution 1990/77" the words "of 7 March 1990" were inserted;

(*c*) In paragraph 11, the word "evaluation" was replaced by the word "evolution".

103. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution XXII).

104. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Norway (also on behalf of Denmark and Sweden), the Netherlands and Ireland made statements.

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.93 and Rev.1

105. On 28 November 1990, a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.93) entitled "Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran", sponsored by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was circulated. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Guided* by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[17] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[18]

"*Reaffirming* that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

"*Recalling* its previous resolutions on this subject, as well as those of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, including the most recent, namely Commission resolution 1990/79 of 7 March 1990[19] and Sub-Commission resolutions 1990/8 and 1990/9 of 30 August 1990,[20]

"*Mindful* of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/76 of 7 March 1990, entitled "Co-operation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies",[19]

"*Welcoming* the two visits paid by the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights to the Islamic Republic of Iran during the course of 1990, and the co-operation given by the Iranian authorities to the Special Representative,

"1. *Welcomes* the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1990/24) and the observations contained therein;

"2. *Expresses its concern* about the numerous allegations of violations of human rights contained in the report, which, according to the Special Representative, have a credible basis, notably those concerning executions, ill-treatment and torture, lack of defence counsel in trials before the revolutionary courts, the inadequacies of the due process of law and the administration of justice, failure to notify detainees of the charges against them immediately after their arrest, difficulties in ensuring public trials, restrictions on the freedom of the press and obstacles to forming associations in general and political parties in particular;

"3. *Welcomes* the decision of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit prisons in the country and urges the competent officials to implement this decision as soon as possible by concluding an agreement so that regular visits to prisoners in accordance with standard procedures of the International Committee of the Red Cross can begin;

"4. *Urges* the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran to allow the Special Representative to interview all the prisoners whom he requests to see during his visits to the Islamic Republic of Iran;

"5. *Welcomes* the fact that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has begun to reply to the allegations of violations of human rights that have been transmitted to it and urges the Government to comply with the request that it reply in detail to all allegations regardless of the date on which they were made;

"6. *Notes with concern* the number of executions referred to by the Special Representative;

"7. *Notes* that the Special Representative reports that many of his informants feared reprisals because of their contacts with him;

"8. *Notes* the view of the Special Representative that it is both useful and appropriate for the competent United Nations organs to monitor the situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran with a view to ensuring compliance with international human rights instruments;

"9. *Calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran to comply with international instruments on human rights, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[18] to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a party, and to ensure that all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction enjoy the rights recognized in these instruments;

"10. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to take effective action to ensure that the Baha'is enjoy the civil and political rights to which the entire population of the Islamic Republic of Iran is entitled;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the Special Representative all the necessary assistance to carry out his mandate;

"12. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran at its forty-sixth session."

At the 62nd meeting, the representative of Austria, also on behalf of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/45/L.93/Rev.1) of the draft resolution and orally revised it by replacing, in the fifth preambular paragraph, the words "important and useful information concerning", after the words "which have provided", by the words "useful information and clarified".

106. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution XXIII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.94

107. At the 57th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.94) entitled "Situation of human rights in Afghanistan" submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, following informal consultations.

108. At its 58th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 109 below, draft resolution XXIV).

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[19] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[20] See E/CN.4/1991/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/59, chap. I, sect. C.

Recommendations of the Third Committee

109. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to XXIV below:

Draft resolution I

STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/142 of 13 December 1985, 41/147 of 4 December 1986, 42/133 of 7 December 1987, 43/138 of 8 December 1988 and 44/158 of 15 December 1989,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1986/18 of 10 March 1986,[21] 1987/25 of 10 March 1987,[22] 1988/28 of 7 March 1988[23] and 1989/16 of 2 March 1989[24] and taking note of Commission resolution 1990/19 of 23 February 1990,[19]

Recalling further its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide annexed thereto,

Reaffirming once again its conviction that genocide is a crime that violates the norms of international law and runs counter to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Recognizing that crimes of genocide have caused great losses and privations to mankind throughout its history,

Expressing its conviction that strict observance of the provisions of the Convention by all countries is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/404),

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the crime of genocide;

2. *Reaffirms* the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that more than one hundred States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;

4. *Urges* those States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention.

Draft resolution II

HUMAN RIGHTS AND MASS EXODUSES

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply disturbed by the continuing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject[25] and also in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,[26]

Aware of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs to be taken into account when studying violations of human rights in any part of the world,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own and upon the international community as a whole, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need for international co-operation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees while providing durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, in which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,

Bearing in mind its resolution 44/164 of 15 December 1989 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/52 of 6 March 1990,[19] as well as all previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

Welcoming the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes,

Noting that the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has specifically acknowledged the direct relationship between observance of human rights standards, refugee movements and problems of protection,

1. *Reaffirms* its support for the recommendation of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees that the principal organs of the United Nations should make fuller use of their respective competencies under the Charter of the United Nations for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

2. *Again invites* all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations concerned to intensify their co-operation with and assistance to world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses;

3. *Requests* all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

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[21] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[22] *Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[23] *Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[24] *Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[25] E/CN.4/1503.

[26] A/41/324, annex.

4. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to supporting the early-warning arrangement instituted by the Secretary-General to avert new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

5. *Takes note* of the establishment by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of the Working Group on Solutions and Protection (see A/45/12/Add.1, sect. III.A);

6. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses (A/45/607), and invites him to inform the General Assembly in future reports of the modalities of early-warning activities to avert new and massive flows of refugees;

7. *Welcomes* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The co-ordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows" (A/45/649 and Corr.1, annex);

8. *Specially encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to discharge the task described in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, including the continuous monitoring of all potential outflows, keeping in mind the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (*ibid.*, sect. VI.B);

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to develop the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information of the Secretariat as a focal point for the operation of an effective early-warning system and the strengthening of co-ordination of information-gathering and analysis among United Nations agencies with a view to preventing new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

10. *Urges* the Secretary-General to allocate the necessary resources to consolidate and strengthen the system for undertaking early-warning activities in the humanitarian area by, *inter alia*, the computerization of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and strengthened co-ordination among the relevant parts of the United Nations system, especially the Office for Research and the Collection of Information, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the relevant specialized agencies;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary information available to the competent United Nations organs, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

12. *Invites* bodies of the United Nations system to consider the most expedient ways and means of following up the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on co-ordination (*ibid.*);

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the strengthened role that he is playing with regard to early-warning activities, especially in the humanitarian area, as well as on any further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed of the efforts to follow up recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

15. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution III

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN SOMALIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980, 36/153 of 16 December 1981, 37/174 of 17 December 1982, 38/88 of 16 December 1983, 39/104 of 14 November 1984, 40/132 of 13 December 1985, 41/138 of 4 December 1986, 42/127 of 7 December 1987, 43/147 of 8 December 1988 and 44/152 of 15 December 1989 on assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/508),

Deeply concerned about the heavy burden that has been placed on the fragile economy of Somalia by the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees,

Noting with concern the decision taken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to suspend temporarily their food and other humanitarian assistance programmes for refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia, and the food shortages that have occurred in the refugee settlements as a result of the termination of the extraordinary interim emergency programme,

Considering the urgent need to reactivate the extraordinary interim emergency programme to alleviate hardship and human suffering of refugees in the affected north-west districts of Somalia,

Conscious of the fact that Somalia, as a least developed country, does not possess the economic or financial capacity to fill the gap created by the temporary suspension of humanitarian assistance programmes for refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia,

Aware of the fact that Somalia does not have the capacity to provide humanitarian assistance from its limited resources,

Noting with concern the deleterious effect of the presence of refugees on the environment, which has resulted in widespread deforestation, soil erosion and the threat of destruction to an already fragile ecological balance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of Somalia is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of its own limited resources and fragile economy;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in Somalia;

4. *Calls upon* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to resume their assistance programmes for the refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia as soon as possible;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Office of the High Commissioner, the World Food Programme and the donor community, to resume the interim assistance programme so as to ensure that

essential food aid and other humanitarian supplies continue to reach the refugee settlements in the north-west districts of Somalia until such time as a more permanent arrangement can be made;

6. *Appeals once again* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to give full support to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the interim assistance programme;

7. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to enable the Government of Somalia to implement the projects and activities identified in the report of the 1987 inter-agency mission annexed to the report of the Secretary-General[27] as the basis for a comprehensive programme of action concerned with both the humanitarian and the developmental needs of refugees;

8. *Requests* the pertinent organizations of the United Nations system, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Food Programme, to prepare, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, detailed project documentation for the implementation of those projects and activities identified in the report of the Secretary-General[28] as priority endeavours for a comprehensive programme of action;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue and expand their activities in Somalia, in co-operation with the Government of Somalia, and to protect and rehabilitate its damaged environment;

10. *Recognizes* the important role that the non-governmental organizations are playing with regard to programmes for the care, maintenance and rehabilitation of refugees, particularly in activities related to small-scale development projects, and in the fields of health and agriculture;

11. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1991, of the progress made in their respective fields of responsibility with regard to those provisions of the present resolution which concern them;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the High Commissioner and the United Nations Development Programme, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/135 of 15 December 1989,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/46 of 6 March 1989[24] and 1990/25 of 27 February 1990,[19] as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/47 of 25 May 1990,

Considering that the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic aims of the United Nations according to the Charter of the United Nations and an issue of the utmost importance for the Organization,

Recognizing that the work-load of the Centre of Human Rights of the Secretariat has increased rapidly in recent years, while resources have failed to keep pace with the increase in responsibilities (E/1990/50),

Noting that the difficult financial situation during the biennium 1990-1991 created considerable obstacles to the implementation of the various procedures and mechanisms, negatively influenced the servicing by the Secretariat of human rights bodies concerned and impaired the quality and precision of reporting,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/807) and noting that in spite of the recognition that the responsibilities of the Centre for Human Rights have increased rapidly in recent years, the only specific proposal made in the report as an interim solution for 1991 to the problems posed by the resource situation of the Centre, pursuant to the request made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1990/47, is the reference to voluntary donations,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to act promptly to respond to the needs of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and to make additional specific proposals as interim solutions to these problems for the current biennium, in particular indicating the human resources required for the Centre to carry out its functions adequately, together with the related administrative and budgetary implications thereof, to the General Assembly not later than 10 December 1990, so that the budgetary process can be completed by the end of the current session (see A/C.5/45/66);

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in conformity with his commitment (see E/1990/50, para. 59), to include in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 programme and resource proposals for long-term solutions to the problems posed by the situation in the Centre for Human Rights which respond to the needs of the Centre, are commensurate with its work-load and also take into account the need to respond to the requests for advisory services and technical assistance, primarily from developing countries, and the proposals contained in the report of the Task Force on Computerization (see E/CN.4/1990/39, annex), and in the study carried out by an independent expert[16] concerning the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit an interim report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

Draft resolution V

WORLD CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

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[27] A/42/645.

[28] *Ibid.*, paras. 55-66.

Mindful of the goal of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[17]

Recognizing that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of another,

Bearing in mind that all Member States have pledged themselves to achieve the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in conformity with relevant articles of the Charter,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations towards this goal and the fact that there are areas in which further progress should be made,

Noting also that violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to occur,

Considering that, in view of the progress made, the problems that remain and the new challenges that lie ahead, it would be appropriate to conduct a review of what has been accomplished through the human rights programme and what remains to be done,

Recalling its resolution 44/156 of 15 December 1989, in which it requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and United Nations bodies concerned with human rights on the desirability of convening a world conference on human rights for the purpose of dealing at the highest level with the crucial questions facing the United Nations in connection with the promotion and protection of human rights,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General containing those views (A/45/564 and Add.1),

Noting the expressions of support for the convening of a world conference on human rights from many Governments, specialized agencies and United Nations bodies concerned with human rights and from non-governmental organizations,

Noting also the many views concerning the importance of thorough advance preparation for the success of the conference,

Convinced that the holding of a world conference on human rights could make a significant contribution to the effectiveness of the actions of the United Nations and its Member States in the promotion and protection of human rights,

1. *Decides* to convene at a high level a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 with the following objectives:

(*a*) To review and assess the progress that has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to identify obstacles to further progress in this area, and ways in which they can be overcome;

(*b*) To examine the relation between development and the enjoyment by everyone of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights, recognizing the importance of creating the conditions whereby everyone may enjoy these rights as set out in the International Covenants on Human Rights;[18]

(*c*) To examine ways and means to improve the implementation of existing human rights standards and instruments;

(*d*) To evaluate the effectiveness of the methods and mechanisms [illegible]ed by the United Nations in the field of human ri[illegible];

(*e*) [illegible] formulate concrete recommendations for improving the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanisms in the field of human rights through programmes aimed at promoting, encouraging and monitoring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(*f*) To make recommendations for ensuring the necessary financial and other resources for United Nations activities in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Decides* to establish a Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, which shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

3. *Also decides* that the Preparatory Committee should have the mandate to make proposals for the consideration of the General Assembly regarding the agenda, date, duration, venue of and participation in the Conference, preparatory meetings and activities at the international, regional and national levels, which should take place in 1992, and on desirable studies and other documentation;

4. *Further decides* that the Preparatory Committee, at its first session, shall elect a five-member bureau composed of a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur, with due regard to equitable geographic representation;

5. *Instructs* the Preparatory Committee to deal with the substantive preparations for the Conference in accordance with the goals and objectives set out in paragraph 1 above and bearing in mind the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session;

6. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall hold a five-day session at Geneva in September 1991;

7. *Also decides*, in accordance with its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987 and without prejudice to the overall level of resources adopted by the General Assembly for the biennium 1990-1991 and the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993, that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations, without any implications for the programmes provided for under section 23 of the programme budget, and invites contributions of extrabudgetary resources to meet, *inter alia*, the cost of participation of representatives of least developed countries in the preparatory meetings and the Conference itself;

8. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to make recommendations to the Preparatory Committee on the above issues during those sessions that will take place prior to the Conference;

9. *Encourages* the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the chairmen or other designated members of human rights expert bodies as well as special rapporteurs and chairmen or designated members of working groups to take part in the work of the Preparatory Committee;

10. *Requests* Governments, the specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights to assist the Preparatory Committee and to undertake reviews and submit recommendations concerning the Conference and the preparations therefor to the Preparatory Committee through the Secretary-General and to participate actively in the Conference;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Preparatory Committee a report on the contributions made pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 above;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General for the Conference from within the Secretariat and to provide the Preparatory Committee with all necessary assistance;

13. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions on the progress of its work.

Draft resolution VI

ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN CHAD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/153 of 15 December 1989 on assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/651),

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the natural disasters that are compounding the already precarious food situation in Chad,

Considering that the large number of voluntary returnees poses serious social and economic problems for the Government of Chad,

Bearing in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad for international assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad,

1. *Endorses* the appeals made by the Government of Chad for humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the action taken by the various organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies with a view to mobilizing humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

3. *Reiterates its appeal* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide the necessary assistance to the Government of Chad in the implementation of programmes for the repatriation and resettlement of returnees and displaced persons;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize food aid for the persons displaced as a result of natural disasters;

5. *Again requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VII

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN DJIBOUTI

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/150 of 15 December 1989 on humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/445),

Deeply concerned about the recent inflow of over fifty thousand externally displaced persons, which has added considerably to the burden already being carried by Djibouti in respect of refugees in the country,

Noting that Djibouti is considered one of the least developed countries and that the recent inflow of large numbers of externally displaced persons and the continued presence of refugees have severely strained the already inadequate social and economic infrastructure,

Noting also that the situation thus created has resulted in the dispersal of the country's scarce resources and their diversion from economic development to emergency relief and precautionary measures,

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the growing needs of refugees and externally displaced persons,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti,

Also noting with appreciation that over seven thousand refugees have already been settled and integrated in Djibouti, despite the physical, social and economic obstacles that the country faces,

Appreciating the assistance provided by Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to relief and rehabilitation programmes for refugees and externally displaced persons,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and appreciates the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to keep the situation under constant review;

2. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti;

4. *Urges* the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the resources necessary to implement lasting solutions with respect to the refugees in

Djibouti and the increasing inflow of externally displaced persons;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of refugees and externally displaced persons and to implement lasting solutions as regards their situation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VIII

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[17] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[18] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[29] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[30]

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, in which it decided to establish a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/198 of 15 December 1980, 36/160 of 16 December 1981, 37/170 of 17 December 1982, 38/86 of 16 December 1983, 39/102 of 14 December 1984, 40/130 of 13 December 1985, 41/151 of 4 December 1986, 42/140 of 7 December 1987, 43/146 of 8 December 1988 and 44/155 of 15 December 1989, by which it renewed the mandate of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and requested it to continue its work,

Having examined the report of the Working Group on its ninth inter-sessional meeting, held from 29 May to 8 June 1990 (A/C.3/45/1), with a view to completing the remaining articles and considering the results of the technical revision of the draft Convention entrusted to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in accordance with resolution 44/155,

Bearing in mind that the Working Group was able to achieve its goals in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group for having concluded the elaboration of the draft International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

2. *Adopts* and opens for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, contained in the annex of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expresses the hope that it will enter into force at an early date;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the dissemination of information on the Convention;

5. *Invites* United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention and to promoting understanding thereof;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention;

7. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-sixth session under an item entitled "Implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families".

ANNEX

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

PREAMBLE

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Taking into account the principles embodied in the basic instruments of the United Nations concerning human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[17] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[18] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[18] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[29] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[30] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[31]

Taking into account also the principles and standards set forth in the relevant instruments elaborated within the framework of the International Labour Organisation, especially the Convention concerning Migration for Employment (No. 97), the Convention concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers (No. 143), the Recommendation concerning Migration for Employment (No. 86), the Recommendation concerning Migrant Workers (No. 151), the Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (No. 29) and the Convention concerning Abolition of Forced Labour (No. 105),

Reaffirming the importance of the principles contained in the Convention against Discrimination in Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[32]

Recalling the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[33] the Declaration of the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of

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[29] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[30] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[31] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[32] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 429, No. 6193.

[33] Resolution 39/46, annex.

Offenders,[34] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[35] and the Slavery Conventions,[36]

Recalling that one of the objectives of the International Labour Organisation, as stated in its Constitution, is the protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, and bearing in mind the expertise and experience of that organization in matters related to migrant workers and members of their families,

Recognizing the importance of the work done in connection with migrant workers and members of their families in various organs of the United Nations, in particular in the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission for Social Development, and in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, as well as in other international organizations,

Recognizing also the progress made by certain States on a regional or bilateral basis towards the protection of the rights of migrant workers and members of their families, as well as the importance and usefulness of bilateral and multilateral agreements in this field,

Realizing the importance and extent of the migration phenomenon, which involves millions of people and affects a large number of States in the international community,

Aware of the impact of the flows of migrant workers on States and people concerned, and desiring to establish norms which may contribute to the harmonization of the attitudes of States through the acceptance of basic principles concerning the treatment of migrant workers and members of their families,

Considering the situation of vulnerability in which migrant workers and members of their families frequently find themselves owing, among other things, to their absence from their State of origin and to the difficulties they may encounter arising from their presence in the State of employment,

Convinced that the rights of migrant workers and members of their families have not been sufficiently recognized everywhere and therefore require appropriate international protection,

Taking into account the fact that migration is often the cause of serious problems for the members of the families of migrant workers as well as for the workers themselves, in particular because of the scattering of the family,

Bearing in mind that the human problems involved in migration are even more serious in the case of irregular migration and convinced therefore that appropriate action should be encouraged in order to prevent and eliminate clandestine movements and trafficking in migrant workers, while at the same time assuring the protection of their fundamental human rights,

Considering that workers who are non-documented or in an irregular situation are frequently employed under less favourable conditions of work than other workers and that certain employers find this an inducement to seek such labour in order to reap the benefits of unfair competition,

Considering also that recourse to the employment of migrant workers who are in an irregular situation will be discouraged if the fundamental human rights of all migrant workers are more widely recognized and, moreover, that granting certain additional rights to migrant workers and members of their families in a regular situation will encourage all migrants and employers to respect and comply with the laws and procedures established by the States concerned,

Convinced, therefore, of the need to bring about the international protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families, reaffirming and establishing basic norms in a comprehensive convention which could be applied universally,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Scope and definitions

Article 1

1. The present Convention is applicable, except as otherwise provided hereafter, to all migrant workers and members of their families without distinction of any kind such as sex, race, colour, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, nationality, age, economic position, property, marital status, birth or other status.

2. The present Convention shall apply during the entire migration process of migrant workers and members of their families, which comprises preparation for migration, departure, transit and the entire period of stay and remunerated activity in the State of employment as well as return to the State of origin or the State of habitual residence.

Article 2

For the purposes of the present Convention:

1. The term "migrant worker" refers to a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national.

2. (*a*) The term "frontier worker" refers to a migrant worker who retains his or her habitual residence in a neighbouring State to which he or she normally returns every day or at least once a week;

(*b*) The term "seasonal worker" refers to a migrant worker whose work by its character is dependent on seasonal conditions and is performed only during part of the year;

(*c*) The term "seafarer", which includes a fisherman, refers to a migrant worker employed on board a vessel registered in a State of which he or she is not a national;

(*d*) The term "worker on an offshore installation" refers to a migrant worker employed on an offshore installation that is under the jurisdiction of a State of which he or she is not a national;

(*e*) The term "itinerant worker" refers to a migrant worker who, having his or her habitual residence in one State, has to travel to another State or States for short periods, owing to the nature of his or her occupation;

(*f*) The term "project-tied worker" refers to a migrant worker admitted to a State of employment for a defined period to work solely on a specific project being carried out in that State by his or her employer;

(*g*) The term "specified-employment worker" refers to a migrant worker:

- (i) Who has been sent by his or her employer for a restricted and defined period of time to a State of employment to undertake a specific assignment or duty; or
- (ii) Who engages for a restricted and defined period of time in work that requires professional, commercial, technical or other highly specialized skill; or
- (iii) Who, upon the request of his or her employer in the State of employment, engages for a restricted and defined period of time in work whose nature is transitory or brief;

and who is required to depart from the State of employment either at the expiration of his or her authorized period of stay, or earlier if he or she no longer undertakes that specific assignment or duty or engages in that work;

(*h*) The term "self-employed worker" refers to a migrant worker who is engaged in a remunerated activity otherwise than under a contract of employment and who earns his or her living through this activity normally working alone or together with members of his or her family, and to any other migrant worker recognized as self-employed by applicable legislation of the State of employment or bilateral or multilateral agreements.

Article 3

The present Convention shall not apply to:

(*a*) Persons sent or employed by international organizations and agencies or persons sent or employed by a State outside its territory to perform official functions, whose admission and status are regulated by general international law or by specific international agreements or conventions;

(*b*) Persons sent or employed by a State or on its behalf outside its territory who participate in development programmes and other co-operation programmes, whose admission and status are regulated by agreement with the State of employment and who, in accordance with that agreement, are not considered migrant workers;

(*c*) Persons taking up residence in a State different from their State of origin as investors;

(*d*) Refugees and stateless persons, unless such application is provided for in the relevant national legislation of, or international instruments in force for, the State Party concerned;

(*e*) Students and trainees;

(*f*) Seafarers and workers on an offshore installation who have not been admitted to take up residence and engage in a remunerated activity in the State of employment.

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[34] See *Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Kyoto, Japan, 17-26 August 1970: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.IV.8).

[35] Resolution 34/169, annex.

[36] See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1).

Article 4

For the purposes of the present Convention the term "members of the family" refers to persons married to migrant workers or having with them a relationship that, according to applicable law, produces effects equivalent to marriage, as well as their dependent children and other dependent persons who are recognized as members of the family by applicable legislation or applicable bilateral or multilateral agreements between the States concerned.

Article 5

For the purposes of the present Convention, migrant workers and members of their families:

(*a*) Are considered as documented or in a regular situation if they are authorized to enter, to stay and to engage in a remunerated activity in the State of employment pursuant to the law of that State and to international agreements to which that State is a party;

(*b*) Are considered as non-documented or in an irregular situation if they do not comply with the conditions provided for in subparagraph (*a*) of the present article.

Article 6

For the purposes of the present Convention:

(*a*) The term "State of origin" means the State of which the person concerned is a national;

(*b*) The term "State of employment" means a State where the migrant worker is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity, as the case may be;

(*c*) The term "State of transit" means any State through which the person concerned passes on any journey to the State of employment or from the State of employment to the State of origin or the State of habitual residence.

PART II

Non-discrimination with respect to rights

Article 7

States Parties undertake, in accordance with the international instruments concerning human rights, to respect and to ensure to all migrant workers and members of their families within their territory or subject to their jurisdiction the rights provided for in the present Convention without distinction of any kind such as sex, race, colour, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, nationality, age, economic position, property, marital status, birth or other status.

PART III

Human rights of all migrant workers and members of their families

Article 8

1. Migrant workers and members of their families shall be free to leave any State, including their State of origin. This right shall not be subject to any restrictions except those that are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order (*ordre public*), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present part of the Convention.

2. Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right at any time to enter and remain in their State of origin.

Article 9

The right to life of migrant workers and members of their families shall be protected by law.

Article 10

No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 11

1. No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be held in slavery or servitude.

2. No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

3. Paragraph 2 of the present article shall not be held to preclude, in States where imprisonment with hard labour may be imposed as a punishment for a crime, the performance of hard labour in pursuance of a sentence to such punishment by a competent court.

4. For the purpose of the present article the term "forced or compulsory labour" shall not include:

(*a*) Any work or service not referred to in paragraph 3 of the present article normally required of a person who is under detention in consequence of a lawful order of a court or of a person during conditional release from such detention;

(*b*) Any service exacted in cases of emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;

(*c*) Any work or service that forms part of normal civil obligations so far as it is imposed also on citizens of the State concerned.

Article 12

1. Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of their choice and freedom either individually or in community with others and in public or private to manifest their religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

2. Migrant workers and members of their families shall not be subject to coercion that would impair their freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of their choice.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or belief may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

4. States Parties to the present Convention undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents, at least one of whom is a migrant worker, and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

Article 13

1. Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.

2. Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art or through any other media of their choice.

3. The exercise of the right provided for in paragraph 2 of the present article carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(*a*) For respect of the rights or reputation of others;

(*b*) For the protection of the national security of the States concerned or of public order (*ordre public*) or of public health or morals;

(*c*) For the purpose of preventing any propaganda for war,

(*d*) For the purpose of preventing any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence.

Article 14

No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home, correspondence or other communications, or to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation. Each migrant worker and member of his or her family shall have the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 15

No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be arbitrarily deprived of property, whether owned individually or in association with others. Where, under the legislation in force in the State of employment, the assets of a migrant worker or a member of his or her family are expropriated in whole or in part, the person concerned shall have the right to fair and adequate compensation.

Article 16

1. Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to liberty and security of person.

2. Migrant workers and members of their families shall be entitled to effective protection by the State against violence, physical injury, threats and intimidation, whether by public officials or by private individuals, groups or institutions.

3. Any verification by law enforcement officials of the identity of migrant workers or members of their families shall be carried out in accordance with procedures established by law.

4. Migrant workers and members of their families shall not be subjected individually or collectively to arbitrary arrest or detention; they shall not be deprived of their liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedures as are established by law.

5. Migrant workers and members of their families who are arrested shall be informed at the time of arrest as far as possible in a language they understand of the reasons for their arrest and they shall be promptly informed in a language they understand of any charges against them.

6. Migrant workers and members of their families who are arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release. It shall not be the general rule that while awaiting trial they shall be detained in custody, but release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial, at any other stage of the judicial proceedings and, should the occasion arise, for the execution of the judgement.

7. When a migrant worker or a member of his or her family is arrested or committed to prison or custody pending trial or is detained in any other manner:

(*a*) The consular or diplomatic authorities of his or her State of origin or of a State representing the interests of that State shall, if he or she so requests, be informed without delay of his or her arrest or detention and of the reasons therefor;

(*b*) The person concerned shall have the right to communicate with the said authorities. Any communication by the person concerned to the said authorities shall be forwarded without delay, and he or she shall also have the right to receive communications sent by the said authorities without delay;

(*c*) The person concerned shall be informed without delay of this right and of rights deriving from relevant treaties, if any, applicable between the States concerned, to correspond and to meet with representatives of the said authorities and to make arrangements with them for his or her legal representation.

8. Migrant workers and members of their families who are deprived of their liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that that court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of their detention and order their release if the detention is not lawful. When they attend such proceedings, they shall have the assistance, if necessary without cost to them, of an interpreter, if they cannot understand or speak the language used.

9. Migrant workers and members of their families who have been victims of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

Article 17

1. Migrant workers and members of their families who are deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person and for their cultural identity.

2. Accused migrant workers and members of their families shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be separated from convicted persons and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as unconvicted persons. Accused juvenile persons shall be separated from adults and brought as speedily as possible for adjudication.

3. Any migrant worker or member of his or her family who is detained in a State of transit or in a State of employment for violation of provisions relating to migration, shall be held, in so far as practicable, separately from convicted persons or persons detained pending trial.

4. During any period of imprisonment in pursuance of a sentence imposed by a court of law, the essential aim of the treatment of a migrant worker or a member of his or her family shall be his or her reformation and social rehabilitation. Juvenile offenders shall be separated from adults and be accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status.

5. During detention or imprisonment, migrant workers and members of their families shall enjoy the same rights as nationals to visits by members of their families.

6. Whenever a migrant worker is deprived of his or her liberty, the competent authorities of the State concerned shall pay attention to the problems that may be posed for members of his or her family, in particular for spouses and minor children.

7. Migrant workers and members of their families who are subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment in accordance with the law in force in the State of employment or in the State of transit shall enjoy the same rights as nationals of those States who are in the same situation.

8. If a migrant worker or a member of his or her family is detained for the purpose of verifying any infraction of provisions related to migration, he or she shall not bear any costs arising therefrom.

Article 18

1. Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to equality with nationals of the State concerned before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against them or of their rights and obligations in a suit of law, they shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law.

2. Migrant workers and members of their families who are charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law.

3. In the determination of any criminal charge against them, migrant workers and members of their families shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees:

(*a*) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language they understand of the nature and cause of the charge against them;

(*b*) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of their defence and to communicate with counsel of their own choosing;

(*c*) To be tried without undue delay;

(*d*) To be tried in their presence and to defend themselves in person or through legal assistance of their own choosing; to be informed, if they do not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to them, in any case where the interests of justice so require and without payment by them in any such case if they do not have sufficient means to pay;

(*e*) To examine or have examined the witnesses against them and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on their behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against them;

(*f*) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if they cannot understand or speak the language used in court;

(*g*) Not to be compelled to testify against themselves or to confess guilt.

4. In the case of juvenile persons, the procedure shall be such as will take account of their age and the desirability of promoting their rehabilitation.

5. Migrant workers and members of their families convicted of a crime shall have the right to their conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal according to law.

6. When a migrant worker or a member of his or her family has, by a final decision, been convicted of a criminal offence and when subsequently his or her conviction has been reversed or he or she has been pardoned on the ground that a new or newly discovered fact shows conclusively that there has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has suffered punishment as a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to law, unless it is proved that the non-disclosure of the unknown fact in time is wholly or partly attributable to that person.

7. No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offence for which he or she has already been finally convicted or acquitted in accordance with the law and penal procedure of the State concerned.

Article 19

1. No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission that did not constitute a criminal offence under national or international law at the time when the criminal offence was committed, nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time when it was committed. If, subsequent to the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty, he or she shall benefit thereby.

2. Humanitarian considerations related to the status of a migrant worker, in particular with respect to his or her right of residence or work, should be taken into account in imposing a sentence for a criminal offence committed by a migrant worker or a member of his or her family.

Article 20

1. No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of failure to fulfil a contractual obligation.

2. No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be deprived of his or her authorization of residence or work permit or expelled merely on the ground of failure to fulfil an obligation arising out of a work contract unless fulfilment of that obligation constitutes a condition for such authorization or permit.

Article 21

It shall be unlawful for anyone, other than a public official duly authorized by law, to confiscate, destroy or attempt to destroy identity documents, documents authorizing entry to or stay, residence or establishment in the national territory or work permits. No authorized confiscation of such documents shall take place without delivery of a detailed receipt. In no case shall it be permitted to destroy the passport or equivalent document of a migrant worker or a member of his or her family.

Article 22

1. Migrant workers and members of their families shall not be subject to measures of collective expulsion. Each case of expulsion shall be examined and decided individually.

2. Migrant workers and members of their families may be expelled from the territory of a State Party only in pursuance of a decision taken by the competent authority in accordance with law.

3. The decision shall be communicated to them in a language they understand. Upon their request where not otherwise mandatory, the decision shall be communicated to them in writing and, save in exceptional circumstances on account of national security, the reasons for the decision likewise stated. The persons concerned shall be informed of these rights before or at the latest at the time the decision is rendered.

4. Except where a final decision is pronounced by a judicial authority, the person concerned shall have the right to submit the reason he or she should not be expelled and to have his or her case reviewed by the competent authority, unless compelling reasons of national security require otherwise. Pending such review, the person concerned shall have the right to seek a stay of the decision of expulsion.

5. If a decision of expulsion that has already been executed is subsequently annulled, the person concerned shall have the right to seek compensation according to law and the earlier decision shall not be used to prevent him or her from re-entering the State concerned.

6. In case of expulsion, the person concerned shall have a reasonable opportunity before or after departure to settle any claims for wages and other entitlements due to him or her and any pending liabilities.

7. Without prejudice to the execution of a decision of expulsion, a migrant worker or a member of his or her family who is subject to such a decision may seek entry into a State other than his or her State of origin.

8. In case of expulsion of a migrant worker or a member of his or her family the costs of expulsion shall not be borne by him or her. The person concerned may be required to pay his or her own travel costs.

9. Expulsion from the State of employment shall not in itself prejudice any rights of a migrant worker or a member of his or her family acquired in accordance with the law of that State, including the right to receive wages and other entitlements due to him or her.

Article 23

Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to have recourse to the protection and assistance of the consular or diplomatic authorities of their State of origin or of a State representing the interests of that State whenever the rights recognized in the present Convention are impaired. In particular, in case of expulsion, the person concerned shall be informed of this right without delay and the authorities of the expelling State shall facilitate the exercise of such right.

Article 24

Every migrant worker and every member of his or her family shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 25

1. Migrant workers shall enjoy treatment not less favourable than that which applies to nationals of the State of employment in respect of remuneration and:

(*a*) Other conditions of work, that is to say, overtime, hours of work, weekly rest, holidays with pay, safety, health, termination of the employment relationship and any other conditions of work which, according to national law and practice, are covered by this term;

(*b*) Other terms of employment, that is to say, minimum age of employment, restriction on home work and any other matters which, according to national law and practice, are considered a term of employment.

2. It shall not be lawful to derogate in private contracts of employment from the principle of equality of treatment referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article.

3. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that migrant workers are not deprived of any rights derived from this principle by reason of any irregularity in their stay or employment. In particular, employers shall not be relieved of any legal or contractual obligations, nor shall their obligations be limited in any manner by reason of any such irregularity.

Article 26

1. States Parties recognize the right of migrant workers and members of their families:

(*a*) To take part in meetings and activities of trade unions and of any other associations established in accordance with law, with a view to protecting their economic, social, cultural and other interests, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned;

(*b*) To join freely any trade union and any such association as aforesaid, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned;

(*c*) To seek the aid and assistance of any trade union and of any such association as aforesaid.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those that are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public order (*ordre public*) or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 27

1. With respect to social security, migrant workers and members of their families shall enjoy in the State of employment the same treatment granted to nationals in so far as they fulfil the requirements provided for by the applicable legislation of that State and the applicable bilateral and multilateral treaties. The competent authorities of the State of origin and the State of employment can at any time establish the necessary arrangements to determine the modalities of application of this norm.

2. Where the applicable legislation does not allow migrant workers and members of their families a benefit, the States concerned shall examine the possibility of reimbursing interested persons the amount of contributions made by them with respect to that benefit on the basis of the treatment granted to nationals who are in similar circumstances.

Article 28

Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to receive any medical care that is urgently required for the preservation of their life or the avoidance of irreparable harm to their health on the basis of equality of treatment with nationals of the State concerned. Such emergency medical care shall not be refused them by reason of any irregularity with regard to stay or employment.

Article 29

Each child of a migrant worker shall have the right to a name, to registration of birth and to a nationality.

Article 30

Each child of a migrant worker shall have the basic right of access to education on the basis of equality of treatment with nationals of the State concerned. Access to public pre-school educational institutions or schools shall not be refused or limited by reason of the irregular situation with respect to stay or employment of either parent or by reason of the irregularity of the child's stay in the State of employment.

Article 31

1. States Parties shall ensure respect for the cultural identity of migrant workers and members of their families and shall not prevent them from maintaining their cultural links with their State of origin.

2. States Parties may take appropriate measures to assist and encourage efforts in this respect.

Article 32

Upon the termination of their stay in the State of employment, migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to transfer their earnings and savings and, in accordance with the applicable legislation of the States concerned, their personal effects and belongings.

Article 33

1. Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to be informed by the State of origin, the State of employment or the State of transit as the case may be concerning:

(*a*) Their rights arising out of the present Convention;

(*b*) The conditions of their admission, their rights and obligations under the law and practice of the State concerned and such other matters as will enable them to comply with administrative or other formalities in that State.

2. States Parties shall take all measures they deem appropriate to disseminate the said information or to ensure that it is provided by employers,

trade unions or other appropriate bodies or institutions. As appropriate, they shall co-operate with other States concerned.

3. Such adequate information shall be provided upon request to migrant workers and members of their families, free of charge, and, as far as possible, in a language they are able to understand.

Article 34

Nothing in the present part of the Convention shall have the effect of relieving migrant workers and the members of their families from either the obligation to comply with the laws and regulations of any State of transit and the State of employment or the obligation to respect the cultural identity of the inhabitants of such States.

Article 35

Nothing in the present part of the Convention shall be interpreted as implying the regularization of the situation of migrant workers or members of their families who are non-documented or in an irregular situation or any right to such regularization of their situation, nor shall it prejudice the measures intended to ensure sound and equitable conditions for international migration as provided in part VI of the present Convention.

PART IV

Other rights of migrant workers and members of their families who are documented or in a regular situation

Article 36

Migrant workers and members of their families who are documented or in a regular situation in the State of employment shall enjoy the rights set forth in the present part of the Convention in addition to those set forth in part III.

Article 37

Before their departure, or at the latest at the time of their admission to the State of employment, migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to be fully informed by the State of origin or the State of employment, as appropriate, of all conditions applicable to their admission and particularly those concerning their stay and the remunerated activities in which they may engage as well as of the requirements they must satisfy in the State of employment and the authority to which they must address themselves for any modification of those conditions.

Article 38

1. States of employment shall make every effort to authorize migrant workers and members of their families to be temporarily absent without effect upon their authorization to stay or to work, as the case may be. In doing so, States of employment shall take into account the special needs and obligations of migrant workers and members of their families, in particular in their States of origin.

2. Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to be fully informed of the terms on which such temporary absences are authorized.

Article 39

1. Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to liberty of movement in the territory of the State of employment and freedom to choose their residence there.

2. The rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present article shall not be subject to any restrictions except those that are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order (*ordre public*), public health or morals, or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 40

1. Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to form associations and trade unions in the State of employment for the promotion and protection of their economic, social, cultural and other interests.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those that are prescribed by law and are necessary in a domestic society in the interests of national security, public order (*ordre public*) or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 41

1. Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to participate in public affairs of their State of origin and to vote and to be elected at elections of that State, in accordance with its legislation.

2. The States concerned shall, as appropriate and in accordance with their legislation, facilitate the exercise of these rights.

Article 42

1. States Parties shall consider the establishment of procedures or institutions through which account may be taken, both in States of origin and in States of employment, of special needs, aspirations and obligations of migrant workers and members of their families and shall envisage, as appropriate, the possibility for migrant workers and members of their families to have their freely chosen representatives in those institutions.

2. States of employment shall facilitate, in accordance with their national legislation, the consultation or participation of migrant workers and members of their families in decisions concerning the life and administration of local communities.

3. Migrant workers may enjoy political rights in the State of employment if that State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, grants them such rights.

Article 43

1. Migrant workers shall enjoy equality of treatment with nationals of the State of employment in relation to:

(*a*) Access to educational institutions and services subject to the admission requirements and other regulations of the institutions and services concerned;

(*b*) Access to vocational guidance and placement services;

(*c*) Access to vocational training and retraining facilities and institutions;

(*d*) Access to housing, including social housing schemes, and protection against exploitation in respect of rents;

(*e*) Access to social and health services, provided that the requirements for participation in the respective schemes are met;

(*f*) Access to co-operatives and self-managed enterprises, which shall not imply a change of their migration status and shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the bodies concerned;

(*g*) Access to and participation in cultural life.

2. States Parties shall promote conditions to ensure effective equality of treatment to enable migrant workers to enjoy the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present article whenever the terms of their stay, as authorized by the State of employment, meet the appropriate requirements.

3. States of employment shall not prevent an employer of migrant workers from establishing housing or social or cultural facilities for them. Subject to article 70 of the present Convention, a State of employment may make the establishment of such facilities subject to the requirements generally applied in that State concerning their installation.

Article 44

1. States Parties, recognizing that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State, shall take appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the unity of the families of migrant workers.

2. States Parties shall take measures that they deem appropriate and that fall within their competence to facilitate the reunification of migrant workers with their spouses or persons who have with the migrant worker a relationship that, according to applicable law, produces effects equivalent to marriage, as well as with their minor dependent unmarried children.

3. States of employment, on humanitarian grounds, shall favourably consider granting equal treatment, as set forth in paragraph 2 of the present article, to other family members of migrant workers.

Article 45

1. Members of the families of migrant workers shall, in the State of employment, enjoy equality of treatment with nationals of that State in relation to:

(*a*) Access to educational institutions and services, subject to the admission requirements and other regulations of the institutions and services concerned;

(*b*) Access to vocational guidance and training institutions and services, provided that requirements for participation are met;

(*c*) Access to social and health services, provided that requirements for participation in the respective schemes are met;

(*d*) Access to and participation in cultural life.

2. States of employment shall pursue a policy, where appropriate in collaboration with the States of origin, aimed at facilitating the integration of children of migrant workers in the local school system, particularly in respect of teaching them the local language.

3. States of employment shall endeavour to facilitate for the children of migrant workers the teaching of their mother tongue and culture and, in this regard, States of origin shall collaborate whenever appropriate.

4. States of employment may provide special schemes of education in the mother tongue of children of migrant workers, if necessary in collaboration with the States of origin.

Article 46

Migrant workers and members of their families shall, subject to the applicable legislation of the States concerned, as well as relevant international agreements and the obligations of the States concerned arising out of their participation in customs unions, enjoy exemption from import and export duties and taxes in respect of their personal and household effects as well as the equipment necessary to engage in the remunerated activity for which they were admitted to the State of employment:

(*a*) Upon departure from the State of origin or State of habitual residence;

(*b*) Upon initial admission to the State of employment;

(*c*) Upon final departure from the State of employment;

(*d*) Upon final return to the State of origin or State of habitual residence.

Article 47

1. Migrant workers shall have the right to transfer their earnings and savings, in particular those funds necessary for the support of their families, from the State of employment to their State of origin or any other State. Such transfers shall be made in conformity with procedures established by applicable legislation of the State concerned and in conformity with applicable international agreements.

2. States concerned shall take appropriate measures to facilitate such transfers.

Article 48

1. Without prejudice to applicable double taxation agreements, migrant workers and members of their families shall, in the matter of earnings in the State of employment:

(*a*) Not be liable to taxes, duties or charges of any description higher or more onerous than those imposed on nationals in similar circumstances;

(*b*) Be entitled to deductions or exemptions from taxes of any description and to any tax allowances applicable to nationals in similar circumstances, including tax allowances for dependent members of their families.

2. States Parties shall endeavour to adopt appropriate measures to avoid double taxation of the earnings and savings of migrant workers and members of their families.

Article 49

1. Where separate authorizations to reside and to engage in employment are required by national legislation, the States of employment shall issue to migrant workers authorization of residence for at least the same period of time as their authorization to engage in remunerated activity.

2. Migrant workers who in the State of employment are allowed freely to choose their remunerated activity shall neither be regarded as in an irregular situation nor shall they lose their authorization of residence by the mere fact of the termination of their remunerated activity prior to the expiration of their work permits or similar authorizations.

3. In order to allow migrant workers referred to in paragraph 2 of the present article sufficient time to find alternative remunerated activities, the authorization of residence shall not be withdrawn at least for a period corresponding to that during which they may be entitled to unemployment benefits.

Article 50

1. In the case of death of a migrant worker or dissolution of marriage, the State of employment shall favourably consider granting family members of that migrant worker residing in that State on the basis of family reunion an authorization to stay; the State of employment shall take into account the length of time they have already resided in that State.

2. Members of the family to whom such authorization is not granted shall be allowed before departure a reasonable period of time in order to enable them to settle their affairs in the State of employment.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present article may not be interpreted as adversely affecting any right to stay and work otherwise granted to such family members by the legislation of the State of employment or by bilateral and multilateral treaties applicable to that State.

Article 51

Migrant workers who in the State of employment are not permitted freely to choose their remunerated activity shall neither be regarded as in an irregular situation nor shall they lose their authorization of residence by the mere fact of the termination of their remunerated activity prior to the expiration of their work permit, except where the authorization of residence is expressly dependent upon the specific remunerated activity for which they were admitted. Such migrant workers shall have the right to seek alternative employment, participation in public work schemes and retraining during the remaining period of their authorization to work, subject to such conditions and limitations as are specified in the authorization to work.

Article 52

1. Migrant workers in the State of employment shall have the right freely to choose their remunerated activity, subject to the following restrictions or conditions.

2. For any migrant worker a State of employment may:

(*a*) Restrict access to limited categories of employment, functions, services or activities where this is necessary in the interests of this State and provided for by national legislation;

(*b*) Restrict free choice of remunerated activity in accordance with its legislation concerning recognition of occupational qualifications acquired outside its territory. However, States Parties concerned shall endeavour to provide for recognition of such qualifications.

3. For migrant workers whose permission to work is limited in time, a State of employment may also:

(*a*) Make the right freely to choose their remunerated activities subject to the condition that the migrant worker has resided lawfully in its territory for the purpose of remunerated activity for a period of time prescribed in its national legislation that should not exceed two years;

(*b*) Limit access by a migrant worker to remunerated activities in pursuance of a policy of granting priority to its nationals or to persons who are assimilated to them for these purposes by virtue of legislation or bilateral or multilateral agreements. Any such limitation shall cease to apply to a migrant worker who has resided lawfully in its territory for the purpose of remunerated activity for a period of time prescribed in its national legislation that should not exceed five years.

4. States of employment shall prescribe the conditions under which a migrant worker who has been admitted to take up employment may be authorized to engage in work on his or her own account. Account shall be taken of the period during which the worker has already been lawfully in the State of employment.

Article 53

1. Members of a migrant worker's family who have themselves an authorization of residence or admission that is without limit of time or is automatically renewable shall be permitted freely to choose their remunerated activity under the same conditions as are applicable to the said migrant worker in accordance with article 52 of the present Convention.

2. With respect to members of a migrant worker's family who are not permitted freely to choose their remunerated activity, States Parties shall consider favourably granting them priority in obtaining permission to engage in a remunerated activity over other workers who seek admission to the State of employment, subject to applicable bilateral and multilateral agreements.

Article 54

1. Without prejudice to the terms of their authorization of residence or their permission to work and the rights provided for in articles 25 and 27 of the present Convention, migrant workers shall enjoy equality of treatment with nationals of the State of employment in respect of:

(*a*) Protection against dismissal;

(*b*) Unemployment benefits;

(*c*) Access to public work schemes intended to combat unemployment;

(*d*) Access to alternative employment in the event of loss of work or termination of other remunerated activity, subject to article 52 of the present Convention.

2. If a migrant worker claims that the terms of his or her work contract have been violated by his or her employer, he or she shall have the right to address his or her case to the competent authorities of the State of employment, on terms provided for in article 18, paragraph 1, of the present Convention.

Article 55

Migrant workers who have been granted permission to engage in a remunerated activity, subject to the conditions attached to such permission, shall be entitled to equality of treatment with nationals of the State of employment in the exercise of that remunerated activity.

Article 56

1. Migrant workers and members of their families referred to in the present part of the Convention may not be expelled from a State of employment, except for reasons defined in the national legislation of that State, and subject to the safeguards established in part III.

2. Expulsion shall not be resorted to for the purpose of depriving a migrant worker or a member of his or her family of the rights arising out of the authorization of residence and the work permit.

3. In considering whether to expel a migrant worker or a member of his or her family, account should be taken of humanitarian considerations and of the length of time that the person concerned has already resided in the State of employment.

PART V

Provisions applicable to particular categories of migrant workers and members of their families

Article 57

The particular categories of migrant workers and members of their families specified in the present part of the Convention who are documented or in a regular situation shall enjoy the rights set forth in part III and, except as modified below, the rights set forth in part IV.

Article 58

1. Frontier workers, as defined in article 2, paragraph 2 (*a*), of the present Convention, shall be entitled to the rights provided for in part IV that can be applied to them by reason of their presence and work in the territory of the State of employment, taking into account that they do not have their habitual residence in that State.

2. States of employment shall consider favourably granting frontier workers the right freely to choose their remunerated activity after a specified period of time. The granting of that right shall not affect their status as frontier workers.

Article 59

1. Seasonal workers, as defined in article 2, paragraph 2 (*b*), of the present Convention, shall be entitled to the rights provided for in part IV that can be applied to them by reason of their presence and work in the territory of the State of employment and that are compatible with their status in that State as seasonal workers, taking into account the fact that they are present in that State for only part of the year.

2. The State of employment shall, subject to paragraph 1 of the present article, consider granting seasonal workers who have been employed in its territory for a significant period of time the possibility of taking up other remunerated activities and giving them priority over other workers who seek admission to that State, subject to applicable bilateral and multilateral agreements.

Article 60

Itinerant workers, as defined in article 2, paragraph 2 (*e*), of the present Convention, shall be entitled to the rights provided for in part IV that can be granted to them by reason of their presence and work in the territory of the State of employment and that are compatible with their status as itinerant workers in that State.

Article 61

1. Project-tied workers, as defined in article 2, paragraph 2 (*f*), of the present Convention, and members of their families shall be entitled to the rights provided for in part IV except the provisions of article 43, paragraphs 1 (*b*) and (*c*), article 43, paragraph 1 (*d*), as it pertains to social housing schemes, article 45, paragraph 1 (*b*), and articles 52 to 55.

2. If a project-tied worker claims that the terms of his or her work contract have been violated by his or her employer, he or she shall have the right to address his or her case to the competent authorities of the State which has jurisdiction over that employer, on terms provided for in article 18, paragraph 1, of the present Convention.

3. Subject to bilateral or multilateral agreements in force for them, the States Parties concerned shall endeavour to enable project-tied workers to remain adequately protected by the social security systems of their States of origin or habitual residence during their engagement in the project. States Parties concerned shall take appropriate measures with the aim of avoiding any denial of rights or duplication of payments in this respect.

4. Without prejudice to the provisions of article 47 of the present Convention and to relevant bilateral or multilateral agreements, States Parties concerned shall permit payment of the earnings of project-tied workers in their State of origin or habitual residence.

Article 62

1. Specified-employment workers as defined in article 2, paragraph 2 (*g*), of the present Convention, shall be entitled to the rights provided for in part IV, except the provisions of article 43, paragraphs 1 (*b*) and (*c*), article 43, paragraph 1 (*d*), as it pertains to social housing schemes, article 52, and article 54, paragraph 1 (*d*).

2. Members of the families of specified-employment workers shall be entitled to the rights relating to family members of migrant workers provided for in part IV of the present Convention, except the provisions of article 53.

Article 63

1. Self-employed workers, as defined in article 2, paragraph 2 (*h*), of the present Convention, shall be entitled to the rights provided for in part IV with the exception of those rights which are exclusively applicable to workers having a contract of employment.

2. Without prejudice to articles 52 and 79 of the present Convention, the termination of the economic activity of the self-employed workers shall not in itself imply the withdrawal of the authorization for them or for the members of their families to stay or to engage in a remunerated activity in the State of employment except where the authorization of residence is expressly dependent upon the specific remunerated activity for which they were admitted.

PART VI

Promotion of sound, equitable, humane and lawful conditions in connection with international migration of workers and members of their families

Article 64

1. Without prejudice to article 79 of the present Convention, the States Parties concerned shall as appropriate consult and co-operate with a view to promoting sound, equitable and humane conditions in connection with international migration of workers and members of their families.

2. In this respect, due regard shall be paid not only to labour needs and resources, but also to the social, economic, cultural and other needs of migrant workers and members of their families involved, as well as to the consequences of such migration for the communities concerned.

Article 65

1. States Parties shall maintain appropriate services to deal with questions concerning international migration of workers and members of their families. Their functions shall include, *inter alia*:

(*a*) The formulation and implementation of policies regarding such migration;

(*b*) An exchange of information, consultation and co-operation with the competent authorities of other States Parties involved in such migration;

(*c*) The provision of appropriate information, particularly to employers, workers and their organizations on policies, laws and regulations relating to migration and employment, on agreements concluded with other States concerning migration and on other relevant matters;

(*d*) The provision of information and appropriate assistance to migrant workers and members of their families regarding requisite authorizations and formalities and arrangements for departure, travel, arrival, stay, remunerated activities, exit and return, as well as on conditions of work and life in the State of employment and on customs, currency, tax and other relevant laws and regulations.

2. States Parties shall facilitate as appropriate the provision of adequate consular and other services that are necessary to meet the social, cultural and other needs of migrant workers and members of their families.

Article 66

1. Subject to paragraph 2 of the present article, the right to undertake operations with a view to the recruitment of workers for employment in another State shall be restricted to:

(*a*) Public services or bodies of the State in which such operations take place;

(*b*) Public services or bodies of the State of employment on the basis of agreement between the States concerned;

(*c*) A body established by virtue of a bilateral or multilateral agreement.

2. Subject to any authorization, approval and supervision by the public authorities of the States Parties concerned as may be established pursuant to the legislation and practice of those States, agencies, prospective employers or persons acting on their behalf may also be permitted to undertake the said operations.

Article 67

1. States Parties concerned shall co-operate as appropriate in the adoption of measures regarding the orderly return of migrant workers and members of their families to the State of origin when they decide to return or their authorization of residence or employment expires or when they are in the State of employment in an irregular situation.

2. Concerning migrant workers and members of their families in a regular situation, States Parties concerned shall co-operate as appropriate, on terms agreed upon by those States, with a view to promoting adequate economic conditions for their resettlement and to facilitating their durable social and cultural reintegration in the State of origin.

Article 68

1. States Parties, including States of transit, shall collaborate with a view to preventing and eliminating illegal or clandestine movements and employment of migrant workers in an irregular situation. The measures to be taken to this end within the jurisdiction of each State concerned shall include:

(*a*) Appropriate measures against the dissemination of misleading information relating to emigration and immigration;

(*b*) Measures to detect and eradicate illegal or clandestine movements of migrant workers and members of their families and to impose effective sanctions on persons, groups or entities which organize, operate or assist in organizing or operating such movements;

(*c*) Measures to impose effective sanctions on persons, groups or entities which use violence, threats or intimidation against migrant workers or members of their families in an irregular situation.

2. States of employment shall take all adequate and effective measures to eliminate employment in their territory of migrant workers in an irregular situation, including, whenever appropriate, sanctions on employers of such workers. The rights of migrant workers *vis-à-vis* their employer arising from employment shall not be impaired by these measures.

Article 69

1. States Parties shall, when there are migrant workers and members of their families within their territory in an irregular situation, take appropriate measures to ensure that such a situation does not persist.

2. Whenever States Parties concerned consider the possibility of regularizing the situation of such persons in accordance with applicable national legislation and bilateral or multilateral agreements, appropriate account shall be taken of the circumstances of their entry, the duration of their stay in the States of employment and other relevant considerations, in particular those relating to their family situation.

Article 70

States Parties shall take measures not less favourable than those applied to nationals to ensure that working and living conditions of migrant workers and members of their families in a regular situation are in keeping with the standards of fitness, safety, health and principles of human dignity.

Article 71

1. States Parties shall facilitate, whenever necessary, the repatriation to the State of origin of the bodies of deceased migrant workers or members of their families.

2. As regards compensation matters relating to the death of a migrant worker or a member of his or her family, States Parties shall, as appropriate, provide assistance to the persons concerned with a view to the prompt settlement of such matters. Settlement of these matters shall be carried out on the basis of applicable national law in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention and any relevant bilateral or multilateral agreements.

PART VII

Application of the Convention

Article 72

1. (*a*) For the purpose of reviewing the application of the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee");

(*b*) The Committee shall consist, at the time of entry into force of the present Convention, of ten and, after the entry into force of the Convention for the forty-first State Party, of fourteen experts of high moral standing, impartiality and recognized competence in the field covered by the Convention.

2. (*a*) Members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot by the States Parties from a list of persons nominated by the States Parties, due consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution, including both States of origin and States of employment, and to the representation of the principal legal systems. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals;

(*b*) Members shall be elected and shall serve in their personal capacity.

3. The initial election shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention and subsequent elections every second year. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to all States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties that have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties not later than one month before the date of the corresponding election, together with the curricula vitae of the persons thus nominated.

4. Elections of members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the States Parties present and voting.

5. (*a*) The members of the Committee shall serve for a term of four years. However, the terms of five of the members elected in the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these five members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting of States Parties;

(*b*) The election of the four additional members of the Committee shall be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the present article, following the entry into force of the Convention for the forty-first State Party. The term of two of the additional members elected on this occasion shall expire at the end of two years; the names of these members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting of States Parties;

(*c*) The members of the Committee shall be eligible for re-election if renominated.

6. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that for any other cause he or she can no longer perform the duties of the Committee, the State Party that nominated the expert shall appoint another expert from among its own nationals for the remaining part of the term. The new appointment is subject to the approval of the Committee.

7. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee.

8. The members of the Committee shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide.

9. The members of the Committee shall be entitled to the facilities, privileges and immunities of experts on mission for the United Nations as laid down in the relevant sections of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.[37]

Article 73

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for consideration by the Committee a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures they have taken to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention:

(*a*) Within one year after the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned;

(*b*) Thereafter every five years and whenever the Committee so requests.

2. Reports prepared under the present article shall also indicate factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the implementation of the Convention and shall include information on the characteristics of migration flows in which the State Party concerned is involved.

3. The Committee shall decide any further guidelines applicable to the content of the reports.

4. States Parties shall make their reports widely available to the public in their own countries.

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[37] Resolution 22 A (I).

Article 74

1. The Committee shall examine the reports submitted by each State Party and shall transmit such comments as it may consider appropriate to the State Party concerned. This State Party may submit to the Committee observations on any comment made by the Committee in accordance with the present article. The Committee may request supplementary information from States Parties when considering these reports.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, in due time before the opening of each regular session of the Committee, transmit to the Director-General of the International Labour Office copies of the reports submitted by States Parties concerned and information relevant to the consideration of these reports, in order to enable the Office to assist the Committee with the expertise the Office may provide regarding those matters dealt with by the present Convention that fall within the sphere of competence of the International Labour Organisation. The Committee shall consider in its deliberations such comments and materials as the Office may provide.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations may also, after consultation with the Committee, transmit to other specialized agencies as well as to intergovernmental organizations, copies of such parts of these reports as may fall within their competence.

4. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations, as well as intergovernmental organizations and other concerned bodies to submit, for consideration by the Committee written information on such matters dealt with in the present Convention as fall within the scope of their activities.

5. The International Labour Office shall be invited by the Committee to appoint representatives to participate, in a consultative capacity, in the meetings of the Committee.

6. The Committee may invite representatives of other specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations, as well as of intergovernmental organizations, to be present and to be heard in its meetings whenever matters falling within their field of competence are considered.

7. The Committee shall present an annual report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the implementation of the present Convention, containing its own considerations and recommendations, based, in particular, on the examination of the reports and any observations presented by States Parties.

8. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the annual reports of the Committee to the States Parties to the present Convention, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations, the Director-General of the International Labour Office and other relevant organizations.

Article 75

1. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

2. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years.

3. The Committee shall normally meet annually.

4. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters.

Article 76

1. A State Party to the present Convention may at any time declare under this article that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Convention. Communications under this article may be received and considered only if submitted by a State Party that has made a declaration recognizing in regard to itself the competence of the Committee. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration. Communications received under this article shall be dealt with in accordance with the following procedure:

(*a*) If a State Party to the present Convention considers that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Convention, it may, by written communication, bring the matter to the attention of that State Party. The State Party may also inform the Committee of the matter. Within three months after the receipt of the communication the receiving State shall afford the State that sent the communication an explanation, or any other statement in writing clarifying the matter which should include, to the extent possible and pertinent, reference to domestic procedures and remedies taken, pending or available in the matter;

(*b*) If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both States Parties concerned within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter to the Committee, by notice given to the Committee and to the other State;

(*c*) The Committee shall deal with a matter referred to it only after it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the matter, in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law. This shall not be the rule where, in the view of the Committee, the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged;

(*d*) Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (*c*) of the present paragraph, the Committee shall make available its good offices to the States Parties concerned with a view to a friendly solution of the matter on the basis of the respect for the obligations set forth in the present Convention;

(*e*) The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under the present article;

(*f*) In any matter referred to it in accordance with subparagraph (*b*) of the present paragraph, the Committee may call upon the States Parties concerned, referred to in subparagraph (*b*), to supply any relevant information;

(*g*) The States Parties concerned, referred to in subparagraph (*b*) of the present paragraph, shall have the right to be represented when the matter is being considered by the Committee and to make submissions orally and/or in writing;

(*h*) The Committee shall, within twelve months after the date of receipt of notice under subparagraph (*b*) of the present paragraph, submit a report, as follows:

- (i) If a solution within the terms of subparagraph (*d*) of the present paragraph is reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached;
- (ii) If a solution within the terms of subparagraph (*d*) is not reached, the Committee shall, in its report, set forth the relevant facts concerning the issue between the States Parties concerned. The written submissions and record of the oral submissions made by the States Parties concerned shall be attached to the report. The Committee may also communicate only to the States Parties concerned any views that it may consider relevant to the issue between them.

In every matter, the report shall be communicated to the States Parties concerned.

2. The provisions of the present article shall come into force when ten States Parties to the present Convention have made a declaration under paragraph 1 of the present article. Such declarations shall be deposited by the States Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General. Such a withdrawal shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter that is the subject of a communication already transmitted under the present article; no further communication by any State Party shall be received under the present article after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State Party concerned has made a new declaration.

Article 77

1. A State Party to the present Convention may at any time declare under the present article that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim that their individual rights as established by the present Convention have been violated by that State Party. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party that has not made such a declaration.

2. The Committee shall consider inadmissible any communication under the present article which is anonymous or which it considers to be an abuse of the right of submission of such communications or to be incompatible with the provisions of the present Convention.

3. The Committee shall not consider any communications from an individual under the present article unless it has ascertained that:

(*a*) The same matter has not been, and is not being, examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement;

(*b*) The individual has exhausted all available domestic remedies; this shall not be the rule where, in the view of the Committee, the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged or is unlikely to bring effective relief to that individual.

4. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of the present article, the Committee shall bring any communications submitted to it under this article to the attention of the State Party to the present Convention that has made a declaration under paragraph 1 and is alleged to be violating any provisions of the Convention. Within six months, the receiving State shall submit to

the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

5. The Committee shall consider communications received under the present article in the light of all information made available to it by or on behalf of the individual and by the State Party concerned.

6. The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under the present article.

7. The Committee shall forward its views to the State Party concerned and to the individual.

8. The provisions of the present article shall come into force when ten States Parties to the present Convention have made declarations under paragraph 1 of the present article. Such declarations shall be deposited by the States Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General. Such a withdrawal shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter that is the subject of a communication already transmitted under the present article; no further communication by or on behalf of an individual shall be received under the present article after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State Party has made a new declaration.

Article 78

The provisions of article 76 of the present Convention shall be applied without prejudice to any procedures for settling disputes or complaints in the field covered by the present Convention laid down in the constituent instruments of, or in conventions adopted by, the United Nations and the specialized agencies and shall not prevent the States Parties from having recourse to any procedures for settling a dispute in accordance with international agreements in force between them.

PART VIII

General provisions

Article 79

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect the right of each State Party to establish the criteria governing admission of migrant workers and members of their families. Concerning other matters related to their legal situation and treatment as migrant workers and members of their families, States Parties shall be subject to the limitations set forth in the present Convention.

Article 80

Nothing in the present Convention shall be interpreted as impairing the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the constitutions of the specialized agencies which define the respective responsibilities of the various organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in regard to the matters dealt with in the present Convention.

Article 81

1. Nothing in the present Convention shall affect more favourable rights or freedoms granted to migrant workers and members of their families by virtue of:

(*a*) The law or practice of a State Party; or

(*b*) Any bilateral or multilateral treaty in force for the State Party concerned.

2. Nothing in the present Convention may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act that would impair any of the rights and freedoms as set forth in the present Convention.

Article 82

The rights of migrant workers and members of their families provided for in the present Convention may not be renounced. It shall not be permissible to exert any form of pressure upon migrant workers and members of their families with a view to their relinquishing or foregoing any of the said rights. It shall not be possible to derogate by contract from rights recognized in the present Convention. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that these principles are respected.

Article 83

Each State Party to the present Convention undertakes:

(*a*) To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity;

(*b*) To ensure that any persons seeking such a remedy shall have his or her claim reviewed and decided by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy;

(*c*) To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.

Article 84

Each State Party undertakes to adopt the legislative and other measures that are necessary to implement the provisions of the present Convention.

PART IX

Final provisions

Article 85

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.

Article 86

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States. It is subject to ratification.

2. The present Convention shall be open to accession by any State.

3. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 87

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the present Convention after its entry into force, the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 88

A State ratifying or acceding to the present Convention may not exclude the application of any Part of it, or, without prejudice to article 3, exclude any particular category of migrant workers from its application.

Article 89

1. Any State Party may denounce the present Convention, not earlier than five years after the Convention has entered into force for the State concerned, by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Such denunciation shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of twelve months after the date of the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. Such a denunciation shall not have the effect of releasing the State Party from its obligations under the present Convention in regard to any act or omission which occurs prior to the date at which the denunciation becomes effective, nor shall denunciation prejudice in any way the continued consideration of any matter which is already under consideration by the Committee prior to the date at which the denunciation becomes effective.

4. Following the date at which the denunciation of a State Party becomes effective, the Committee shall not commence consideration of any new matter regarding that State.

Article 90

1. After five years from the entry into force of the Convention a request for the revision of the Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. the Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that within four months from the date of such communication at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. When amendments come into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties that have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound

by the provisions of the present Convention and any earlier amendment that they have accepted.

Article 91

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of signature, ratification or accession.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States thereof. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

Article 92

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention that is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State Party may at the time of signature or ratification of the present Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the present article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by that paragraph with respect to any State Party that has made such a declaration.

3. Any State Party that has made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article may at any time withdraw that declaration by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 93

1. The present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Convention to all States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

Draft resolution IX

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN MALAWI

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/132 of 7 December 1987, 43/148 of 8 December 1988 and 44/149 of 15 December 1989 on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/444),

Having examined that part of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/45/12) that deals with the situation of refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,

Gravely concerned about the continuing serious social and economic impact of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the country's long-term development process,

Appreciating the important measures that the Government of Malawi is taking in order to provide shelter, protection, food, education and health and other humanitarian services to thousands of refugees and displaced persons,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of Malawi and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees and displaced persons, given the country's limited social services and infrastructure, and the need for adequate international assistance to enable them to continue their efforts to provide assistance to the refugees and displaced persons,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States, the various organizations of the United Nations system, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in Malawi,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission to Malawi,[38] particularly on the need to strengthen the country's socio-economic infrastructure in order to enable it to provide for the immediate humanitarian relief requirements of the refugees and displaced persons, as well as the long-term national development needs of the country,

Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of Malawi is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons, in spite of the serious economic situation it faces, and stresses the need for additional resources to lessen the impact of the presence of refugees and displaced persons on the country's long-term development process;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees and displaced persons in Malawi;

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons in the country and its implications for the long-term socio-economic development of the whole country;

5. *Appeals* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to continue providing the Government of Malawi with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons, as well as for the development programmes now being implemented;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons and for programmes now being implemented;

7. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue coordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees and displaced persons in their settlements;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[38] See A/43/536, sect. III.

Draft resolution X

SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN THE SUDAN

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/151 of 15 December 1989 and its other previous resolutions on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/446) and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/45/12),

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts made by the Government of the Sudan for the reception of the refugees and the provision of protection, shelter, food, education and health and other humanitarian services to the ever-increasing number of refugees who have been crossing the borders into the Sudan since the early 1960s,

Recognizing the heavy burden shouldered by the people and the Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices they are making to host more than one million refugees, who constitute approximately 7.5 per cent of the total population of the country,

Deeply concerned that the great majority of the refugees have settled of their own accord in various urban and rural communities throughout the country and are thus sharing with the indigenous population the already meagre resources and services,

Expressing grave concern at the devastating and far-reaching effects of the successive calamities, ranging from the drought in 1984 to the torrential rains and floods and locust infestations in 1988 and the drought and food shortage of 1990, that have afflicted the country, thus exacerbating the already deteriorating situation resulting from the presence of this great number of refugees,

Gravely concerned also that the Government of the Sudan, besides dealing with the difficult prevailing economic and social problems, has the additional task of taking care of more than 3.7 million persons displaced by successive calamities and civil strife in the south,

Recognizing the efforts undertaken by the Government of the Sudan to initiate a wide-ranging rehabilitation programme to redress the damages incurred by the natural disasters,

Considering those serious circumstances, which render the Government of the Sudan less prepared than ever to meet its obligations to its own people, and the more serious consequences, which affect the capacity of the Government of the Sudan to receive and grant asylum to additional numbers of refugees,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in the Sudan,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and, in particular, of the new trends identified in the area of refugee aid and development;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the presence of massive numbers of refugees on the security and stability of the country and the overall negative impact on its basic infrastructure and socio-economic development;

5. *Also expresses grave concern* at the shrinking resources available for refugee programmes in the Sudan and the serious consequences of this situation on the country's ability to continue to host and assist refugees;

6. *Appeal* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects, in particular those prepared by the United Nations Development Programme, in the regions affected by the presence of refugees;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees;

8. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements and to explore ways and means to extend assistance to refugees who have settled of their own accord elsewhere;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution XI

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND RETURNEES IN ETHIOPIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, in particular resolution 44/154 of 15 December 1989, as well as all those of the Economic and Social Council, on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/447),

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/45/12),

Recognizing the increasing number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned about the massive presence of refugees and voluntary returnees in the country and the enormous burden this has placed on the country's infrastructure and meagre resources,

Deeply concerned also about the grave consequences this has entailed for the country's capability to grapple with the effects of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for adequate assistance to refugees, voluntary returnees and victims of natural disasters,

1. *Commends* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance in mitigat-

ing the plight of the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

2. *Appeals* to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to provide adequate material, financial and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

3. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and the large number of refugees in Ethiopia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1991, of the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution XII

SUMMARY OF ARBITRARY EXECUTIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[17] in which it is stated that every human being has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[18] in which it is stated that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling its resolution 36/22 of 9 November 1981, in which it condemned the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, and its resolutions 37/182 of 17 December 1982, 38/96 of 16 December 1983, 39/110 of 14 December 1984, 40/143 of 13 December 1985, 41/144 of 4 December 1986, 42/141 of 7 December 1987, 43/151 of 8 December 1988 and 44/159 of 15 December 1989,

Deeply alarmed at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty annexed thereto, which resolution was endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15,[39]

Welcoming the close co-operation established between the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with regard to the elaboration of the principles on the effective prevention and investigation of arbitrary and summary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/65 of 24 May 1989, containing the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/64 of 24 May 1989, entitled "Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty" and the recommendations contained therein,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, that continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. *Demands* that the practice of summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end;

3. *Appeals urgently* to Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take effective action to combat and eliminate summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions;

4. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council decided to appoint a special rapporteur to consider the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions;

5. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council decision 1990/233 of 25 May 1990, in which the Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights[40] to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another two years and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

6. *Urges* all Governments, in particular those which have consistently not responded to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur, and all others concerned to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur so that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

7. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened, or when such an execution has recently occurred, and, furthermore, to promote exchanges of views between Governments and those who provide reliable information to the Special Rapporteur, where the Special Rapporteur considers that such exchanges of information might be useful;

8. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur in his reports[41] to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions with a view to eliminating summary or arbitrary executions;

9. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to organize training programmes and support projects with a view to training or educating law enforcement officers in human rights issues connected with their work, and appeals to the international community to support endeavours to that end;

10. *Considers* that the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, should continue to seek and receive infor-

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[39] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.

[40] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A, resolution 1990/51.

[41] E/CN.4/1988/22 and Add.1 and 2, E/CN.4/1989/25 and E/CN.4/1990/22 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

mation from Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as medical and forensic experts;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

12. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights appear not to have been respected;

13. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/35, 1983/36, 1984/35, 1985/40, 1986/36, 1987/60 and 1988/38, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

Draft resolution XIII

STRENGTHENING OF UNITED NATIONS ACTION IN THE HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND THE IMPORTANCE OF NON-SELECTIVITY, IMPARTIALITY AND OBJECTIVITY

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and its determination to promote social progress and better standards of living in greater freedom,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Bearing in mind equally that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling that, in accordance with Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being that are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and that, in accordance with Article 56, all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55,

Reiterating that Member States should continue to act in the human rights field in conformity with the provisions of the Charter,

Desirous of achieving further progress in international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that such international co-operation should be based on the principles embodied in international law, especially the Charter, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[17] the International Covenants on Human Rights[18] and other relevant instruments,

Deeply convinced that such co-operation should be based on a profound understanding of the economic, social and cultural realities and the variety of problems existing in different societies,

Recalling its resolutions 32/130 of 16 December 1977, 37/200 of 18 December 1982, 41/155 of 4 December 1986 and 43/155 of 8 December 1988,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 36/103 of 9 December 1981,

Aware of the fact that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as legitimate concerns of the world community should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends,

Underlining the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under international law, especially the Charter, as well as various international instruments in the field of human rights,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter, including respect for territorial integrity;

2. *Reaffirms* that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States in co-operation with the Organization to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international co-operation in this field, on the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[18] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[18] and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework;

4. *Considers* that international co-operation in this field should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

5. *Affirms* that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as legitimate concerns of the world community, should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends;

6. *Expresses its conviction* that an unbiased and fair approach to human rights issues contributes to the promotion of international co-operation as well as to the effective pro-

motion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. *Underlines*, in this context, the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

8. *Invites* Member States to consider adopting, as appropriate, within the framework of their respective legal systems and in accordance with their obligations under international law, especially the Charter, as well as international human rights instruments, the measures that they may deem appropriate to achieve further progress in international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-seventh session, to examine the content of the present resolution, including ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in this regard.

Draft resolution XIV

International Year for the World's Indigenous People

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations set forth in the Charter is the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, in its decision 1990/248 of 25 May 1990, that the General Assembly proclaim 1993 as an international year for the world's indigenous people,

Taking into account the guidelines for international years and anniversaries adopted in its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980,

1. *Proclaims* 1993 as International Year for the World's Indigenous People, with a view to strengthening international co-operation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous communities in areas such as human rights, the environment, development, education and health;

2. *Invites* States to ensure that preparations are made for the Year;

3. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system consider in their respective forums the contributions that they can make to the success of the Year;

4. *Invites* organizations of indigenous people and other interested non-governmental organizations to consider the contributions they can make to the success of the Year, with a view to presenting them to the Commission on Human Rights;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its forty-seventh session possible United Nations activities in connection with the Year;

6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to accept and administer voluntary contributions from Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for the purpose of funding programme activities for the Year;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a draft programme of activities based on the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Preparation and organization of the International Year for the World's Indigenous People".

Draft resolution XV

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 44/160 of 15 December 1989 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence, in certain cases, of the practice of enforced or involuntary disappearances, and about the fact that, in certain cases, the families of disappeared persons have been the target of intimidation and ill-treatment,

Expressing its profound emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who are unsure of the fate of their relatives,

Concerned by the growing number of reports concerning harassment of witnesses of disappearances or relatives of disappeared persons,

Convinced of the need to continue implementing the provisions of its resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate such practices,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/30 of 2 March 1990,[19]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work and to those Governments that have co-operated with it;

2. *Welcomes* the decision made by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session to extend for two years the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980,[42] while maintaining the principle of annual reporting by the Working Group;

3. *Recalls* the provisions made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/55 of 13 March 1986[21] to enable the Working Group to fulfil its mandate with greater efficiency;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Working Group on Detention of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities has completed preparation of the draft declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced or involuntary disappearances (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/32, annex) and that the Sub-Commission has decided to transmit the draft to the Commission on Human Rights;[43]

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[42] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[43] See E/CN.4/1991/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/59, chap. II, sect. A, resolution 1990/33.

5. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned, particularly those which have not yet replied to the communications addressed to them by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, to co-operate fully with it so as to enable it, with respect for its working methods based on discretion, to perform its strictly humanitarian role, and in particular to reply more quickly to the requests for information addressed to them;

6. *Encourages* the Governments concerned to consider the wish of the Working Group, when such a wish is expressed, to visit their countries, thus enabling it to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

7. *Extends its warm thanks* to those Governments which have invited the Working Group and requests them to give all necessary attention to its recommendations;

8. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned to take steps to protect the families of disappeared persons against any intimidation or ill-treatment of which they may be the target;

9. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group when it considers the report to be submitted by the Working Group to the Commission at its forty-seventh session.

10. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities.

Draft resolution XVI

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[17] and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[18] and the Optional Protocols thereto,[44] in particular article 6 of the Covenant, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life and prohibits the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age,

Bearing in mind also the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[33] and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[29]

Calling attention to the numerous international standards in the field of the administration of justice, such as the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[45] the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[46] and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,[47] as well as the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,[48] the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners and recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners,[49] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[35] and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[36]

Reaffirming in this context the importance of the principles contained in its resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 on standard-setting in the field of human rights,

Recognizing the important contribution of the Commission on Human Rights in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, as reflected in its resolutions 1990/81 of 7 March 1990 on human rights in the administration of justice, 1990/33 of 2 March 1990 on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, 1990/35 of 2 March 1990 on compensation for victims of gross violations of human rights, 1990/37 of 6 March 1990 on the use of force by law enforcement officials and 1990/51 of 6 March 1990 on summary or arbitrary executions,[19]

Welcoming resolution 1990/33 of 31 August 1990 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities[50] by which the Sub-Commission adopted a draft declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced or involuntary disappearances, and inviting the Commission on Human Rights to consider the draft declaration as a matter of high priority at its forty-seventh session,

Also welcoming the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 1990/23,[50] to entrust Mr. Louis Joinet with the preparation of a report on strengthening the independence of the judiciary and the protection of practising lawyers, and encouraging the Sub-Commission, in giving further consideration to the question of the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and the independence of lawyers, to take into account the basic principles adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[51]

Welcoming further the progress achieved by the Sub-Commission on the subject of compensation for victims of gross violations of human rights,

Recognizing the significant work accomplished in this area under the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, especially by the Eighth Congress, in particular with respect to the formulation and application of United Nations standards and norms in the administration of justice under item 7 of its agenda,

Underlining the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

Recalling its resolution 44/162 of 15 December 1989,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective implementation of United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

2. *Once again calls upon* all States to pay due attention to those norms and standards in developing national or regional strategies for their practical implementation and to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative and other mechanisms and procedures, as well as for adequate financial resources to ensure more effective implementation of these norms and standards;

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[44] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex and resolution 44/128, annex.

[45] Resolution 43/173, annex.

[46] Resolution 40/34, annex.

[47] Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50, annex.

[48] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2.

[49] *Ibid.*, sect. D.1.

[50] See E/CN.4/1991/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/59, chap. II, sect. A.

[51] See A/CONF.144/28.

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the recommendations made by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders with a view to ensuring more effective application of existing standards, in particular the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules),[52] the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power and the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary;

4. *Welcomes* the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers,[53] the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials,[53] the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors,[53] the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,[54] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules),[55] and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,[56] unanimously adopted by the Eighth Congress, and invites Governments to respect them and to take them into account within the framework of their national legislation and practice;

5. *Welcomes also* the Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released[57] and the recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners[49] adopted unanimously by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and invites Member States to take them into account, as well as the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners,[49] in establishing treaty relations with other Member States or in revising existing treaty relations;

6. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/21 of 24 May 1990 on the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to invite the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

(*a*) To study the implementation of United Nations norms and standards in this field;

(*b*) To identify problems that may impinge on the effective implementation of those standards and norms;

(*c*) To recommend viable solutions with action-oriented proposals to the Commission;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To provide the necessary compilatory and analytical documentation to the Sub-Commission for those tasks;

(*b*) To prepare, on the basis of comments by Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies, as well as by non-governmental organizations, a draft model text for national legislation in the field of human rights in the administration of justice;

(*c*) To co-ordinate the activities of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission, mentioned in paragraph 7 above, with the relevant activities of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

(*d*) To invite those Member States and international organizations and bodies which have not yet done so to comment on the aspects of human rights issues in the field of administration of justice they deem relevant to the work of the Sub-Commission;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to invite the Sub-Commission to consider the draft model text requested in paragraph 8 (*b*) above, with a view to the further elaboration of model texts and to propose such texts to the Commission for adoption;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing existing international human rights standards in the administration of justice, in particular under the programme of advisory services;

(*b*) To continue to provide all necessary support to United Nations bodies working on standard-setting in this field;

(*c*) To continue to co-ordinate the various technical advisory services provided by the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat with a view to undertaking joint programmes and strengthening existing mechanisms for the protection of human rights in the administration of justice;

11. *Emphasizes* the important role of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and the United Nations institutes in the area of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including national professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in this field;

12. *Decides* to consider at its forty-sixth session the question of human rights in the administration of justice on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution XVII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/127 of 16 December 1977 and all its subsequent resolutions concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular resolutions 43/140 and 43/152 of 8 December 1988,

Recalling that, in its resolution 43/152, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of that resolution,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/72 of 8 March 1989[24] and taking note of Commission resolution 1990/58 of 7 March 1990[19] concerning advisory services in the field of human rights,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/50 of 7 March 1989[24] and taking note of Commission resolution 1990/71 of 7 March 1990[19] concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian-Pacific region,

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[52] Resolution 40/33, annex.

[53] A/CONF.144/28, chap. I.

[54] Resolution 45/111, annex.

[55] Resolution 45/110, annex.

[56] Resolution 45/113, annex.

[57] Resolution 45/119, annex.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/348),

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved so far in the promotion and protection of human rights at the regional level under the auspices of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional intergovernmental organizations,

Reaffirming that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights may make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions, within the United Nations system, may be improved,

Bearing in mind that regional instruments should complement the universally accepted human rights standards and that the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies of the United Nations noted during their third meeting, held at Geneva from 1 to 5 October 1990, that certain inconsistencies between provisions of international instruments and those of regional instruments might raise difficulties with regard to their implementation (A/45/636, annex, para. 27),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Notes with interest* that various contacts between regional bodies and commissions and the United Nations have continued to be pursued and strengthened through advisory services and technical assistance activities, particularly those relating to the organization of regional and subregional training courses in the field of human rights;

3. *Welcomes* in that respect the close co-operation given by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in the organization of the training courses or workshops that, as mentioned by the Secretary-General, took place at Banjul, Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Castel Gandolfo, Kiev, Manila, Moscow, Quito and San Remo (see A/45/348, sect. II);

4. *Welcomes also* the assistance provided by the Centre for Human Rights in the establishment of the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies at Banjul, as well as the co-operation of the Centre with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the International Institute of Human Rights at Strasbourg and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights at San José, and the technical assistance provided by the Centre to the Arab Institute for Human Rights at Tunis;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue encouraging these developments;

6. *Notes with interest* in this regard the announcement by the Secretary-General in the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (see A/45/6/Rev.1) that efforts would be made to strengthen exchanges between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental bodies dealing with human rights issues and that it might be expected that during the medium-term plan period more national, regional and subregional workshops and training courses would be organized for administrators of justice and government officials engaged in the implementation of international conventions on human rights, and that more countries in all regions of the world would develop forms of co-operation and assistance with the Centre for Human Rights, in keeping with their specific needs;

7. *Invites* States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights do not yet exist to consider agreements with a view to the establishment within their respective regions of suitable regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights;

8. *Endorses* the appeal made to all Governments in Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/72 and 1990/58, to consider making use of the possibility offered by the United Nations of organizing, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, information and/or training courses at the national level for appropriate government personnel on the application of international human rights standards and the experience of relevant international organs;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, the relevant recommendations;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to consider this question further at its forty-seventh session.

Draft resolution XVIII

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 43/140 of 8 December 1988, on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region,

Recognizing that regional arrangements make a major contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights and that non-governmental organizations may have a valuable role to play in this process,

Bearing in mind that intergovernmental arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights have been established in other regions,

Reiterating its appreciation for the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region, held at Colombo from 21 June to 2 July 1982,[58] the comments on the report of the Seminar received from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and from States members of the Commission,[59] and the report of the Secretary-General on the training course on human rights teaching held at Bangkok from 12 to 23 October 1987 under the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights,[60]

Noting the designation of the Social Development Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific as a regional focal point on human rights,

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[58] A/37/422, annex.

[59] See A/39/174-E/1984/38 and Add.1 and E/CN.4/1986/19.

[60] E/CN.4/1988/39/Add.1.

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/50 of 7 March 1989[24] and taking note of Commission resolution 1990/71 of 7 March 1990,[19]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/210-E/1990/21);

2. *Welcomes* the designation of the library of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific as a depository centre for United Nations human rights materials within the Commission at Bangkok, the functions of which would include the collection, processing and dissemination of such materials in the Asian and Pacific region;

3. *Renews its invitation* to States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific that have not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General as soon as possible their comments on the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region and, in particular, to address themselves to the conclusions and recommendations in the report concerning the development of regional arrangements in Asia and the Pacific;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure a continuing flow of human rights material to the library of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok for appropriate dissemination in the region;

5. *Notes* the efforts of United Nations development agencies in the Asian and Pacific region to promote the human rights dimension more actively and systematically in their development activities;

6. *Encourages* United Nations development agencies in the Asian and Pacific region to co-ordinate with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific their efforts to promote the human rights dimension in their activities;

7. *Notes* that an Asia-Pacific workshop on international human rights issues, including regional and national institutions and arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, was held at Manila from 7 to 11 May 1990, within the framework of the advisory services and technical assistance programme and the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, incorporating information on progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-seventh session.

Draft resolution XIX

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SOLVING INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS OF A SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR HUMANITARIAN CHARACTER, AND IN PROMOTING AND ENCOURAGING UNIVERSAL RESPECT FOR, AND OBSERVANCE OF, HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/155 of 4 December 1986 and 43/155 of 8 December 1988, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/42 of 10 March 1987[22] and 1989/49 of 7 March 1989,[24]

Conscious that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Desirous of achieving further progress in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that special emphasis should be put on the effective implementation of the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[17] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[18] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[18] and other relevant international instruments,

Convinced that the effectiveness of United Nations human rights instruments would be enhanced by universal adherence to them as well as by strict compliance of States parties with their obligations,

Considering that existing regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field, as well as the teaching of human rights, could be further improved,

Emphasizing the necessity for the international community to continue its efforts to take practical measures to prevent mass and flagrant violations and all other violations of human rights, including all forms of discrimination based on distinctions of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, which continue to take place in many parts of the world, contrary to the provisions of international instruments in the field of human rights,

Noting the importance that the promotion and protection of human rights have secured on the international agenda and in relations between States,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to implement fully the universally recognized international standards for the promotion and protection of human rights enshrined, in particular, in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments;

2. *Urges* all States to co-operate fully with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums dealing with the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world;

3. *Considers* that such co-operation will make an effective and practical contribution to the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

4. *Expresses its conviction* that the promotion of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the implementation of universally recognized human rights standards, are particularly important for all countries;

5. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the various international instruments in the field of human rights;

6. *Recognizes* the value of common efforts by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations at international, regional, bilateral and national levels in the field of human rights;

7. *Considers* that the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights would contribute to the promotion and improvement of understanding of human rights;

8. *Emphasizes* that the wide dissemination of information on human rights and the teaching of human rights are important tasks and would contribute to the implementation of universally recognized international human rights standards;

9. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

Draft resolution XX

THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN OCCUPIED KUWAIT

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[17] the International Covenants on Human Rights[18] and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[61]

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Condemning the invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 by the military forces of Iraq,

Noting with grave concern that the Iraqi forces in occupied Kuwait continue to commit acts of violence, leaving large number of victims and causing enormous human suffering to the civilian population,

Noting also with grave concern that the treatment of prisoners of war and detained civilians in occupied Kuwait does not conform to the internationally recognized principles of humanitarian law,

Expressing grave concern at the continued refusal of Iraq to receive representatives of humanitarian organizations, especially representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and a representative of the Secretary-General, to help in extending humanitarian assistance to the Kuwaiti people under occupation,

1. *Condemns* the Iraqi authorities and occupying forces for their serious violations of human rights against the Kuwaiti people and third-State nationals and, in particular, the continued and increasing acts of torture, arrests, summary executions, disappearances and abduction in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenants on Human Rights, other relevant human rights instruments and the relevant instruments of humanitarian law;

2. *Affirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[62] applies to Kuwait and that as a high contracting party to the Convention Iraq is bound to comply fully with all its terms and in particular is liable under the Convention in respect of the grave breaches committed by it, as are individuals who commit or order the commission of such breaches;

3. *Expresses its serious concern* about the systematic dismantling and pillaging of and attacks on the economic infrastructure of Kuwait, which seriously undermine the present and future enjoyment by the Kuwaiti people of their economic, social and cultural rights;

4. *Expresses its grave concern* at the living conditions in occupied Kuwait, especially those of women, children, elderly and third-State nationals, which are becoming increasingly difficult;

5. *Expects* Iraq to guarantee respect for international standards applicable under international law, in particular with references to the protection of the civilian population, and demands that Iraq co-operate fully with and give access to Kuwait to representatives of humanitarian organizations, especially the International Committee of the Red Cross, working to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population in occupied Kuwait;

6. *Also expects* Iraq to comply with its obligations under the Charter and international law in respect of third-State nationals, and demands that Iraq release all nationals of third States;

7. *Urges* Iraq to treat all prisoners of war and detained civilians in accordance with the internationally recognized principles of humanitarian law and to protect them from all acts of violence, including ill-treatment, torture and summary execution;

8. *Condemns* the rejection by Iraq of the offer of the Government of Kuwait to send humanitarian assistance, especially medicine, to the Kuwaiti people under occupation;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session to consider the situation of human rights in occupied Kuwait;

10. *Decides* to keep under consideration the situation of human rights in occupied Kuwait.

Draft resolution XXI

ASSISTANCE TO STUDENT REFUGEES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/157 of 15 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who had been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/448),

Noting with appreciation that some of the projects recommended in the report continue to be successfully implemented,

Noting with concern that the discriminatory and repressive policies that continue to be applied in South Africa cause a continued and increasing influx of student refugees into Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

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[61] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[62] *Ibid*., No. 973.

Conscious of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the increasing number of student refugees,

Appreciating the efforts of the host countries to deal with their student refugee populations, with the assistance of the international community,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe for granting asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the student refugees, in spite of the pressure that the continuing influx of those refugees exerts on facilities in their countries;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe for the co-operation that they have extended to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on matters concerning the welfare of the refugees;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the financial and material support provided for the student refugees by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa, who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

6. *Also requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue the sponsorship of Namibian students still studying under programmes of the High Commissioner until they complete their studies;

7. *Urges* all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programme for student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, that were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;[63]

8. *Also urges* all Member States and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

9. *Appeals* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and all other competent United Nations bodies, as well as other international and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance so as to facilitate and expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

10. *Calls upon* agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

11. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1991, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution XXII

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN EL SALVADOR

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[17] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[18] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[18] as well as the humanitarian rules laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[61] and Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977,[64] instruments through which States have undertaken to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations entered into under those international instruments,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/77 of 7 March 1990[19] which extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session,

Taking into account the commitments made by the Central American Presidents in various joint statements with a view to the promotion of, respect for and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, the Secretary-General has continued to provide his good offices for the holding of talks between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional,

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the armed conflict in El Salvador throughout 1990 and by the recent escalation of violence initiated by the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, a situation which continues to beleaguer the civilian population, as a result of air raids, the use of explosive devices in urban areas, and attacks on the economic infrastructure,

Taking note of the results achieved in the rounds of negotiations conducted so far, in particular the agreement signed by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional at Geneva on 4 April 1990 (see A/45/706-S/21931, annex I) and the agreement signed at Caracas on 21 May 1990 (*ibid.*, annex II), which establishes an agenda and a schedule for negotiations designed to achieve the initial objective of political agreements for arranging a halt to the armed confrontation and any acts that infringe the rights of the civilian population,

Welcoming the Agreement on Human Rights, signed by the two parties at San José on 26 July 1990,[65] containing commitments concerning the respect for and guarantee of human rights to be effective immediately, and containing the terms of reference for the United Nations human rights verification mission,

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[63] See A/CONF.125/1, para. 33.

[64] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, No. 17513.

[65] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21541.

Concerned that, despite the reduction in the number of violations of human rights and despite the efforts made by the two parties to improve the situation of human rights, numerous and serious politically motivated violations of human rights and of the humanitarian rules of warfare persist in El Salvador,

Concerned also that many sources continue to attribute summary executions and other serious violations of human rights to the so-called "death squads",

1. *Commends* the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights for his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador (A/45/630), endorses the recommendations contained therein and requests him to update the report in the light of the situation in that country;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the signing of the agreement at Geneva on 4 April 1990 between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, which sets in motion a negotiating process under the auspices and with the active participation of the Secretary-General, with a view to ending the armed conflict through political means as speedily as possible, promoting the democratization of the country, guaranteeing unrestricted respect for human rights, and reunifying the Salvadorian society;

3. *Notes* that the two parties, when adopting the general agenda for the negotiating process at Caracas on 21 May 1990, agreed that the initial objective would be, first, to secure political agreements on the armed forces, human rights, the judicial system, the electoral system, constitutional reform, the economic and social problems, and verification by the United Nations and, secondly, to achieve agreements for arranging a halt to the armed confrontation and any acts that infringe the rights of the civilian population, all of which will have to be verified by the United Nations subject to the approval of the Security Council;

4. *Expresses its profound satisfaction* with the Agreement on Human Rights, adopted at San José on 26 July 1990, during the third round of talks between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, which constitutes the first substantive agreement between the parties, and urges them to take the action and measures necessary for its implementation;

5. *Supports fully* the work of intermediation being done by the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative in the search for a negotiated political solution to the Salvadorian conflict;

6. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to make the greatest possible effort to implement all the political agreements announced at Geneva and Caracas, particularly taking into account the proposals of the Secretary-General for facilitating the negotiating process and achieving a just and lasting peace in El Salvador in the shortest possible time;

7. *Expresses its deep concern* about the persistence of politically motivated violations of human rights in El Salvador, such as summary executions, torture, abductions and enforced disappearances, and about the atmosphere of intimidation in which certain sectors of the population live;

8. *Also expresses its deep concern* that the capacity of the judicial system continues to be unsatisfactory, as a result of which the competent authorities must accelerate the adoption of the reforms and measures necessary for ensuring the effectiveness of the system;

9. *Deplores*, therefore, the irregularities in the judicial proceedings in connection with the assassination of the Rector and other members of the Central American University in 1989 and the lack of co-operation on the part of certain sectors of the armed forces which has impeded full clarification of such an abominable crime and the punishment of the guilty persons, as described in the report of the Special Representative;

10. *Renews its appeal* to the competent organs and organizations of the United Nations system that, on the basis of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/77 of 7 March 1990 and General Assembly resolution 44/165 of 15 December 1989, they provide the advice and assistance that the Government of El Salvador may request in order to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

11. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session to consider the situation of human rights in El Salvador, taking into account the evolution of the situation of human rights in that country and developments linked to the implementation of all the agreements adopted by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, as well as the agreements signed by the Central American Presidents in the context of the regional peace-making process;

12. *Requests* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to continue their dialogue and foster agreements with a view to a firm and lasting peace, and to continue co-operating with the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights;

13. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-sixth session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador in order to re-examine this situation in the light of the information provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution XXIII

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[17] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[18]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Recalling its resolution 44/163 of 15 December 1989, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/79 of 7 March 1990,[19]

Mindful of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/76 of 7 March 1990, entitled "Co-operation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies"[19] and

Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/48 of 25 May 1990,

Welcoming the two visits paid by the Special Representative of the Commission to the Islamic Republic of Iran during the course of 1990 and the two reports (E/CN.4/1990/24 and A/45/697) presented following those visits, which have provided useful information and clarified a number of allegations about the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran,

Noting the findings of the Special Representative on the situation of the Baha'is in the Islamic Republic of Iran,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports submitted by the Special Representative in 1990, including the observations contained therein, and notes with concern the allegations of violations of human rights contained in those reports;

2. *Calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran to intensify its efforts to investigate and rectify the human rights issues raised by the Special Representative, in particular as regards the administration of justice and due process of law in order to comply with international instruments on human rights, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a party, and to ensure that all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including religious groups, enjoy the rights recognized in these instruments;

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit prisons in the country and urges the competent officials to implement this decision as soon as possible by concluding an agreement in accordance with standard procedures of the Committee;

4. *Notes* that the co-operation of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the Special Representative has improved and has included replies by the Government to allegations that have been transmitted to it, and urges the Government to reply in detail to all allegations referred to by the Special Representative in his reports;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to respond favourably, in accordance with the normal practices of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to requests for technical assistance from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to give the Special Representative all the necessary assistance to carry out his mandate;

7. *Notes* that the Commission on Human Rights will consider the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran at its forty-seventh session and will refer the question, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution XXIV

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFGHANISTAN

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[17] the International Covenants on Human Rights[18] and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[61] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[66]

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of the inhabitants of the country before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions as well as resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and decisions of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note in particular of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/53 of 6 March 1990,[19] in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of its Special Rapporteur for one year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the relevance and validity for all parties concerned of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988,[67] which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution,

Noting with deep concern that a situation of armed conflict persists in Afghanistan, that acts of terrorism against civilians have significantly increased, that the treatment of prisoners detained in connection with the conflict does not conform to the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, that more than five million refugees are living outside Afghanistan and that many Afghans are displaced within the country,

Aware that the reasons given by the refugees for not returning to Afghanistan pending the achievement of a comprehensive political solution and the establishment of a broad-based government, include the continued fighting in some provinces, the use of very destructive arms in the conflict, the minefields that have been laid in many parts of the country, the lack of an effective authority in many areas and other obstacles that would be encountered by refugees in returning to the country,

Taking note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (A/45/664) and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

1. *Welcomes* the co-operation of the Afghan authorities with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;

2. *Welcomes* the co-operation that the Afghan authorities have extended in particular to the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relat-

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[66] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[67] S/19835, annex I.

ing to Afghanistan, and to international organizations such as the specialized agencies, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

3. *Welcomes* the fact that the Special Rapporteur was able to visit areas in Afghanistan not under government control;

4. *Urges* all parties concerned to work for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution based on the free exercise of the right to self-determination by the people of Afghanistan through democratic procedures acceptable to the people, including free and fair elections, and the creation of conditions conducive to the return of refugees to their homeland in safety and honour and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all Afghans;

5. *Also urges* all parties to the conflict to respect the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population, to protect all prisoners from acts of reprisals and violence, including ill-treatment, torture and summary execution, to transmit to the International Committee of the Red Cross the names of all prisoners, and to grant to that Committee unrestricted access to all parts of the country and the right to visit all prisoners in accordance with its established criteria;

6. *Calls upon* the Afghan authorities to investigate thoroughly the fate of persons who have disappeared, to apply amnesty decrees equally to foreign detainees, to reduce the period during which prisoners await trial, to treat all prisoners, especially those awaiting trial or those in custody in juvenile rehabilitation centres, in accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[36] and to apply to all convicted persons article 14, paragraphs 3 (*d*) and 5, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;[18]

7. *Notes with concern* the allegations of atrocities committed against Afghan soldiers, civil servants and captured civilians;

8. *Expresses its concern* at reports that the living conditions of refugees, especially those of women and children, are becoming increasingly difficult because of the decline in international humanitarian assistance;

9. *Urgently appeals* to all Member States, humanitarian organizations and all parties concerned to co-operate fully, especially on the subject of mine detection, in order to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes in safety and honour, in conformity with the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan;

10. *Urgently appeals* to all Member States and humanitarian organizations to promote the implementation of the projects envisaged by the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, especially the pilot projects for the repatriation of refugees;

11. *Urges* all parties concerned to extend their full co-operation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

13. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-sixth session, the situation of human rights in Afghanistan in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

* * *

110. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

The General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/698 and Corr.1) on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, decides:

(*a*) To call upon Governments, non-governmental organizations and representatives of indigenous groups to consider contributions to the Fund and to disseminate widely information about the activities of the Fund;

(*b*) To request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the status of the Fund.

Draft decision II

NON-DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The General Assembly, welcoming the completion at first reading of the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, (E/CN.4/1990/41 and Corr.1, annex I) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/39 of 25 May 1990, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to provide the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights with all the assistance it may require for the continuation of its work on the draft declaration, decides:

(*a*) To encourage the Commission on Human Rights to complete the final text of the draft declaration as soon as possible and to transmit it to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

(*b*) To defer its consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Non-discrimination and protection of minorities" (A/C.3/45/L.83) until its forty-sixth session and to continue its discussion of these questions at that time under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

DOCUMENT A/45/838/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*12 December 1990*]

1. The Third Committee considered the question of the rationalization of the work of the Committee at its 2nd and 63rd meetings, on 24 September and 5 December 1990. An account of the Committee's discussion of the question is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/45/SR.2 and 63).

2. For its consideration of the question, the Committee had before it, in pursuance of General Assembly decision 44/435 of 15 December 1989, the text of a draft decision entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee", transmitted by a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/45/L.2), and the summary records of the meetings of the Committee at the forty-fourth session of the Assembly[68] at which the draft decision had been discussed. The text of the draft decision read as follows:

> "The General Assembly decides to consider the following items every two years beginning at its forty-first session:
>
> "Question of aging
>
> "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons
>
> "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance
>
> "Human rights and scientific and technological developments
>
> "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (with the exception of the question related to the right of development)."

3. At its 2nd meeting, the Third Committee decided to establish an open-ended working group on the rationalization of the work of the Committee, under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Juan O. Somaviá (Chile), to consider appropriate ways and means of rationalizing the Committee's programme of work, including existing proposals (see the draft decision in para. 2 above).

4. The Working Group on the Rationalization of the Work of the Third Committee held three formal meetings, on 9 and 15 October and 28 November, and 10 informal meetings, on 25 October, 1, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 20 21 and 26 November 1990.

5. In considering the matter, the Working Group examined all aspects of the programme of work of the Committee, including its substantive agenda, administrative and organizational matters and the role of the Secretariat in facilitating the work of the Committee.

6. It was agreed that the primary focus of the rationalization exercise would not be simply to reduce the Committee's agenda, but to reorganize its work in a manner that would improve both the quality of debates and the impact of its deliberations and decisions, given the significance of the issues entrusted to the Committee. Discussions of issues, including the length and quality of interventions and debates, clustering of items, more succinct and relevant resolutions, distribution of interventions in the Committee and an overall general discussion of the world social situation were all approached in that light.

7. It was considered that drawing up a new structure for the Committee's agenda would require co-operation and compromise on the part of all delegations, particularly those which were principal sponsors of the various draft resolutions. It was agreed that any decision to biennialize resolutions or items must be part of a general overall agreement encompassing all items on the Committee's agenda. It was also agreed, in that regard, that delegations would not be prevented from submitting resolutions, on the understanding that the proliferation of resolutions would not be encouraged, and that decisions to present resolutions should take into account international years, decades, world conferences, congresses, anniversaries, and reviews and appraisals.

8. With regard to the responsibilities of the Secretariat, it was considered that a longer period between reports and a reduction in the number of requests for reports would enhance the quality and substance of the reports of the Secretary-General.

9. The Working Group stressed that the greatest degree of flexibility would have to be exercised in carrying out any decisions of the Committee on rationalization, particularly in its initial stages. In that connection, it was agreed that the programme of work of the Committee would be reviewed and approved on an annual basis to permit necessary adjustments.

10. It was the understanding of the Working Group that reports of all treaty bodies would, in accordance with their respective legislative mandates, be submitted to the General Assembly annually. Substantive resolutions on those reports would be adopted biennially. In alternative years, the Committee would simply take note of the reports unless more substantive action was deemed appropriate.

11. Except where agreed, requests for status reports on treaties should be made biennially. Such requests should not be contained in a separate resolution but should be incorporated in the substantive resolutions concerning the reports of the treaty bodies.

12. It was also agreed that the items on racism and racial discrimination and self-determination would continue to be discussed jointly.

13. Bearing in mind the aforementioned understandings, the Working Group recommended to the Committee the adoption of sections I to III of its report (A/C.3/45/L.100), containing the proposed new structure of the agenda of the Committee, a draft biennial programme of work for the Committee for 1991-1992, based on the proposals adopted by the Committee at the forty-fifth session, and recommendations concerning organizational matters.

14. At the 63rd meeting, the Committee had before it the report of the Working Group.

15. At the same meeting, Mrs. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas), in her capacity as "facilitator" of the Working Group, informed the Committee of the following change to be made in the report, as a result of informal consultations held: in the list of items at the beginning of section I (New structure of the agenda of the Third Committee), the following words were to be added to the footnote pertaining to sub-item 8 (*c*): "(This arrangement will be reviewed at the conclusion of the work of the Third Committee at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly.)". She also drew attention to the following technical changes further on in section I:

(*a*) In sub-item 8 (*b*), a question entitled "Developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights" was to be inserted after "World conference on human rights";

(*b*) In sub-item 8 (*c*), the entry, which read:

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[68] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Third Committee*, 60th and 61st meetings, and corrigendum.

"*Annual*

"Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

"Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

"Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran",

was deleted.

16. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee informed the Committee that as a result of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.82/Rev.2 (see document A/45/838 above, para. 73), in section II, sub-item 8 (*b*), the entry reading "Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the action of the United Nations in the human rights field through the promotion of international co-operation and the strict observance of the principle of non-intervention (A/C.3/45/L.82, para. 9)", after the entry reading "Report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses (A/C.3/45/L.70, para. 13)", was to be deleted.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee approved the recommendations of the Working Group as contained in its report (A/C.3/45/L.100), as orally revised.

18. At the 63rd meeting, the Chairman introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/45/L.103) entitled "Rationalization of the work of the Third Committee".

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 22 below).

20. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Austria made a statement.

21. The Chairman also made a statement.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

22. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

RATIONALIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 44/435 of 15 December 1989, in which it decided to defer consideration of the draft decision entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee" until its forty-fifth session (see para. 2 above),

Recalling also that the Third Committee, at its organizational meeting on 24 September 1990, decided to establish an open-ended working group on the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee to consider appropriate ways and means of rationalizing the Committee's programme of work, including existing proposals (A/C.3/45/SR.2),

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Working Group on the Rationalization of the Work of the Third Committee (A/C.3/45/L.100);

2. *Adopts* the new structure of the agenda of the Third Committee, as contained in section I of the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Approves* the biennial programme of work of the Third Committee for 1991-1992, as contained in section II of the annex;

4. *Endorses* the recommendations concerning organizational matters, as contained in section III of the annex;

5. *Decides* to implement the provisions of the present resolution beginning at its forty-sixth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the present resolution into account in drawing up future agendas of the General Assembly.

ANNEX

I. New structure of the agenda of the Third Committee

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [item 12].

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination.[69]

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination.[69]

Item 4. Social development:

  (*a*) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, aging, disabled persons and the family;[70]

  (*b*) Crime prevention and criminal justice.[70]

Item 5. Advancement of women.

Item 6. Narcotic drugs.

Item 7. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; questions relating to refugees and displaced persons; and humanitarian questions:

  (*a*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;[71]

  (*b*) Questions relating to refugees and displaced persons;[71]

  (*c*) Humanitarian questions.[71]

Item 8. Human rights questions:

  (*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;[72]

  (*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;[73]

  (*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives.[73]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. *Elimination of racism and racial discrimination*[69]

Annual

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*

Biennial

Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa (1992)

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1992)

Item 3. *Right of peoples to self-determination*[69]

Annual

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of people to self-determination (to be considered biennially after the entry into force of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries)

Item 4. *Social development*

(a) *Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, aging, disabled persons and the family*[70]

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[69] Items 2 and 3 to be discussed jointly.

[70] Sub-items (*a*) and (*b*) to be discussed separately.

[71] Sub-items (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) to be discussed jointly.

[72] Sub-item (*a*) to be discussed separately.

[73] Sub-items (*b*) and (*c*) to be discussed jointly. (This arrangement will be reviewed at the conclusion of the work of the Third Committee at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly.)

Annual

World social situation[74]

Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging and related activities (biennially after 1993)

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (biennially after end of Decade in 1992)

Biennial

Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights (1993)

Achievement of social justice (1992)

Policies and programmes involving youth (1992)

International Year of the Family, 1994 (1991, 1993, 1994; thereafter, biennially, if necessary)

Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (1991)

National experience in promoting the co-operative movement (1992)

International Literacy Year (1991)

Quinquennial

Anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1994)

(b) *Crime prevention and criminal justice*[70]

Biennial

Crime prevention and criminal justice (1991, 1993)

International co-operation in combating organized crime (1992, 1994)

Quinquennial

Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1995)

Item 5. *Advancement of women*

Annual

Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

Biennial

United Nations Development Fund for Women (1991)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1992)

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (1991)

National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (1993)

Item 6. *Narcotic drugs*

Annual

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

Biennial

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1992)

Item 7. *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; questions relating to refugees and displaced persons; and humanitarian questions*

(a) *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*[71]

Annual

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(b) *Questions relating to refugees and displaced persons*[71]

Annual

International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

International Conference on Central American Refugees

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

Situation of refugees in the Sudan

Assistance to refugees in Somalia

Assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad

Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia

Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi

Humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti

Emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees and displaced persons

(c) *Humanitarian questions*[71]

Biennial

New international humanitarian order (1992)

Promotion of international co-operation in the humanitarian field (1992)

Humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations (1992)

Item 8. *Human rights questions*

(a) *Implementation of human rights instruments*[72]

Annual

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

Convention on the Rights of the Child (biennially after 1992)

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (biennially after the entry into force of the Convention)

Biennial

Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1992)

International Covenants on Human Rights (1991)

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1992)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (1991)

(b) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*[73]

Annual

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Right to development

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (biennially after the adoption of a declaration thereon)

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

World Conference on Human Rights

Developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa

Biennial

Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States (1992)

Human rights and mass exoduses (1991)

Human rights in the administration of justice (1991)

Summary or arbitrary executions (1992)

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights (1992)

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[74] Year 1 (1992) — Interim report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.

Year 2 (1992) — General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

Year 3 (1993) — Report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.

Year 4 (1994) — General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

Guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files

Human rights and scientific and technological developments (1991)

National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (1991)

International co-operation in solving international problems of a social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms (1992)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (1992)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (1992)

(c) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*[73]

II. Biennial programme of work of the Third Committee for 1991-1992

1991[75]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*

Documentation: Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. *Elimination of racism and racial discrimination*[69]

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 45/105, para. 26)

Report of the Secretary-General on resources for the activities of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 45/105, paras. 17 and 18)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 45/88, paras. 9 and 10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* (resolution 45/90)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965)

Item 3. *Right of peoples to self-determination*[69]

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (resolution 45/131, para. 6)

Report of the Secretary-General on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 45/132, para. 10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples (resolution 45/130, paras. 36 and 37)

Item 4. *Social development*

(a) *Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, aging, disabled persons and the family*[74]

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Interim report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation (resolution 45/87, para. 9)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work being done within the United Nations system to improve and further develop quantitative and qualitative indicators that measure accurately the social condition and the standard of living of the world's population, particularly in developing countries (resolution 45/87, para. 11)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging and related activities (resolution 45/106)

Report of the Secretary-General on a draft world youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond (resolution 45/103, para. 10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the preparations for the International Year of the Family (resolution 45/133, para. 14)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (resolution 45/91, para. 13)

Report of the Secretary-General on progress achieved in implementing and following up the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (resolution 44/65 of 8 December 1989, paras. 14 and 15)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for International Literacy Year (resolution 44/127 of 15 December 1989)

(b) *Crime prevention and criminal justice*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice (resolution 45/121, para. 15)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and all other autonomous institutes of the United Nations (decision 45/428)

Report brought to the attention of the General Assembly:

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the ministerial meeting on proposals for an effective crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 45/108, para. 6)

Item 5. *Advancement of women*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 45/124, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the resources available and necessary to ensure adequate support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and for the effective implementation of all other aspects of the programme on the advancement of women (resolution 45/124, paras. 12 and 16)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 45/129, para. 26)

Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (resolution 45/125)

Report of the Secretary-General on the interregional consultation on women in public life (resolution 45/127)

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 45/128)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 44/60 of 8 December 1989, paras. 8 and 9)

Item 6. *Narcotic drugs*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (resolution 45/147, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking and on economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution 45/149, sect. II, paras. 2, 5 and 6)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution 45/148, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the enhancement of the United Nations structure for drugs abuse control (see resolution 45/179, para. 14)

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[75] The programme of work and documentation for 1991 will be revised in the light of the relevant decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1991.

Item 7. *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; questions relating to refugees and displaced persons; and humanitarian questions*[76]

(a) *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/140, para. 17)

(b) *Questions relating to refugees and displaced persons*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa (resolution 45/137, para. 10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Central American Refugees (resolution 45/141, para. 16)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa (resolution 45/171, para. 11)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees in the Sudan (resolution 45/160, para. 9)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Somalia (resolution 45/154, para. 12)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad (resolution 45/156, para. 6)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia (resolution 45/161, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi (resolution 45/159, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti (resolution 45/157, para. 6)

Report of the Secretary-General on emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees and displaced persons (resolution 45/139, para. 6)

Item 8. *Human rights questions*

(a) *Implementation of human rights instruments*[72]

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (resolution 45/85, para. 9 (*b*))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 45/104, para. 10)

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 45/142, para. 9)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto (resolution 45/135, para. 19)

Report of the Human Rights Committee

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 45/158, paras. 6 and 7)

(b) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*[73]

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolution 45/97, para. 7)

Report of the Secretary-General on the torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa (resolution 45/144, para. 6)

Report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (resolution 44/64 of 8 December 1989, para. 13)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses (resolution 45/153, para. 13)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (resolution 45/155, para. 13)

Report of the Secretary-General on developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat (see resolution 45/180, para. 3)

Report of the Secretary-General on a draft programme of activities for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People (resolution 45/164, para. 7)

Report of the Secretary-General on his findings in pursuance of paragraphs 10 and 11 of resolution 45/150 and on the United Nations experience in election monitoring

Draft resolution entitled "Respect for the will of the people of Myanmar" (see decision 45/432)

Report of the Secretary-General on respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes (resolution 45/151, para. 10)

Draft resolution entitled "Non-discrimination and protection of minorities" (see decision 45/434)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the administration of justice (resolution 45/166, para. 12)

(c) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*[73]

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

1992

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*

Documentation: Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. *Elimination of racism and racial discrimination*[69]

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 45/105)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa (resolution 45/84)

Report of the Secretary-Genral on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 45/89)

Item 3. *Right of peoples to self-determination*[69]

Item 4. *Social development*[77]

(a) *Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, aging, disabled persons and the family*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (resolution 44/58 of 8 December 1989, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the policies and programmes involving youth (resolution 45/103, para. 14)

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[76] Sub-items (a) and (b) to be discussed jointly.

[77] General debate on the world social situation on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

(b) *Crime prevention and criminal justice*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on international co-operation in combating organized crime (resolution 44/71 of 8 December 1989, para. 3, and resolution 45/123, para. 3)

Item 5. *Advancement of women*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 45/128)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 45/124, para. 4)

Item 6. *Narcotic drugs*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolution 45/146, para. 7)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution 45/148, para. 4)

Item 7. *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; questions relating to refugees and displaced persons; and humanitarian questions*[71]

(a) *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Documentation: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(b) *Questions relating to refugees and displaced persons*

(c) *Humanitarian questions*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations (resolution 45/100, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on a new international humanitarian order (resolution 45/101, para. 5)

Item 8. *Human rights questions*

(a) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Documentation: Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984)

Report of the Human Rights Committee

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (resolution 45/152, para. 5)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (see decision 45/433)

(b) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities (resolution 45/99, para. 16)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (resolution 45/155, para. 13)

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of the regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (resolution 45/167, para. 10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the views of Member States on General Assembly resolution 43/124 regarding the impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (see decision 45/427)

Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (resolution 45/168, para. 8)

III. Recommendations concerning organizational matters

Pre-sessional documentation

1. Pre-sessional documentation should be circulated six weeks in advance in all working languages.

Introductory statements by Secretariat officials

2. Texts of introductory statements by Secretariat officials should be circulated to delegations in the original language and in the other official languages, if possible, at least three days in advance of the introduction of the item. Oral introductory statements should be limited to 15 minutes and should only highlight areas of special interest.

3. Secretariat officials should, at the end of the debate on a particular item, respond to matters raised and to questions asked.

Statements by delegations

4. In accordance with rule 106 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and paragraph 22 of decision 34/401 on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly, at the beginning of each session the Chairman should propose to the Third Committee the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers. While it is understood that this decision will have to be applied with a degree of flexibility, delegations are encouraged to exercise self-discipline in this respect.

5. Copies of interventions made by delegations will be distributed by the conference officers. If a delegation is in a position to provide 200 copies, they may be circulated to all delegations during delivery of the statement. If only a limited number of copies can be provided, they may be given to the conference officer for placement at the back of the conference room.

Programme of work

6. The Secretariat should propose the programme of work of the Third Committee on the basis of experience gained at previous sessions of the Committee so that sufficient time is allocated for the consideration of a given item.

Questions for further consideration

7. Further consideration should be given to:

(*a*) The question of inviting eminent persons to address the Third Committee on the world social situation or other issues. It was considered that the experience of other Committees with that matter should be reviewed;

(*b*) The question of the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council and the relationship of that exercise to the work of the Third Committee;

(*c*) The relationship between the work of the Second Committee and that of the Third Committee.

Omnibus draft resolutions

8. Delegations are encouraged, to the extent possible, to draw up omnibus draft resolutions and to make resolutions as short and as concise as possible.

DOCUMENT A/45/886

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*18 December 1990*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, as item 12, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" and to allocate to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report chapters I, III (sec-

tion B) and VI (sections B and C) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/45/3/Rev.1).

2. The Committee noted various chapters of the report of the Council in the context of its consideration of other agenda items, notably, item 117 concerning the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, item 118, concerning the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, and item 119, concerning programme planning.

3. At its 48th meeting, on 17 December 1990, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council that had been allocated to the Fifth Committee (see para. 4 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly takes note of chapters I, III (section B) and VI (sections B and C) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/45/3/Rev.1).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1990, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee concerning Chapter III, section D, of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/45/793). See decision 45/426.[78]

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1990, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to III and V to XXIV and draft decisions I and II, submitted by the Third Committee in part I of its report (A/45/838, paras. 109 and 110). Draft resolutions I to III, V to XIII, XV to XIX and XXI to XXIV were adopted without a vote; draft resolution XIV was adopted by 150 votes to none, with 4 abstentions;* draft resolution XX was adopted by 144 votes to 1;* and draft decisions I and II were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 45/152 to 45/174 and decisions 45/433 and 45/434.[78]

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in part II of its report (A/45/838/Add.1, para. 22) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 45/175.[78]

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 21 December 1990, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to X and draft decisions I to III submitted by the Second Committee in part I of its report (A/45/848, paras. 67 and 68). Draft resolutions I, II, IV to VII, IX and X were adopted without a vote; draft resolution III was adopted by 135 votes to 2;* draft resolution VIII was adopted by 138 votes to 1;* and draft decisions I to III were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 45/181 to 45/190 and decisions 45/436 to 45/438.[78]

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Second Committee in part II of its report (A/45/848/Add.1, para. 4) without a vote. For the final text, see decision 45/439.[78]

Also at the same meeting, the Assembly adopted draft resolution IV submitted by the Third Committee in part I of its report (A/45/838, para. 109) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 45/180.[78]

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 21 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/45/886, para. 4) without a vote. For the final text, see decision 45/453.[78]

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* Recorded vote.

[78] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1*
A/45/3 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1990	For the final text, see A/45/3/Rev.1
A/45/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/45/6/Rev.1	Medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997	*Ibid., Supplement No. 6*
A/45/12	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	*Ibid., Supplement No. 12*

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/12/Add.1	Addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	*Ibid., Supplement No. 12A*
A/45/61	Letter dated 19 December 1989 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General	
A/45/62	Letter dated 18 December 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/45/63	Letter dated 21 December 1989 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/45/65-S/21052	Letter dated 22 December 1989 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/21052
A/45/74-S/21068	Letter dated 30 December 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Strasbourg on 8 and 9 December 1989	
A/45/169-E/1990/45	Letter dated 12 March 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/45/170-E/1990/32	Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on *apartheid*, racial discrimination and racism, and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/174	Letter dated 20 March 1990 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General	
A/45/185-E/1990/48	Preparation of the programme for the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1991-2000: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/203-S/21231	Letter dated 5 April 1990 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/45/207-S/21238	Letter dated 9 April 1990 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/45/210-E/1990/21	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/216-S/21248	Letter dated 12 April 1990 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/45/227-S/21260	Letter dated 20 April 1990 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/45/256-E/1990/58	Global strategy for the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS): note by the Secretary-General	
A/45/257-E/1990/61	Preparations for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/272-S/21293	Letter dated 9 May 1990 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/45/277-E/1990/77 and Add.1	Mid-term review of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997): report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/278 and Corr.1	United Nations Population Award: note by the Secretary-General	
A/45/280 and Corr.1	Letter dated 16 May 1990 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	
A/45/292-E/1990/82	National entrepreneurs in economic development: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/303	Letter dated 5 June 1990 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué adopted at the First Meeting of the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultations and Co-operation, Group of 15, held at Kuala Lumpur from 1 to 3 June 1990	
A/45/327	Achievements of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade 1981-1990: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/329	Letter dated 29 June 1990 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of certain resolutions adopted at the 83rd Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Nicosia from 2 to 7 April 1990	
A/45/336-S/21385	Letter dated 29 June 1990 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Dublin on 25 and 26 June 1990	
A/45/338-E/1990/103	Letter dated 9 July 1990 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	
A/45/342-E/1990/102	Letter dated 6 July 1990 from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting information on the economic and social consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant	
A/45/348	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/381-E/1990/118	Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	
A/45/404	Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/410	Letter dated 13 August 1990 from the representative of Kenya to the Secretary-General	
A/45/427	Note verbale dated 24 July 1990 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/444	Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/445	Humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/446	Situation of refugees in the Sudan: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/447	Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
A/45/448	Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/503	Assistance to the Palestinian people: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/508	Assistance to refugees in Somalia: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/542	International co-operation in drug abuse control: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/564 and Add.1	World conference on human rights: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/578	Situation of human rights in southern Lebanon: note by the Secretary-General	
A/45/584	Letter dated 4 October 1990 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 at their fourteenth annual meeting, held in New York on 3 October 1990	
A/45/598-S/21854	Letter dated 3 October 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/45/607	Human rights and mass exoduses: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/621	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/630	Report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/45/643	Report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant: activities currently under way or planned within the United Nations system relating to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and its consequences	
A/45/649 and Corr.1	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The co-ordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/45/649/Add.1	———— : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/45/651	Assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/664	Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/45/667-S/21906	Note verbale dated 19 October 1990 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21906
A/45/675	Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of documents issued by the Presidents of the States members of the Rio Group at the Fourth Summit Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Caracas on 11 and 12 October 1990	
A/45/689	Letter dated 27 August 1990 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/45/690	Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/45/691	*Idem*	
A/45/692	*Idem*	
A/45/693	*Idem*	
A/45/697	Interim report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/45/698 and Corr.1	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/807	Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/835	Programme planning: note by the Secretary-General	
A/45/989-S/22443	Letter dated 4 April 1990 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on the situation in Iraq issued by the European Community on 2 April 1991	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22443
A/C.2/45/3	Letter dated 10 October 1990 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the New Delhi Statement adopted at the Global Consultation on Safe Water and Sanitation for the 1990s, held at New Delhi from 10 to 14 September 1990	
A/C.2/45/7	Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.2/45/8	Letter dated 29 October 1990 from the representative of Ecuador to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/45/10	Letter dated 7 November 1990 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/45/13	Letter dated 29 November 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Concluding Statement of the IDNDR International Conference 1990 JAPAN, held from 27 September to 3 October 1990 in Japan	
A/C.2/45/15	Letter dated 5 December 1990 from the representative of Maldives to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Malé Declaration and the joint press release of the Fifth Summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, held at Malé from 21 to 23 November 1990	
A/C.2/45/L.2	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/45/848, para. 46
A/C.2/45/L.3	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 7
A/C.3/45/L.8	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 12
A/C.2/45/L.11	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 16
A/C.2/45/L.12	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 20 and 67, draft resolution III
A/C.2/45/L.13	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 25
A/C.2/45/L.21	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 29
A/C.2/45/L.23	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 31
A/C.2/45/L.24	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 35
A/C.2/45/L.24/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 36
A/C.2/45/L.25	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 42
A/C.2/45/L.27	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 47
A/C.2/45/L.27/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 47 and 48
A/C.2/45/L.27/Rev.2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 47 to 49 and 67, draft resolution VIII
A/C.2/45/L.29	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, paras. 8 and 68, draft decision I
A/C.2/45/L.33	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 53
A/C.2/45/L.43	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 17 and 67, draft resolution II
A/C.2/45/L.45	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, paras. 57 and 68, draft decision II
A/C.2/45/L.46	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 26 and 67, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/45/L.48	Programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.2/45/L.45	
A/C.2/45/L.49	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 61 and 67, draft resolution X
A/C.2/45/L.51	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 43 and 67, draft resolution VII
A/C.2/45/L.64	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 54 and 67, draft resolution IX
A/C.2/45/L.65	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 13 and 67, draft resolution I
A/C.2/45/L.71	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 38 and 67, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/45/L.73	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 32 and 67, draft resolution V
A/C.3/45/1	Report of the open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	
A/C.3/45/L.2	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft decision	For the text of the draft decision, see A/45/838/Add.1, para. 2
A/C.3/45/L.62	Draft decision	See A/45/838, para. 11
A/C.3/45/L.69	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 109, draft resolution I
A/C.3/45/L.70	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 109, draft resolution II
A/C.3/45/L.71	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 20 and 109, draft resolution III
A/C.3/45/L.72	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 24 and 25
A/C.3/45/L.72/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 24, 25, 28 and 109, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/45/L.73	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 31 and 32
A/C.3/45/L.73/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 31, 32, 35, 37 and 109, draft resolution V

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.3/45/L.74	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, paras. 42 and 110, draft decision I
A/C.3/45/L.75	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 44 and 109, draft resolution VI
A/C.3/45/L.76	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 47 and 109, draft resolution VII
A/C.3/45/L.77	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 50 and 109, draft resolution VIII
A/C.3/45/L.78	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 53 and 109, draft resolution IX
A/C.3/45/L.79	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 57 and 109, draft resolution X
A/C.3/45/L.80	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 62, 63 and 109, draft resolution XI
A/C.3/45/L.81	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 66 and 109, draft resolution XII
A/C.3/45/L.82	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 68
A/C.3/45/L.82/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 72
A/C.3/45/L.82/Rev.2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 72 and 109, draft resolution XIII
A/C.3/45/L.83	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 77
A/C.3/45/L.84	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 80 and 109, draft resolution XIV
A/C.3/45/L.85	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 82 and 109, draft resolution XV
A/C.3/45/L.86	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 84, 85 and 109, draft resolution XVI
A/C.3/45/L.87	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 87, 88 and 109, draft resolution XVII
A/C.3/45/L.88	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 90 and 109, draft resolution XVIII
A/C.3/45/L.89	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 92 and 109, draft resolution XIX
A/C.3/45/L.90	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 94 and 109, draft resolution XX
A/C.3/45/L.91	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 98 and 109, draft resolution XXI
A/C.3/45/L.92	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 101, 102 and 109, draft resolution XXII
A/C.3/45/L.93	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 105
A/C.3/45/L.93/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 105 and 109, draft resolution XXIII
A/C.3/45/L.94	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 107 and 109, draft resolution XXIV
A/C.3/45/L.95	Amendments to document A/C.3/45/L.73	*Ibid.*, para. 34
A/C.3/45/L.95/Rev.1	Amendments to document A/C.3/45/L.73/Rev.1	*Ibid.*, para. 36
A/C.3/45/L.97	Programme budget implications of the draft decision contained in document A/C.3/45/L.62: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/45/L.98	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/45/L.73: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/45/L.100	Report of the Working Group on the Rationalization of the Work of the Third Committee	
A/C.3/45/L.101	Amendments to document A/C.3/45/L.82	*Ibid.*, para. 69
A/C.3/45/L.103	Draft resolution	See A/45/838/Add.1, paras. 18 and 22
A/C.5/45/66	Developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights: report of the Secretary-General	
A/CONF.144/28	Report of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2
E/1990/20	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	
E/1990/27	Report of the Committee for Development Planning on the Twenty-sixth Session	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 7*
E/1990/50	Situation and developments regarding the logistical and human rights resources support for the activities of the Centre for Human Rights in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
E/1990/91	Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its reconvened special session (24 May 1990)	
E/1990/94	Letter dated 31 May 1990 from the Chairman of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its reconvened special session to the President of the Economic and Social Council	
E/1990/96	Major outstanding issues in the negotiations relating to the code of conduct on transnational corporations: note by the Secretariat	
E/1990/123	Report of the Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the twenty-fifth series of Joint Meetings of the two Committees	
E/CN.4/1990/7	Interim report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa	
E/CN.4/1990/13	Report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	
E/CN.4/1990/22 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the Special Rapporteur on summary or arbitrary executions	
E/CN.4/1990/24	Report of the Special Representative on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran	
E/CN.4/1990/39	Effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to United Nations human rights instruments: report of the Secretary-General	
E/CN.4/1990/41 and Corr.1	Report of the Working Group on the Rights of Persons belonging to National, Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities	

Programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.2/45/L.45 submitted by the Second Committee in document A/45/845

A/C.5/45/54	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/45/819	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 118

Programme budget implications of draft resolutions V and VIII submitted by the Third Committee in document A/45/838

A/C.5/45/60	Note by the Secretary-General (draft resolution VIII)	
A/C.5/45/61	Note by the Secretary-General (draft resolution V)	
A/45/843	Report of the Fifth Committee (draft resolution V)	Replaced by A/45/843/Rev.1
A/45/843/Rev.1	*Idem*	See annex fascicle, agenda item 118
A/45/844	Report of the Fifth Committee (draft resolution VIII)	*Ibid.*

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Official Records

Agenda item 14

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 14: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd and 33rd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 14.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.9 AND ADD.1**

Belgium, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal and Romania: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*18 October 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1989 (see A/45/371),

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 23 October 1990,[1] which provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities during 1990,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[2] and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Further recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXIV)/RES/526 on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, GC(XXXIV)/RES/529 on measures to strengthen international co-operation in matters relating to nuclear safety and radiological protection, GC(XXXIV)/RES/530 on the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, GC(XXXIV)/RES/531 on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, GC(XXXIV)/RES/532 on nuclear safety guidelines for nuclear-powered vessels, GC(XXXIV)/RES/533 on the prohibition of armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes whether under construction or in operation, GC(XXXIV)/RES/540 entitled "Plan for producing potable water economically" and GC(XXXIV)/RES/545 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-fourth regular session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

** Document A/45/L.9/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd meeting.

[2] Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 23 October 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.9 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 45/7.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/371	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirty-fourth report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	For the report, see International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1989*, (Austria, July 1990), GC(XXXIV)/915
A/45/809	Letter dated 28 November 1990 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Argentine-Brazilian Joint Declaration on Nuclear Policy issued at Foz do Iguaçú, Brazil, on 28 November 1990	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 15

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 15: Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:*

(*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;

(*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;

(*c*) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

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Document A/45/544/Rev.1-S/21824/Rev.1: List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

DOCUMENT A/45/544/REV.1-S/21824/REV.1

List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General

[*Original: Engish*]
[*12 November 1990*]

1. By a communication dated 15 January 1990, addressed on behalf of the Secretary-General to States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, attention was drawn to the fact that the terms of office of the following five members of the International Court of Justice will expire on 5 February 1991:

Mr. José Maria Ruda (Argentina)

Mr. Kéba Mbaye (Senegal)

Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France)

Mr. Raghunandan Swarup Pathak (India)

2. In conformity with Articles 4 and 13 of the Statute of the Court, the General Assembly and the Security Council, during the forty-fifth regular session of the General Assembly, will elect five judges for a period of nine years, beginning on 6 February 1991. In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Statue of the Court, national groups were thus invited to undertake the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court and to submit such nominations to the Secretary-General no later than 15 August 1990.

3. In accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the Court, the Secretary-General submitted on 26 September 1990 to the General Assembly and to the Security Council a list, in alphabetical order, of the candidates thus nominated (A/45/544-S/21824).

4. On 29 October 1990, the Secretary-General further submitted to the General Assembly and to the Security Council additional nominations made by national groups received by him after the deadline of 15 August 1990 (A/45/544/Add.1-S/21824/Add.1).

5. The composition of the Court and the voting procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council was set out in a memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/45/543-S/21823). The curricula vitae of the candidates appeared in the note by the Secretary-General (A/45/545-S/21825).

6. At its 37th plenary meeting, held on 7 November 1990, the President drew the attention of the General Assembly to the documents relating to the election mentioned above. He announced that additional notifications of nominations from national groups had been received by the Secretary-General and that a further addendum to document A/45/544-S/21824 would be issued. Upon the proposal of the President, the General Assembly decided to request the Secretariat to issue a consolidated and updated list (see annex) of candidates reflecting all the information received since the issuance of the original text, thus facilitating the election for all representatives. Pursuant to that decision, the present document has been prepared.

ANNEX

List of candidates nominated by national groups

Name and nationality of candidate	*Nominated by the national group of*
Aquilar Mawdsley, Andrés (Venezuela)	Austria
	Belgium
	Brazil
	Canada
	Chile
	Colombia
	Denmark
	Dominican Republic
	Greece
	Finland
	Ireland
	Italy

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 36th to 39th, 41st and 46th meetings.

Name and nationality of candidate	*Nominated by the national group of*
	Jamaica
	Liechtenstein
	Luxembourg
	Madagascar
	Mexico
	Netherlands
	Spain
	Switzerland
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	United States of America
	Vanuatu
	Venezuela
Amega, Atsu-Koffi (Togo)	Togo
Asante, Samuel K. B. (Ghana)	Federal Republic of Germany
	Ghana
	Ireland
Guillaume, Gilbert (France)	Algeria
	Australia
	Austria
	Belgium
	Bulgaria
	Canada
	Chile
	Colombia
	Czechoslovakia
	Denmark
	Dominican Republic
	Federal Republic of Germany
	Finland
	France
	Greece
	Hungary
	Italy
	Liechtenstein
	Luxembourg
	Madagascar
	Netherlands
	Senegal
	Spain
	Sweden
	Switzerland
	Turkey
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	United States of America
	Uruguay
Jennings, Sir Robert Yewdall (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Australia
	Austria
	Belgium
	Canada
	Chile
	Colombia
	Czechoslovakia
	Denmark
	Dominican Republic
	Finland
	France
	Federal Republic of Germany
	Greece
	Hungary
	Italy
	Jamaica
	Liechtenstein
	Luxembourg
	Mexico
	Netherlands
	New Zealand
	Spain
	Sweden
	Switzerland
	Turkey
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	Uruguay
	United States of America
	Venezuela
Patel, Dorab (Pakistan)	Belgium
	Denmark
	Finland
	Nepal
	Senegal
	Sweden
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	United States of America
Ranjeva, Raymond (Madagascar)	Canada
	France
	Madagascar
Razafindralambo, Edilbert (Madagascar)	Greece
	Liechtenstein
	Luxembourg
	Switzerland
Sucharitkul, Sompong (Thailand)	Netherlands
Sy, Seydou Madani (Senegal)	France
	Senegal
	Thailand
Syquia, Enrique P. (Philippines)	Chile
	Dominican Republic
	Mexico
	Philippines
	Thailand
	Uruguay
	Vanuatu
Weeramantry, Christopher Gregory (Sri Lanka)	New Zealand
	Papua New Guinea
	Sri Lanka

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 1 November 1990, the General Assembly elected Austria, Belgium, Ecuador, India and Zimbabwe non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991 (see decision 45/306[1]).

At its 38th and 39th plenary meetings, on 15 November 1990, the General Assembly and, at its 2955th and 2956th meetings, on the same date, the Security Council, voting independently, elected the following persons members of the International Court of Justice for a term of office beginning on 6 February 1991 and ending on 5 February 2000: Mr. Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley (Venezuela), Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France), Mr. Christopher Gregory Weeramantry (Sri Lanka) and Mr. Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar) (see decision 45/307[1]).

At its 41st and 46th plenary meetings, on 16 and 21 November 1990, the General Assembly elected Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Chile, France, Germany, Guinea, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco, Peru, Somalia, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Yugoslavia members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991 (see decision 45/308 A[1]).

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 16 November 1990, the General Assembly elected by secret ballot Romania to the Economic and Social Council for a term of office beginning on 16 November 1990 until 31 December 1992 to fill the vacancy brought about by the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany (see decision 45/308 B[1]).

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/543-S/21823	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	
A/45/544-S/21824 and Add.1 and 2	List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	Replaced by document A/45/544/Rev.1-S/21824/Rev.1
A/45/545-S/21825	Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 16

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 16: Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:*

(*a*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;

(*b*) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

(*c*) Election of a member of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

(*d*) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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Document A/45/237: Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item to item 16 of the agenda of the forty-fifth session 1

Document A/45/239: Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item to item 16 of the agenda of the forty-fifth session 1

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 47th, 66th and 72nd meetings.

DOCUMENT A/45/237

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item to item 16 of the agenda of the forty-fifth session

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1990*]

By letter dated 3 October 1990 (A/45/567), the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General that, through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States had united to form one sovereign State.

In consequence, the seat that had been occupied by the German Democratic Republic in the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme became vacant as at 3 October 1990.

The General Assembly will therefore be required at its forty-fifth session to elect a member of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for the unexpired portion of the term of office of the German Democratic Republic, that is, until 31 December 1993. Accordingly, it will be necessary to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session under item 16, entitled "Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs", an additional sub-item entitled "Election of a member of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme".

DOCUMENT A/45/239

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item to item 16 of the agenda of the forty-fifth session

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1990*]

1. By its resolution 42/108 of 7 December 1987, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of five years from 1 January 1989.

2. By its decision 44/312 of 20 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/44/748), elected Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990.

3. On 2 November 1990, the Secretary-General accepted with regret the decision of Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg to resign with immediate effect from the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

4. In light of the foregoing, the General Assembly is requested to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, under item 16 entitled "Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs", an additional sub-item entitled "Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" and to amend the title of the item to read "Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections".

5. In conformity with the procedure established by paragraph 13 of the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Secretary-General proposes to the General Assembly that it elect Mrs. Sadako Ogata (Japan) as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of three years beginning on 1 January 1991.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Agenda item 16 (a)

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 27 November 1990, the General Assembly, on the basis of nominations by the Economic and Social Council (see A/45/296 and Add.1), elected Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, the Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Nepal, Turkey, the United States of America and Yugoslavia members of the World Food Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991 (see decisions 45/309 A and B[1]).

Agenda item 16 (b)

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 27 November 1990, the General Assembly, on the basis of nominations by the Economic and Social Council (see A/45/297 and Add.1), elected Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (see decision 45/310[1]).

Agenda item 16 (c)

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1990, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (see document A/45/237 above), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, under item 16, an additional sub-item entitled "Election of a member of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme" (see decision 45/402[1]).

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1990, the General Assembly elected the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic member of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see decision 45/317[1]).

Agenda item 16 (d)

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 21 December 1990, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (see document A/45/239 above), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, under item 16, an additional sub-item entitled "Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" (see decision 45/402[1]).

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1990, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/45/890, para. 3), elected Mrs. Sadako Ogata United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of three years beginning on 1 January 1991 (see decision 45/319[1]).

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*
A/45/296 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	16 (*a*)
A/45/297 and Add.1	*Idem*	16 (*b*)
A/45/890	*Idem*	16 (*d*)

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 117

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 117: Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations*

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Document A/45/899: Report of the Fifth Committee 1

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Fifth Committee*, 12th, 14th, 16th to 21st, 23rd, 26th, 35th, 46th, 49th and 51st meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 67th, 70th, 72nd, 73rd, 75th and 82nd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 38.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.34/REV.1

Bolivia: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 December 1990*]

RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/170 of 11 December 1987, 43/174 of 9 December 1988, 43/213 of 21 December 1988, 44/103 of 11 December 1989 and decision 43/432 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988, 1989/114 of 28 July 1989 and 1990/69 of 27 July 1990 and decision 1990/205 of 9 February 1990 on the revitalization of the Council,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations through enhanced multilateral co-operation in the economic, social and related fields,

Emphasizing also the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations and its secretariat support structures in the economic, social and related fields in order to enhance international economic co-operation and to promote the development of the developing countries,

Recalling the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields,[1]

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/69 on the revitalization of the Council, in which the Council gave a mandate to its President to undertake broad consultations with Member States;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields (A/45/714);

3. *Stresses* the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields in order to be more responsive to the needs of enhancing international economic co-operation and promoting the development of the developing countries;

4. *Decides* to reconvene, in a resumed session for a duration of one week in the second half of April 1991, for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields.

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[1] E/1988/75.

DOCUMENT A/45/899

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*20 December 1990*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, as item 117, the item entitled "Review of the

efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered agenda item 117 in conjunction with agenda item 119 (Programme planning), at its 12th, 19th and 23rd meetings, between 19 October and 6 November 1990. The Committee considered item 117 separately at its 14th, 16th to 18th, 20th, 21st, 26th, 35th, 46th, 49th and 51st meetings, between 23 October and 20 December 1990. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of item 117 are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/45/SR.12, 14, 16-21, 23, 26, 35, 46, 49 and 51).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Analytical report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 (A/45/226) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/45/617);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/45/369) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/45/878);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Compendium of mandates of subsidiary administrative and budgetary bodies of the General Assembly" (A/45/370);

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of technological innovations in the United Nations (A/45/478);

(*e*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/45/16 (Part I) and Add.1 and (Part II)).

Consideration of proposals

A. *Draft resolutions A to C contained in document A/C.5/45/L.20*

4. At the 51st meeting, on 20 December, Ms. Mustonen (Finland), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, following informal consultations, introduced three draft resolutions, A to C (A/C.5/45/L.20), under the general title "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations."

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolutions A to C without objection (see para. 10 below, draft resolution I).

6. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of Venezuela, Cuba, Japan and Colombia.

B. *Draft resolution A/C.5/45/L.26*

7. At the 51st meeting, the representative of Cuba, following informal consultations, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/45/L.26), entitled "Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/45/L.26 without objection (see para. 10 below, draft resolution II).

9. A statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

10. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I, A to C, and II below:

Draft resolution I

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and its resolutions 42/211 of 21 December 1987, 43/213 of 21 December 1988 and 44/200 of 21 December 1989 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213,

Reaffirming that measures to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process should aim at and contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of the Organization in dealing with political, economic and social issues in order better to achieve the purposes of and respect for the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/45/226 and A/45/370), the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/45/16 (Part I)) and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/45/617),

Recognizing that the reform measures undertaken so far in accordance with resolution 41/213 have contributed to improving the efficiency of the Organization in certain areas,

Recognizing also that the involvement of Member States in the new planning, programming and budgeting process has facilitated a broader agreement of Member States on the programme budget of the United Nations,

Noting that, while having somewhat improved, the financial situation of the Organization remains uncertain,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the analytical report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 (A/45/226);

2. *Endorses* the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. *Renews its appeal* to all Member States to demonstrate their commitment to the United Nations by, *inter alia*, meeting their financial obligations on time and in full in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

4. *Emphasizes* that the strengthening of the effectiveness of the Organization is a continuing process requiring the joint efforts of Member States and the Secretariat;

5. *Stresses* that measures for the improvement of the effectiveness of the Organization should aim at the fulfilment of all its objectives;

6. *Reiterates* its support for the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his responsibility as chief administrative officer;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of the new budget process for the enhancement of the effectiveness of the Organization;

8. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and Member States to pursue the objectives of resolution 41/213, particularly those that have yet to be met, and invites the Secretary-General to consolidate and build upon the results achieved through the reform process and to submit proposals, whenever necessary, for improvements in the administrative and financial functioning of the Organization, in order to enable it to fulfil more effectively its role;

9. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to implement the provisions of resolution 41/213 and other relevant resolutions on questions of personnel and posts in the Organization, particularly those that have yet to be implemented, and invites Member States and the Secretary-General to exercise maximum restraint in their proposals for the staffing table of the Organization, particularly for high-level posts;

10. *Stresses* that the relationship between posts and programmes funded from the regular budget and those funded from extrabudgetary resources requires further analysis and consideration;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General to ensure greater transparency in the management and use of the extrabudgetary resources made available to the Organization in order, in particular, to assess more precisely the impact of those resources on the activities, programmes and priorities of the Organization;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on all aspects of the role and use of extrabudgetary resources, as outlined by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session;[2]

13. *Encourages* the intention of the Secretariat to develop management and work-load analysis techniques and invites the Secretary-General to take into account the results of such techniques in the course of his preparation of proposed programme budgets in order to ensure the full and effective implementation of all programmes and activities of the United Nations;

14. *Reiterates* the importance of a comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuation;

15. *Reiterates also* the importance of the review of the procedures for the provision of statements of programme budget implications and for the use and operation of the contingency fund, and recalls that it will consider a single report on these questions at its forty-sixth session;

16. *Calls upon* Member States to provide the conditions for the effective functioning of the Organization, in particular through the fulfilment of their financial obligations as set out in the Charter, in order to sustain the desirable effects of the process of reform and renewal;

17. *Decides* to continue considering annually the administrative, structural and other aspects of the improvement of the efficiency of the Organization, and invites the Secretary-General to report accordingly.

B

The General Assembly,

Reiterating the importance of co-ordination as a policy instrument in improving the performance of the organizations of the United Nations system, ensuring complementarity of efforts and increasing cost-effectiveness,

Stressing again the need to strengthen the role of Member States in the relevant intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system and of the Secretary-General with respect to system-wide co-ordination,

1. *Endorses* the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in the field of co-ordination;

2. *Endorses also* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report on the joint meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (see A/45/835);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination a section on the measures taken or envisaged to implement the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the joint meetings of the two Committees;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make available to the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, together with the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Economic and Social Council on that report.

C

The General Assembly,

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of technological innovations in the United Nations (A/45/478), and requests that an updated version of that report be submitted in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

Draft resolution II

PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET OUTLINE FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, by which, *inter alia*, it requested the Secretary-General to submit in off-budget years an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium,

Recalling also its resolution 43/214 of 21 December 1988 on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1990-1991 and use and operation of the contingency fund,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/369), the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (see A/45/16 (Part II)) and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/45/878),

1. *Reaffirms* that the proposed programme budget outline, being a part of the new budget process, is in a developmental period, that its methodology requires greater improvements, transparency and accuracy and that the whole exercise should be applied with flexibility, in accord-

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[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7A* (A/44/7/Add.1-8), document A/44/7/Add.7.

ance with resolution 41/213 and resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and notes the intention of the Advisory Committee to study further the methodology of the outline;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to prepare the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 on the basis of the total preliminary estimate provided by the Advisory Committee of 2,006,200,000 United States dollars at the initial 1990-1991 rates indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/369), to be adjusted at 1992-1993 rates;

4. *Decides* that the contingency fund of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 shall provisionally be established at a level of 0.75 per cent of the preliminary estimate at 1992-1993 rates (or 2,462,400,000 dollars at the 1992-1993 rates indicated by the Advisory Committee), i.e., 19 million dollars, and recalls that the level and mode of operation of the contingency fund shall be reviewed by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session in accordance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 44/200 B of 21 December 1989;

5. *Takes note* of the proposals of the Secretary-General and the views expressed by Member States on priorities, and endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination thereon, and requests the Secretary-General to pay particular attention to them in preparing the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

6. *Recognizes* that the outline should provide a greater level of predictability of resources required for the following biennium, while ensuring that such resources are adequate for the fulfilment of the objectives, programmes and activities of the Organization, as mandated by the relevant legislative bodies of the United Nations, thereby facilitating the widest possible agreement on the programme budget;

7. *Takes note* of the rate of real growth, compared with the previous budget, indicated by the Secretary-General in his report, and stresses that the methodology for the preparation of the outline and the programme budget should be revised, taking into account the views of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee as well as the need for increased transparency in the methodology used to reflect inflation and currency fluctuations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 in accordance with the present resolution and all resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly pertinent to the new budgetary process.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.49

Fiji: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*10 May 1991*]

RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/177 of 19 December 1990, on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Adopts* the text contained in the annex to the present resolution, including the basic principles and guidelines, goals and measures, as well as issues to be addressed in the future, for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations addressed to him in the annex to the present resolution and to report thereon as proposed;

3. *Invites* the specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to implement, as appropriate, those recommendations within their respective spheres of competence;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields".

ANNEX

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

1. Given the role of the United Nations in the economic, social and related sectors as set out in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Article 55, the overall objective of the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields is defined in resolution 45/177 adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 1990. In paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Assembly "stresses the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields in order to be more responsive to the needs of enhancing international economic cooperation and promoting the development of the developing countries". The restructuring and revitalization process should also take account of Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986, and other relevant resolutions.

2. The objective in paragraph 1 of the present annex needs to be addressed through a concerted, deliberate and continuing process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations, encompassing all organs and bodies concerned in the economic, social and related fields. Such an approach should ensure orderly restructuring and revitalization of the economic, social and related fields and enhance the flexibility and adaptability of the Organization in the performance of its functions, and its ability to address the most urgent tasks and new demands, and should bear in mind the need for an efficient and effective United Nations system to deal with a number of global challenges in the economic, social and related fields in a world of growing interdependence, as well as enhance the interest taken by the international community in the work of the Organization. Thus it would also enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the Organization.

I. BASIC PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR THE RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

3. The deliberations and decisions of the restructuring and revitalization process should be predicated on the following basic principles and guidelines, in order to ensure a successful outcome:

(*a*) Restructuring is primarily an intergovernmental responsibility and needs to be pursued in this context. The Secretary-General, in fulfilment of his responsibility as the chief administrative officer of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, is requested to assist and cooperate in this regard;

(*b*) The process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields should be in accordance with the mandate set forth in General Assembly resolution 45/177, the provisions agreed upon at the resumed forty-fifth session of the Assembly, and other relevant resolutions;

(*c*) Political will is an essential prerequisite for enhancing international cooperation. The socio-economic goals of the United Nations will remain unachievable in the absence of the requisite political will of all States;

(*d*) The current restructuring and revitalization process should promote the achievement of the objectives and priorities of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields as set forth in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

(*e*) The restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields should aim at achieving greater complementarity between the bodies and organs of the United Nations with the General Assembly, while ensuring the latter's position as a principal organ of the United Nations;

(*f*) The restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields should preserve the democratic principles which underpin the decision-making process of the United Nations;

(*g*) Transparency and openness need to be preserved and strengthened in the functioning of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields;

(*h*) Restructuring and revitalization should be examined and pursued while ensuring the most efficient and effective use of the financial and human resources of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields;

(*i*) The ongoing process of revitalization of the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of all its relevant resolutions, as appropriate, remains valid.

II. GOALS OF THE RESUMED FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

4. The reconvened session is a step in the process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields, on the basis of the basic principles and guidelines set out in paragraph 3 of the present annex. The session is aimed at reaching agreement, *inter alia*, on the role and functioning of the Economic and Social Council, in order to:

(*a*) Enable the Economic and Social Council to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to it by the Charter by enhancing its role as a central forum for major economic, social and related issues and policies and its coordinating functions relating to the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields;

(*b*) Improve its effectiveness and efficiency in the consideration of and action on the reports of its subsidiary bodies and other relevant reports;

(*c*) Ensure greater complementarity with the work of the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 60 of the Charter;

(*d*) Avoid duplication with other organs of the United Nations;

(*e*) Follow an integrated approach to policy and programme aspects of the economic and social issues.

In addition, the session agreed on the agenda and the timetable for the continuation of the process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, as specified in section IV of the present annex.

III. MEASURES FOR THE RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

5. The following measures are adopted:

(*a*) The continued implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988, 1989/114 of 28 July 1989, 1990/69 of 27 July 1990 and Council decision 1990/205 of 9 February 1990, as appropriate;

(*b*) An organizational session not to exceed four days to be held in New York in early February to determine the annual agenda of the Council and related organizational matters, taking into account the relevant provisions of the resolutions and decision mentioned in paragraph 5 (*a*) of the present annex, particularly on the themes to be discussed in the high-level segment. This session will also select themes for the coordination segment, taking into account, *inter alia*, the recommendations of the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination. Elections, appointments and confirmations to take place during a resumed organizational session of one or two days at the end of April;

(*c*) One substantive session of four to five weeks to take place in alternate years in New York and Geneva between May and June;

(*d*) The substantive session to be broadly organized, sequentially, along the following lines:

High-level segment

(i) A high-level segment of four days open to all Member States in accordance with Article 69 of the Charter, with ministerial participation, devoted to the consideration of one or more major economic and/or social policy themes to be determined at the organizational session, taking into account the Economic and Social Council multi-year work programme; adequate Secretariat preparation, including, in particular, one comprehensive background document for each theme; debate to follow an integrated and interdisciplinary approach; heads of the relevant organizations, agencies and other organs to participate actively;

One-day policy dialogue and discussion on important developments in the world economy and international economic cooperation. In this context, heads of multilateral financial and trade institutions of the United Nations system are invited to participate actively in this dialogue and discussion on matters of mutual interest with a view to building areas of understanding;

The main features of the deliberations of the high-level segment would be presented to the Economic and Social Council by its President in the form of a summary, which would be incorporated in its final report;

The deliberations of the high-level segment would provide political impetus for building areas of convergence and facilitate the consideration of the issues in question, including the emergence of new recommendations on the issues, in the relevant forums.

Coordination segment

(ii) Coordination of the activities of the specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields, in accordance with Articles 63 and 64 of the Charter. This segment will consist of the following:

a. A segment of four to five days devoted to the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system relating to the achievement of the economic and social objectives of the United Nations. Discussion will be organized around one or more themes selected at the organizational session, and designed to focus attention on the activities of the United Nations system in the selected economic and social areas;

b. Discussion will take into account the report of the Secretary-General as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, together with appropriate recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination. This report should contain a system-wide assessment of the status of coordination with regard to the themes and include recommendations, as appropriate;

c. The heads of concerned specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including multilateral financial and trade institutions, are invited to participate actively, making contributions to the policy dialogue reflecting a global perspective on the agreed theme or themes, as well as their activities in the chosen themes;

d. Recommendations which result from these discussions shall be submitted to the General Assembly and forwarded, as appropriate, to the governing bodies of the specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as to the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination. In this context, the Secretary-General should arrange to apprise the next session of the Economic and Social Council of steps taken by the United Nations system to give effect to these recommendations.

Operational activities segment

(iii) A segment of two to three days devoted to operational activities of the United Nations system focusing, in particular, on the follow-up of policy recommendations and decisions of the General Assembly and coordination of operational activities on a system-wide basis, taking account of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77. The triennial review would continue to be undertaken by the General Assembly .

Committee segment

(iv) Consideration of specific economic, social and related issues, including their programme implications, in two separate committees meeting simultaneously to consider and take decisions on the reports of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and other relevant reports;[a] these reports should be arranged in clusters, as appropriate, for consideration; discussions to be decision-oriented focusing on specific recommendations and issues and not to involve a general debate. Review and monitoring of the implementation of the decisions of the General Assembly in the economic, social and related fields. Reports of the committees to be submitted to the plenary Council for approval.

(v) Adoption of the report;

(*e*) The above measures will come into effect in February 1992.

IV. ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE FUTURE

6. The following non-exclusive list contains issues to be addressed in the future. The agenda and timetable for some further steps will be as follows:

(1) *Complementarity between the work of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly*

Review at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly of ways of enhancing the complementarity between the work of the Economic and Social Council and that of the General Assembly in accordance with Article 60 of the Charter.

(2) *Composition of the Economic and Social Council*

The process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, undertaken with a view to enhancing its impact and effectiveness, shall include a review of the composition of the Economic and Social Council with due regard to equitable geographical representation and other relevant factors, in order to ensure the most effective participation of Member States, to be undertaken at a resumed forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

(3) *Subsidiary machinery in the economic, social and related fields*

A review at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, with the objective of possible restructuring and revitalization, and of their reporting responsibilities and procedures with a view to avoiding duplication, where possible. The review should be on the basis of, *inter alia*, the following criteria:

(*a*) Ensuring that programme delivery of a subsidiary body meets the needs of Member States and that it is consistent with the goals and priorities of the United Nations in the economic and social fields;

(*b*) Application of the same basic principles and guidelines for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the subsidiary machinery, as those set out in paragraph 3 of the present annex;

(*c*) Avoidance of subsuming highly technical functions of subsidiary bodies and expert groups into the Economic and Social Council;

(*d*) Ensuring that the subsidiary machinery in the economic, social and related fields is able to offer sound recommendations and advice as input into and not a substitute for the consideration and decisions by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

The Secretary-General is requested to provide to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session relevant information, including information on the status of subsidiary bodies and their reporting procedures, in order to facilitate the review of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly.

(4) *Secretariat*

A review of the Secretariat structure will be necessary on the basis of the agreements to be reached in the restructuring and revitalization process. In this context, the Secretary-General is requested to review the structure of the Secretariat in the economic, social and related fields, taking into account the outcome of the resumed forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, future work, and other relevant resolutions, as appropriate, and to report thereon with such recommendations as might be appropriate to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

Noting that management of the Secretariat is the responsibility of the Secretary-General, he is requested expeditiously to implement those measures within his purview, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, to streamline Secretariat operations in the economic, social and related fields in order to reinforce the restructuring and revitalization process directed by the General Assembly, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions.

(5) *Progress report*

The Secretary-General is requested to submit an annual progress report to the General Assembly, starting with its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the result of the restructuring and revitalization process in the economic, social and related fields, in which he is requested to provide information on any recommendation agreed upon which has not been implemented as scheduled.

(6) *Review*

As part of the restructuring and revitalization process the implementation of the measures in paragraph 5 above, including all organizational aspects of both the organizational and substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council, will be reviewed at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in the light of the experience of the reforms agreed upon, with the view to enhancing the impact and effectiveness of the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.

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[a] The meetings of the Economic Committee will begin immediately after the operational activities segment. The work of the Social Committee will begin immediately after the completion of the coordination segment.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 70th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.34/Rev.1. For the final text, see resolution 45/177.[3]

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 21 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I A to C and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/45/899, para. 10). For the final text, see resolutions 45/254 A to C and 45/255.[3]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to retain item 117 on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/455).[3]

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 13 May 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.49. For the final text, see resolution 45/264.[4]

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 16 September 1991, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly" (see decision 45/461).[4]

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[3] *Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

[4] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/16 (Part I) and Add.1 and (Part II)	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its thirtieth session	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16*
A/45/226	Analytical report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213	
A/45/369	Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/370	Compendium of mandates of subsidiary administrative and budgetary bodies of the General Assembly: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/478	The status of technological innovations in the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/598-S/21854	Letter dated 3 October 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint Soviet-American statement entitled "Responsibility for peace and security in the changing world"	
A/45/617	Analytical report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213—Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997—Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/45/714	The United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/796	Facilities management: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/796/Add.1	— ——— : Historical background and descriptions of properties occupied by the United Nations at the principal offices	
A/45/878	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993	
A/45/991	Letter dated 8 April 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the formal position paper of the Group of 77 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields	
A/45/999	Letter dated 22 April 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the formal position paper of the European Community and its twelve member States on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields	
A/45/1001	Letter dated 25 April 1991 from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the Secretary-General transmitting the joint Nordic discussion paper on the reform and restructuring of the United Nations in the economic and social sectors	
A/45/L.34	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/45/L.34/Rev.1
A/C.5/45/L.20	Draft resolutions	See A/45/899, paras. 4 and 10, draft resolutions I A to C
A/C.5/45/L.26	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 10, draft resolution II

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/45/L.34/Rev.1

A/C.5/45/72 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/45/875	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 118

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 17

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 17: Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:*

- **(*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;**
- **(*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;**
- **(*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;**
- **(*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;**
- **(*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;**
- **(*f*) International Civil Service Commission:**
  - **(i) Appointment of members of the Commission;**
  - **(ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission;**
- **(*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;**
- **(*h*) Appointment of a member and an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;**
- **(*i*) Appointment of a member of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women**

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* At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, as item 17, the question relating to appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs. At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate sub-items (*a*) to (*f*) and (*h*) to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report and also decided that sub-item (*g*) would be considered directly in plenary meeting. At its 65th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1990, the Assembly decided to include in item 17 an additional sub-item, (*i*), and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Fifth Committee*, 2nd, 40th, 41st and 55th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 23rd, 63rd, 65th, 66th, 72nd to 74th and 80th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17.

DOCUMENT A/45/142

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of sub-item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session

[*Original: English*]
[*9 April 1990*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. Article 6 of the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund provides as follows:

> "*Article 6*
>
> "*Staff pension committees*
>
> "(*a*) The United Nations Staff Pension Committee shall consist of four members and four alternate members elected by the General Assembly, . . .
>
> "(*b*) The elected members and alternate members of the Committee shall hold office for three years or until the election of their successors, and shall be eligible for re-election; in the event that such a member or alternate member ceases, during his term of office, to be a member of the Committee, another member or alternate member may be elected to hold office during the remainder of his term.
>
> "(*c*) . . ."

2. The Secretary-General has received notification of the resignation of Mr. Teodoro Maus (Mexico) as an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee. The General Assembly will therefore be required at its forty-fifth session to appoint a person to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr. Maus, that is, until 31 December 1991. Accordingly, it will be necessary to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session under item 17 of the preliminary list, entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments", a sub-item entitled "Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee".

3. At previous sessions, the Fifth Committee submitted to the General Assembly a draft decision containing the name of a person recommended for appointment. It is suggested that a similar procedure be followed at the forty-fifth session.

DOCUMENT A/45/238

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in the agenda of the forty-fifth session

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1990*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

By letter dated 3 October 1990 (A/45/567, annex), the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General that through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States had united to form one sovereign State.

In consequence, the seat that had been occupied by the German Democratic Republic in the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women became vacant as at 3 October 1990.

The General Assembly will therefore be required at its forty-fifth session to take note of the appointment by its President of a member to the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women for the unexpired portion of the term of office of the German Democratic Republic, that is, until 31 December 1991. Accordingly, it will be necessary to include in the agenda of the forty-fifth session under item 17, entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs", an additional sub-item entitled "Appointment of a member of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women".

DOCUMENT A/45/577 AND ADD.1

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*a*)

DOCUMENT A/45/577

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*4 October 1990*]

1. At its 2nd meeting, on 26 September 1990, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/45/101/Add.1) concerning a vacancy that had arisen in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a result of the resignation of Mr. Christopher R. Thomas.

2. Mr. Louis A. Wiltshire (Trinidad and Tobago) was nominated by his Government to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr. Thomas, that is, until 31 December 1991.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint Mr. Louis A. Wiltshire (Trinidad and Tobago) as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on ________ 1990[1] and ending on 31 December 1991.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following person as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on ________ 1990[1] and ending on 31 December 1991:

Mr. Louis A. Wiltshire.

DOCUMENT A/45/577/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*13 December 1990*]

1. At its 40th meeting, on 5 December 1990, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/45/101) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a result of the expiration of the term of office of five of its members on 31 December 1990.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/36) containing the names of five persons nominated by their respective Governments for

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[1] Date of adoption of the decision by the General Assembly.

appointment or reappointment to the Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991, of Mr. Leonid Efimovich Bidny (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba), Mr. John Fox (United States of America), Mr. Richard Kinchen (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Mr. M'hand Ladjouzi (Algeria).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991:

Mr. Leonid Efimovich Bidny,
Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz,
Mr. John Fox,
Mr. Richard Kinchen,
Mr. M'hand Ladjouzi.

DOCUMENT A/45/861

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*b*)

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*13 December 1990*]

1. At its 41st meeting, on 7 December 1990, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/45/102) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Committee on Contributions as a result of the expiration of the term of office of six of its members on 31 December 1990.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/37) containing the names of seven persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend that the General Assembly should appoint as members of the Committee on Contributions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991, Mr. Sayed Amjad Ali (Pakistan), Mr. Yuri Alexandrovich Chulkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. Jorge José Duhalt (Mexico) and Mr. Wang Liansheng (China).

4. The Fifth Committee then proceeded to elect by secret ballot two persons from the three candidates proposed by member States from the Group of Western European and Other States. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	146
Invalid ballots:	4
Number of valid ballots:	142
Abstentions:	None
Number of members voting:	142
Required majority:	72
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Henrik Amneus	98
Mr. Ugo Sessi	88
Mr. Jean-Louis Zoel	85

5. Mr. Henrik Amneus (Sweden) and Mr. Ugo Sessi (Italy) having obtained the required majority and the highest number of votes, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly their appointment as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991:

Mr. Sayed Amjad Ali,
Mr. Henrik Amneus,
Mr. Yuri Alexandrovich Chulkov,
Mr. Jorge José Duhalt,
Mr. Ugo Sessi,
Mr. Wang Liansheng.

DOCUMENT A/45/862

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*c*)

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*13 December 1990*]

1. At its 41st meeting, on 7 December 1990, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/45/103) concerning the vacancy that would occur in the membership of the Board of Auditors as a result of the expiration of the term of office of one of its members on 30 June 1991.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/38) indicating that the Auditor-General of Ghana and the President of the Government Audit Office for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan had been nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Board of Auditors.

3. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee was informed that the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan had decided to withdraw the candidature of the President of the Government Audit Office for Jordan for appointment to the Board of Auditors.

4. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint the Auditor-General of Ghana as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1991.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the Auditor-General of Ghana as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1991.

DOCUMENT A/45/863

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*d*)

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*13 December 1990*]

1. At its 40th meeting, on 5 December 1990, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/45/104) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Investments Committee as a result of the expiration of the term of office of three of its members on 31 December 1990.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/14), in which, in accordance with the provisions of article 20 of the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Secretary-General submitted for confirmation by the General Assembly the reappointment as members of the Investments Committee of Mr. Jean Guyot (France), Mr. George Johnston (United States of America) and Mr. Michiya Matsukawa (Japan) for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should confirm the appointment as members of the Investments Committee of Mr. Jean Guyot, Mr. George Johnston and Mr. Michiya Matsukawa for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991:

Mr. Jean Guyot,
Mr. George Johnston,
Mr. Michiya Matsukawa.

DOCUMENT A/45/864

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*e*)

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*13 December 1990*]

1. At its 40th meeting, on 5 December 1990, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/45/105) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal as a result of the expiration of the term of office of two of its members on 31 December 1990.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/39) containing the names of two persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991, Mr. Luis de Posadas Montero (Uruguay) and Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991:

Mr. Luis de Posadas Montero,
Mr. Ioan Voicu.

DOCUMENT A/45/865

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*f*)

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*13 December 1990*]

1. At its 41st meeting, on 7 December 1990, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/45/106) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the International Civil Service Commission as a result of the expiration of the term of office of five of its members on 31 December 1990, and the need to designate a Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission. The Committee also considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/45/106/Add.1) advising the General Assembly of the resignation of a member of the Commission, which would require the appointment by the Assembly at its current session of a person to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned, that is, until 31 December 1992.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/40) containing the names of

persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the International Civil Service Commission, which included three persons for the two vacancies to be filled by candidates from the Group of African States, one person for the vacancy to be filled by a candidate from the Group of Eastern European States, one person for the vacancy to be filled by a candidate from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States and one person for the vacancy to be filled by a candidate from the Group of Western European and Other States, as well as the name of one person nominated by his Government for appointment to the Commission to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned. The note by the Secretary-General further contained the list of candidates compiled by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of articles 4 and 5 of the statute of the Commission, for appointment as members of the Commission.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment to the International Civil Service Commission, for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991, of Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium), as member, Mr. Jaroslav Riha (Czechoslovakia), as member, and Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina), as Vice-Chairman, and, for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991, of Mr. Anatoly Matveyevich Dryukov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as member.

4. The Fifth Committee then proceeded to elect by secret ballot two persons from the three candidates proposed by member States from the Group of African States. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	153
Invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	152
Abstentions:	None
Number of members voting:	152
Required majority:	77
Number of votes obtained:	
Mrs. Turkia Daddah	98
Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor	97
Mr. Richard M. Akwei	93

5. Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania) and Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia), having obtained the required majority and the highest number of votes, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly their appointment as a member and Chairman, respectively, of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should:

(*a*) Appoint the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission:

(i) For a four-year term of office beginning 1 January 1991:

Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor,
Mrs. Turkia Daddah,
Mr. André Xavier Pirson,
Mr. Jaroslav Riha,
Mr. Carlos S. Vegega;

(ii) For a two-year term of office beginning 1 January 1991:

Mr. Anatoly Matveyevich Dryukov;

(*b*) Designate Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor as Chairman of the Commission for a four-year term of office beginning 1 January 1991;

(*c*) Designate Mr. Carlos S. Vegega as Vice-Chairman of the Commission for a four-year term of office beginning 1 January 1991.

DOCUMENTS A/45/866 AND ADD.1

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (*h*)

DOCUMENT A/45/866

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*13 December 1990*]

1. At its 40th meeting, on 5 December 1990, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (document A/45/142 above) advising the General Assembly of the resignation of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, which would require the appointment at the forty-fifth session of a person to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the alternate member who had resigned, that is, until 31 December 1991.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/41) containing the name of a person nominated by his Government for appointment to the United Nations Staff Pension Committee to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the alternate member who had resigned.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint Mr. Jorge José Duhalt (Mexico) as an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following person as an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991:

Mr. Jorge José Duhalt.

DOCUMENT A/45/866/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*1 May 1991*]

1. At its 55th meeting, on 1 May 1991, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General

(A/45/142/Add.1) concerning a vacancy that had arisen in the membership of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee as a result of the resignation of Mr. Viktor Aleksandrovich Vislykh.

2. Mr. Leonid Efimovich Bidny (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) was nominated by his Government to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr. Vislykh, that is, until 31 December 1991.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint Mr. Leonid Efimovich Bidny (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) as a member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a term of office beginning on ______ 1991[1] and ending on 31 December 1991.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following person as a member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a term of office beginning on ______ 1991[1] and ending on 31 December 1991:

Mr. Leonid Efimovich Bidny.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Agenda item 17 (a)

At its 23rd plenary meeting, on 5 October 1990, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part I of its report (A/45/577, para. 4) (see decision 45/305 A[2]).

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 21 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part II of its report (A/45/577/Add.1, para. 4) (see decision 45/305 B[2]).

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 27 August 1991, the General Assembly, on the proposal contained in a note by the Secretary-General (A/45/101/Add.2, para. 2), appointed as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions Mr. Wolfgang Muench (Germany) for a term of office beginning on 27 August 1991 and ending on 31 December 1992, and Ms. Linda S. Shenwick (United States of America) for a term of office beginning on 27 August 1991 and ending on 31 December 1993, to fill the vacancies brought about by the resignation of Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer (Germany) and Mr. John Fox (United States of America) (see decision 45/305 C[3]).

Agenda item 17 (b)

At its 72nd plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/45/861, para. 6) (see decision 45/320[2]).

Agenda item 17 (c)

At its 72nd plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/45/862, para. 5) (see decision 45/321[2]).

Agenda item 17 (d)

At its 72nd plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/45/863, para. 4) (see decision 45/322[2]).

Agenda item 17 (e)

At its 72nd plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/45/864, para. 4) (see decision 45/323[2]).

Agenda item 17 (f)

At its 72nd plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/45/865, para. 6) (see decision 45/324[2]).

Agenda item 17 (g)

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 1990, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following Member States as members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1991: Chile, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Japan, Kenya and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see decision 45/314 A[2]).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of Hungary as a member of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 10 December 1990 and ending on 31 December 1991 to fill the vacancy brought about by the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany (see decision 45/314 B[2]).

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

[3] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49A.*

Agenda item 17 (h)

At its 72nd plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part I of its report (A/45/866, para. 4) (see decision 45/325 A[2]).

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 3 May 1991, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part II of its report (A/45/866/Add.1, para. 4) (see decision 45/325 B[3]).

Agenda item 17 (i)

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1990, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of Bulgaria as a member of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women for a term of office beginning 12 December 1990 and ending 31 December 1991 to fill the vacancy brought about by the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany (see decision 45/318[2]).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*
A/45/101 and Add.1 and 2	Note by the Secretary-General	17 (*a*)
A/45/102	*Idem*	17 (*b*)
A/45/103	*Idem*	17 (*c*)
A/45/104	*Idem*	17 (*d*)
A/45/105	*Idem*	17 (*e*)
A/45/106 and Add.1	*Idem*	17 (*f*)
A/45/107 and Corr.1	*Idem*	17 (*g*)
A/45/142/Add.1	*Idem*	17 (*h*)
A/45/567	Note verbale dated 3 October 1990 from the Secretary-General to the representatives of Member States transmitting the text of a letter of the same date addressed to him by the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany	
A/C.5/45/14	Note by the Secretary-General	17 (*d*)
A/C.5/45/36	*Idem*	17 (*a*)
A/C.5/45/37	*Idem*	17 (*b*)
A/C.5/45/38	*Idem*	17 (*c*)
A/C.5/45/39	*Idem*	17 (*e*)
A/C.5/45/40	*Idem*	17 (*f*)
A/C.5/45/41	*Idem*	17 (*h*)

United Nations

Agenda items 18, 111, 113 and 12, 114 and 115*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 18: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Agenda item 111: Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Agenda item 113: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Agenda item 12: Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and VI (section D))**

Agenda item 114: United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

Agenda item 115: Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

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Document A/45/L.16 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Namibia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution submitted under agenda item 18	25
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Document A/45/L.18: Yugoslavia: draft resolution submitted under agenda item 18	27
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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Fourth Committee*, 2nd, 3rd, 7th to 16th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 44th and 55th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 18, 116, 118 and 12, 119 and 120.

** For the documentation concerning the other parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council, see the annex fascicle for agenda item 12.

DOCUMENT A/45/685*

Report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 18

[*Original: English*]
[*14 November 1990*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, as item 18, the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to refer to the Fourth Committee, for consideration and report, the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to specific Territories (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX**) so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

2. The chapter of the Special Committee's report concerning the Territories which were not covered by other agenda items (*ibid.*), related to the following specific Territories: Gibraltar, New Caledonia, Western Sahara, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tokelau, American Samoa, Guam, United States Virgin Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

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* Incorporating document A/45/685/Corr.1, dated 19 November 1990.

** Document A/45/23 (Part VI)/Corr.1 was issued on 29 October 1990.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October 1990, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 111, 113 and 12, 114 and 115, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

4. The Fourth Committee considered item 18 at its 7th to 16th meetings, on 15, 17, 18, 22 to 25 and 31 October (see A/C.4/45/SR.7-16). The general debate took place at the 8th to 14th meetings.

5. At the 7th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1990 relating to the item and drew the Fourth Committee's attention to the chapter of the report of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 1 above, which contained, *inter alia*, the draft resolutions and draft decisions submitted by the Special Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee, as well as other relevant documentation of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/1015 and Corr.1, 1016-1021, 1023 and Corr.1 and Add.1, 1024-1036, 1038, 1041 and Corr.1, 1044 and 1048 and Corr.1 and Corr.1/Rev.1).

6. The Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/45/644 and Corr.1), submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/88 of 11 December 1989.

7. In addition, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

8. The Committee granted the following requests for hearing in connection with its consideration of the item:

Petitioner	*Meeting at which request for hearing was granted*
Mr. Peti Lafanama, Melanesian Solidarity (Melsol) (A/C.4/45/2)	3rd
Mr. Pomare T. Joinville (Pomare Parti) (A/C.4/45/2/Add.1)	3rd
Mr. Yann Célène Uregei, Front uni de libération kanak (FULK) (A/C.4/45/2/Add.2)	3rd
Mr. Madjid Abdullah, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) (A/C.4/45/3)	3rd
Mr. Charles A. Scheiner, Mobilization for Survival (A/C.4/45/4)	3rd
Mr. J. A. González González (A/C.4/45/4/Add.1, A/C.4/45/8)	3rd and 11th
Ms. Donna Winslow (A/C.4/45/2/Add.3)	4th
Mr. Oscar Temaru, Front de libération de Polynésie (A/C.4/45/2/Add.4)	4th
Mr. Paul Neaoutyine, Front de libération nationale kanak socialiste (FLNKS) (A/C.4/45/2/Add.5)	4th
Mr. Charlie Ching, Te Tata Tahiti Tiana (A/C.4/45/2/Add.6)	8th

9. The Committee heard statements of petitioners as follows: Mr. Oscar Temaru, Ms. Donna Winslow, Mr. Yann Célène Uregei and Mr. Charles A. Scheiner at the 7th meeting; Mr. Charlie Ching and Mr. J. A. González González at the 8th meeting; Mr. Rock Wamytan, on behalf of FLNKS, at the 9th meeting; Mr. Brahim Mokhtar, on behalf of Frente POLISARIO, at the 10th meeting; and Mr. J. A. González González at the 11th meeting. Mr. Peti Lafanama and Mr. Pomare T. Joinville did not appear before the Committee.

Consideration of proposals

10. Following its consideration of the proposals relating to the Territories referred to in paragraph 2 above, the Committee adopted 12 draft resolutions, 2 draft consensuses and a draft decision.

11. At the 15th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, concerning the programme budget implications relating to the proposals on New Caledonia, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Tokelau, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Pitcairn and St. Helena. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a further statement concerning the programme budget implications relating to the proposals on Western Sahara.

12. At the 16th meeting, the Chairman drew attention to a corrigendum to chapter IX of the Special Committee's report (A/45/23 (Part VI)/Corr.1) relating to American Samoa and the United States Virgin Islands, which read as follows:

> "(*a*) *Paragraph 114, draft resolution IX (American Samoa)*
>
> "At the end of the seventh preambular paragraph add the following words:
>
> " 'by the administering Power and by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,' "
>
> "(*b*) *Paragraph 114, draft resolution XI (United States Virgin Islands)*
>
> "Add the following paragraph as the new thirteenth preambular paragraph:
>
> " '*Noting* the objections of the administering Power to the request by the United States Virgin Islands for associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the statement of the administering Power that it would continue to encourage and support the Territory's informal co-operation with the members of that organization,' ".

Western Sahara

13. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Uganda, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Suriname, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.4/45/L.2) entitled "Question of Western Sahara". During the course of his statement, the representative of Uganda also introduced an oral revision to paragraph 3 of the draft resolution,

whereby the words "*Expresses its full support for*" were replaced by "*Welcomes with satisfaction*".

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft consensus resolution, as orally revised (see para. 24 below, draft resolution I).

New Caledonia, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and Tokelau

15. At its 15th meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, eight of the draft resolutions submitted by the Special Committee in paragraph 114 of chapter IX of its report (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1), relating to the following Territories: New Caledonia, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and Tokelau (see para. 24 below, draft resolutions II to IX). The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of his Government's position regarding draft resolution IV. The representative of France made a statement in explanation of his Government's position regarding draft resolution IX.

American Samoa and United States Virgin Islands

16. At its 16th meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, the draft resolutions concerning American Samoa and the United States Virgin Islands, contained in paragraph 114 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1) (see para. 24 below, draft resolutions X and XI).

Guam

17. On 24 October, amendments submitted by the United States of America (A/C.4/45/L.8) to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the draft resolution on the question of Guam, contained in paragraph 114 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1), were circulated (see para. 24 below, draft resolution XII).

18. At the 16th meeting, the representative of the United States introduced the proposed amendments, according to which:

(*a*) Paragraph 6 should read:

> "6. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory should not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations";

(*b*) Paragraph 7 should read:

> "7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration".

19. At the same meeting, the Committee took action on the draft resolution and the amendments thereto (A/C.4/45/L.8), as follows:

(*a*) The Committee rejected the amendment to paragraph 6 by a recorded vote of 63 to 35, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chad, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Kuwait, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Togo, United Arab Emirates.

(*b*) The Committee rejected the amendment to paragraph 7 by a recorded vote of 62 to 34, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Kuwait, Maldives, Malta, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia,

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[1] The delegation of Afghanistan subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against the amendment.

Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.

The representatives of Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Papua New Guinea, the Syrian Arab Republic and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote.

(*c*) Draft resolution X was adopted by a recorded vote of 99 to 2, with 28 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution XII). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The representative of New Zealand made a statement in explanation of vote.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

20. At the 15th meeting, the Chairman of the Fourth Committee suggested, on the basis of his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee, as well as with a number of delegations concerned, that the Fourth Committee should decide not to take any action at that stage on the draft resolution on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands submitted by the Special Committee in paragraph 114 of chapter IX of its report (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1). The Fourth Committee decided, without objection, to adopt the Chairman's suggestion.

Gibraltar and Pitcairn

21. At its 15th meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, the draft consensus concerning Gilbraltar contained in document A/C.4/45/L.3 (see para. 25 below, draft consensus I).

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, the draft consensus concerning Pitcairn contained in paragraph 115 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1) (see para. 25 below, draft consensus II).

St. Helena

23. At its 15th meeting, the Committee adopted by a recorded vote of 106 to 2, with 31 abstentions, the draft decision on the question of St. Helena contained in paragraph 115 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1) (see para. 26 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji,[3] Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

24. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolutions I to XII below:

Draft resolution I

QUESTION OF WESTERN SAHARA

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December

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[2] The delegation of Afghanistan subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[3] The delegation of Fiji subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft decision.

1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 44/88 of 11 December 1989,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) on Western Sahara,[4] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Recalling also the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the joint proposals of the Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, organized and supervised by the United Nations in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988 concerning the question of Western Sahara,

Noting with satisfaction the appointment of 19 January 1990 of Mr. Johannes Manz as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX),

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/644 and Corr.1),

Reiterating its support for the joint good offices process initiated in New York on 9 April 1986 by the Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to promoting a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in accordance with resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) and General Assembly resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Reaffirms* that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

3. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the situation concerning Western Sahara,[5] which was unanimously approved by the Council in its resolution 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the dispatching to Western Sahara and to neighbouring countries of the technical mission in order to refine the administrative aspects of the outlined plan[6] and to obtain the necessary information for the preparation of a further report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council containing, in particular, an estimate of the cost of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara;

5. *Expresses its full support* for the efforts of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

6. *Urges* the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue and intensify their efforts with a view to resolving the remaining problems and thus to fulfil the necessary conditions for the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, without any administrative or military constraints, organized and supervised by the United Nations in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

7. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the direct dialogue between the two parties to the conflict could contribute to the completion of the joint good offices process of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the restoration of peace in Western Sahara and to stability and security in the whole region;

8. *Appeals once again* to the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to display the co-operation and the political good will necessary for the completion of the peace process with a view to a speedy settlement of the question of Western Sahara;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity relating to Western Sahara;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General to follow the situation in Western Sahara closely with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution II

QUESTION OF NEW CALEDONIA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX),

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting the positive measures that continue to be pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in co-operation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

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[4] For the text, see resolution 38/40, para. 1.

[5] S/21360.

[6] *Ibid.*, part II.

Acknowledging the close links between New Caledonia and the peoples of the South Pacific and the positive actions of the French authorities to facilitate the further development of those links,

1. *Approves* the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia (*ibid.*, sect. B.3);

2. *Urges* all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain their dialogue in a spirit of harmony;

3. *Invites* all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution III

QUESTION OF ANGUILLA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chap. V; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/94 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/45/SR.12),

Recalling the results of the general elections of February 1989 and the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla had no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office,

Bearing in mind the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[7]

Noting that the Government of the United Kingdom has agreed to several of the constitutional changes recommended by the Anguilla House of Assembly and that those agreed upon have been referred to the legal advisers of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who were instructed to begin work on the amendments, and that in January 1990 a territorial government delegation visited London to discuss the amendments to the Constitution,

Noting that the administering Power has not changed its position regarding the restriction, or delegation to ministers of the territorial Government, of any or all of the Governor's special responsibilities without setting a time-frame for independence,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Expressing its concern at the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla, and welcoming the measures taken by the territorial Government and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States to protect and conserve marine resources and to control the activities of foreign fishermen operating illegally in the area,

Stressing the importance of an efficient and effective civil service, and noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government aimed at alleviating the problem of unemployment and providing increased job opportunities,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the contribution to the development of the Territory by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank,

Recalling that in 1987 Anguilla became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and that it continues to participate and maintain an active interest in the related activities of other regional organizations,

Recalling also the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX, sect. B.5);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

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[7] A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Anguilla to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in that connection reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary to increase employment of the local population in the civil service and other sectors of the economy;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and in this connection takes note of reports of the possible sale of one of Anguilla's offshore islands to an international group of bankers;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. *Reiterates its request* to the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution IV

QUESTION OF BERMUDA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chaps. V and VI; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/92 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/45/SR.12),

Bearing in mind the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[7]

Noting that, following the general elections of 1989, during which the ruling United Bermuda Party retained power in the House of Assembly despite the loss of eight seats, its leader, the Prime Minister, stated that the question of independence was no longer a major issue because the majority of the people did not seem to want independence at present,

Noting that the leader of the largest opposition party, the Progressive Labour Party, considers that independence would help to unify the people of Bermuda and that the Governor of Bermuda stated that the Government of Bermuda recognized that it had a responsibility to obtain pertinent information on the question of independence should circumstances change,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that in January 1988 the Government of Bermuda started work on a new development plan for the Territory with a view to involving the public as closely as possible in its preparation,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the development of the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX, sect. B.6);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in that connection reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory, and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

11. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance for the development needs of Bermuda;

12. *Reaffirms* the value of sending a visiting mission to the Territory, and requests the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution V

QUESTION OF THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/95 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/45/SR.12),

Bearing in mind the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[7]

Bearing in mind also the announcement of 22 December 1987 by the territorial Government that it would introduce legislation to revise the electoral laws of the Territory to provide for continuous voter registration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Expressing its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishermen, and stressing that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields,

Noting that expatriates still account for a large share of the employed labour force and that there is a critical need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields, and welcoming the establishment of the British Virgin Islands College, which would meet the needs of the public and private sectors of the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by regional organizations, *Noting* the continued participation of the Territory in regional and other international organizations,

Noting also the severe effects of hurricane Hugo on the Territory's economy, particularly on its infrastructure and on its agriculture and tourism sectors, as well as the adverse consequences of the hurricane on the Government's economic diversification efforts,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX, sect. B.7);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in that connection reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory, and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to broaden the economic base of the Territory through diversification and to continue to increase its assistance to the Territory in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Reiterates its call upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the adoption of a human resources training programme in order to expand the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors and to fill managerial and technical positions with local persons;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Reiterates its appeal* to the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in organizations of the United Nations system;

11. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional organizations concerned, to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

12. *Urges* Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory, which was devastated by hurricane Hugo;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution VI

QUESTION OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chap. V; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/91 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/45/SR.12),

Bearing in mind the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[7]

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability, *Noting* the measures being taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the Territory's dependence on imported provisions,

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by investors from abroad,

Noting that a large proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates, and that there is a critical need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields,

Noting also the efforts of the territorial Government to implement its localization programme to promote increased participation of the local population in the decision-making process in the Cayman Islands,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the signing in November 1989 at Miami, United States of America, by the Government of the Cayman Islands, together with eighteen other countries of the region, of a Caribbean customs agreement entitled "Memorandum of Understanding regarding Mutual Assistance and Co-operation for the Prevention and Repression of Customs Offences in the Caribbean Zone",

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions, to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX, sect. B.8);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in that connection reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the expansion of the current localization programme to promote increased participation of the local population in the decision-making process;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory, and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution VII

QUESTION OF MONTSERRAT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chap. V; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/96 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/45/SR.12),

Bearing in mind the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[7] *Noting* the constitutional developments that have been taking place in the Territory as well as the conclusion, on 13 February 1990, of the consultations between the administering Power and the territorial Government on matters referring to the new Constitution,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that emigration would exacerbate the shortage of human resources, and emphasizing the importance of taking measures to broaden the educational programme to develop the human resources of the Territory,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Noting with concern the continued dissociation of the Territory from the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since the withdrawal by the administering Power of the associate membership of Montserrat from that organization in 1983, and aware of the active interest of the Government of Montserrat in the readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the organization,

Expressing its sympathy to the people of Montserrat for the devastation wrought on the Territory by hurricane Hugo in 1989, and welcoming the assistance extended to the Territory by the administering Power, other Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system,

Noting that, owing to the magnitude of the devastation in Montserrat, the Territory will require substantial assistance in its rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX, sect. B.9);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Reaffirms* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory, and reiterates the importance of diversifying the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to provide incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad, as well as to continue to provide the necessary assistance to develop the Territory's human resources through the rationalization of the educational system;

9. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, other Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to contribute generously to rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the Territory, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/3 of 12 October 1989;

11. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution VIII

QUESTION OF THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands, *Having examined* the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chap. V; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/93 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/45/SR.12),

Bearing in mind the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,[7]

Recalling that the efforts of the administering Power to resolve the 1986 constitutional crisis in the Territory resulted in the drafting of a new Constitution by the administering Power and the subsequent holding of general elections in March 1988,

Noting the entry into force of the new Constitution under the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 1988,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands, and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting the announcement by the United Kingdom that, as from 1 January 1990, the territorial waters of the Turks and Caicos Islands would be expanded from three to twelve miles,

Welcoming the adoption by the territorial Government of a national development plan aimed at expanding the infrastructure of the Territory and strengthening several key sectors, including tourism, fisheries, water resources management and human resources development, and noting the appointment by the territorial Government of a new Tourist Board that is fully representative of all sectors of the industry and aimed at ensuring that Turks and Caicos Islanders have an equal opportunity to join the mainstream of development and employment in tourism,

Noting the establishment, under the 1988 Constitution, of a Public Service Commission to advise the Governor on civil service matters and of a Public Service Training Board under the Commission to advise on, and assist in, the supervision of policies and programmes for the training of public officers at all levels,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the economic and social development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX, sect. B.12);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in that connection reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Also reaffirms* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially, and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of local personnel;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution IX

QUESTION OF TOKELAU

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/90 of 11 December 1989,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power (see A/C.4/45/SR.11),

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General *Fono* (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of Tokelau's political institutions,

Welcoming the information that Tokelau's wish to pursue avenues that give greater political autonomy to its leadership remains keen, while it wishes to maintain its current relationship with the administering Power,

Welcoming also the continued progress towards the drafting of a legal code that is in conformity with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau,

Noting with satisfaction the creation within the New Zealand Ministry of External Relations and Trade of a Tokelau Unit, and expressing its hope that this will further facilitate and enhance the relations between the Territory and the administering Power,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the inspection of the Tokelau Public Service and its staff at Apia undertaken by the New Zealand State Services Commission in early 1989, and expressing the hope that the completion of this inspection will contribute to the development of the Public Service of the Territory,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory, and noting the measures being taken by the Government of New Zealand in that regard,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Also noting with appreciation the relief assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other Member States and international organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, following the natural disasters caused by cyclone Ofa in February 1990,

Recalling the decision of the General *Fono* to include Tokelau in the Multilateral Fisheries Treaty between the United States of America and States members of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, and urging the administering Power to ensure that the fishing grounds of the Territory are protected,

Noting the strong opposition expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific region and their concern that those tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

Noting the other major environmental concerns expressed by the people of Tokelau, including the impact that a sea-level rise resulting from global climate change would have on the low-lying atolls of Tokelau, the dumping of toxic waste in the region and the practice of driftnet fishing,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme, and taking note of the consideration being given to the installation of a new satellite system in the Territory with a view to assisting the free flow of information, as well as the education process in the Territory,

Noting that the administering Power is investigating ways of improving the shipping services to Tokelau to ensure better communication with the outside world, and that efforts are being made towards the early establishment of an inter-atoll service,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976, 1981 and 1986 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX, sect. B.13);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of New Zealand, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Tokelau to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable

right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Tokelau themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in that connection reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Also reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory, and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Urges* the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in carrying out the Territory's political and economic development, in order to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the General *Fono* (Council), to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau in order to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to extend or continue to extend all possible assistance to Tokelau, in consultation with the administering Power and the people of Tokelau;

11. *Invites* all governmental and non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to grant Tokelau special emergency economic assistance to mitigate the effects of cyclone Ofa and to enable the Territory to meet its medium- and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution X

QUESTION OF AMERICAN SAMOA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/97 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/45/SR.12),

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting with grave concern the destruction wrought by cyclone Ofa in February 1990, and, in this respect, noting the speedy emergency assistance provided to the Territory by the administering Power and by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and reaffirming the value of sending, at an appropriate time, a further visiting mission to American Samoa,

1. *Approves* the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX, sect. B.14);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of American Samoa to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of American Samoa themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in that connection reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possi-

bilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Also reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa, and recommends that priority should be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development, to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Urges* that, because of the destruction wrought by cyclone Ofa, emergency assistance to the Territory be continued;

9. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

10. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to foster close relations between the Territory and other island communities in the region and to promote co-operation between the territorial Government and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution XI

QUESTION OF THE UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chaps. V and VI; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/99 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/45/SR.12),

Noting the statement by the representative of the administering Power that her Government continues to maintain its long-standing support for the principle of self-determination and that the Territories under its administration are pursuing their right to self-determination at a pace of their own choosing (see A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX, sect. B.16, para. 103 (5)),

Also noting the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the referendum on the future status of the United States Virgin Islands planned for November 1989 had been rescheduled by the territorial Government for June 1991, as a result of the devastation of hurricane Hugo in September 1989, and that provision had been made for a further run-off election in December 1991 (*ibid.*),

Noting that the public education programme was begun in January 1989 and that efforts are being made to streamline the political education and referendum process by, *inter alia*, dividing the seven political options into three categories,

Noting the statement by the representative of the Territory that the Commission on Status and Federal Relations considered, *inter alia*, the relevance of international law in the process of self-determination, voter residency requirements for political status referendum and the role of the United Nations in observing acts of self-determination, and noting also the concerns expressed by the Commission and the territorial Government regarding residency requirements for participation in acts of self-determination, and the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding acts of self-determination in colonial Territories (*ibid.*, para. 103 (7)),

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling with concern the devastation caused by hurricane Hugo to the Territory, particularly to its social and economic infrastructure and to the tourism and agricultural sectors,

Noting the statement by the Governor of the Territory in February 1990 that he had requested permission from the administering Power to seek associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (*ibid.*, para. 103 (14)),

Noting the objections of the administering Power to the request by the United States Virgin Islands for associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and its statement that it would continue to encourage and support the Territory's informal co-operation with the members of that organization,

Noting the continued concern expressed by a petitioner at the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Habour, and noting also the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the issue had been settled by litigation and that those activities were subject to the regulatory powers of the Government of the Territory (*ibid.*, para. 103 (13)),

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities, *Noting* the active interest of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands in participating in the related work of the international and regional organizations concerned,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands (*ibid.*, sect. B.16);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands, and reiterates the importance of diversifying the Territory's economy with a view to reducing its heavy economic dependence on the administering Power;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Expresses its concern* about the continued depletion of the Territory's marine resources, and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary steps to reverse this trend;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Urges* the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations;

11. *Also urges* the administering Power, Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to contribute generously towards the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Territory in accordance with resolution 44/99;

12. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

13. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, particularly in the light of the referendum referred to in the seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs of the present resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Draft resolution XII

QUESTION OF GUAM

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chap. VI; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/98 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/45/SR.12),

Recalling that, in referendums held in Guam in 1987, the people of Guam endorsed a draft Commonwealth Act that, upon expeditious enactment by the Congress of the United States of America, would reaffirm the right of the people of Guam to draft their own constitution and to govern themselves,

Noting that the draft Commonwealth Act provides that the Congress of the United States would recognize the inalienable right to self-determination of the Chamorro people, for which provisions would be made in the Guam constitution,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling that the 1977 Guam Land Use Plan recommended the release of 2,100 hectares of surplus federal land to the Government of Guam, and noting that, according to information transmitted to the Special Committee in April 1990 by the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, 190 hectares had been transferred by the Navy to the Government of Guam, a further 462 hectares of the identified land had been released and an additional 175 hectares are in the process of being returned to the Government of Guam,

Noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam through commercial fishing and agriculture,

Noting the statement of the representative of the administering Power concerning the growth in tourism and the desire of the Government of Guam for balanced economic growth (see A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX, sect. B.15, para. 94 (9)),

Noting also the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, would be recognized (*ibid.*, para. 94 (5)),

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and reiterating that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam (*ibid.*, sect. B.15);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates its conviction* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Guam to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination, and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

6. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

9. *Reiterates* that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam is the holding of large tracts of land by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, as well as to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;

11. *Also urges* the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people;

12. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

* * *

25. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft consensuses I and II below:

Draft consensus I

QUESTION OF GIBRALTAR

The General Assembly, recalling its decision 44/426 of 11 December 1989 and recalling at the same time that the statement agreed to by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Brussels on 27 November 1984,[8] stipulates, *inter alia*, the following:

> "The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gilbraltar and at promoting co-operation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution",

takes note of the fact that, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs have held annual meetings alternatively in each capital, and urges both Governments to continue their negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

Draft consensus II

QUESTION OF PITCAIRN

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX), reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

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26. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Draft decision

QUESTION OF ST. HELENA

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX), reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to diversification programmes. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. The Assembly expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomes the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory. The Assembly notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls all United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly urges the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa. The Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

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[8] A/39/732, annex.

DOCUMENT A/45/680

Report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 111

[*Original: English*]
[*7 November 1990*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session as item 111, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations".

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October 1990, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 111, 113 and 12, 114 and 115, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Committee considered item 111 at its 7th to 14th meetings, on 15, 17, 18 and 22 to 25 October (see A/C.4/45/SR.7-14). The general debate took place at the 8th to 14th meetings.

4. At the 7th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1990 relating to the item and drew attention to paragraph 9 of chapter VIII of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part V)), which contained a draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee.

5. The Committee also had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/45/559).

6. At its 14th meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee by a recorded vote of 136 to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 *e* OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (A/45/23 (Part V), chap. VIII) and the action taken by the Special Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/45/559),

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, as well as its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 44/83 of 11 December 1989, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms

of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DOCUMENT A/45/682

Report of the Fourth Committee on agenda items 113 and 12

[*Original: English*]
[*7 November 1990*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, as items 113 and 12, the following items:

> "113. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations"
>
> "12. Report of the Economic and Social Council".

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate to the Fourth Committee, for consideration and report, agenda item 113, together with chapter I and chapter VI (sect. D) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/45/3 and Add.1 and 2) which relate to the item.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October 1990, the Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 111, 113 and 12, 114 and 115, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Committee considered item 113 and related aspects of item 12 at its 3rd and 7th to 15th meetings, on 8, 15, 17, 18 and from 22 to 25 October (see A/C.4/45/SR.3 and 7-15). The general debate took place at the 8th to 14th meetings.

4. At the 7th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1990 relating to item 113 and drew attention to paragraph 18 of chapter VII of the report of the Special Committee relating to item 113 (see A/45/23 (Part V)), which contained a draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee.

5. For its consideration of items 113 and 12 the Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/309 and Add.1) submitted in pursuance of paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 44/85 of 11 December 1989.

6. At its 3rd meeting, the Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. J. A. González González (A/C.4/45/6). Mr. González González made a statement at the 8th meeting.

7. At its 14th meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee by a recorded vote of 105 to 12, with 23 abstentions (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Zaire.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Iceland (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Israel, Italy (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Mongolia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Uruguay.

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

8. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having considered the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General (A/45/309 and Add.1), the Economic and Social Council (A/45/3, chap. I and chap. VI, sect. D) and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Part V), chap. VII),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all its other relevant resolutions on this subject, in particular resolution 44/85 of 11 December 1989,

Recalling also its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, the annex to which contains the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Noting with satisfaction the attainment of independence by Namibia following the holding of free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations, and the subsequent admission of independent Namibia as a Member of the United Nations on 23 April 1990,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee concerning the access of Non-Self-Governing Territories to programmes and activities of the United Nations system,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing the importance of securing additional resources for funding expanding programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Noting with deep concern that destabilization by South Africa of the front-line and neighbouring States, whether through direct aggression, sponsorship of surrogates, economic subversion or other means, the forms and consequences of which stand well documented in United Nations and other publications, is unacceptable in all its forms and must not occur,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and convinced that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes for the peoples concerned,

Noting with grave concern the extensive links and collaboration between the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear co-operation between racist Pretoria and Israel,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters such as hurricanes and cyclones, and recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item (*ibid.*);

2. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Requests once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all humanitarian, material and moral assistance to Namibia and all newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

7. *Reiterates its recommendation* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and the administering Powers concerned, directly or, where appropriate, through regional organizations, in order to intensify programmes of assistance and to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

8. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in co-operation with the regional and other organizations where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

9. *Urges once again* the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution, and urges them to introduce flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories;

10. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to take appropriate measures within their respective spheres of competence in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the colonial Territories;

12. *Welcomes* the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in co-ordinating the activities of the agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

13. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

14. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to adhere to the programme of action contained in the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular with regard to increased support for the opponents of *apartheid*, the use of concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to *apartheid* and ensuring the non-relaxation of existing measures to encourage the South African régime to eradicate *apartheid* until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes;

15. *Stresses*, in the context of the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, the need for the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization, to withstand any further such acts and to continue to support the people of South Africa;

16. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund set up by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, with the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements struggling against the *apartheid* régime;

17. *Condemns* the extensive links and collaboration between the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear co-operation between the racist régime and Israel;

18. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a

report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

20. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

21. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DOCUMENT A/45/683

Report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 114

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1990*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, as item 114, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled "United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa".

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October 1990, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 111, 113 and 12, 114 and 115, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Committee considered item 114 at its 7th to 15th meetings, on 15, 17, 18 and from 22 to 25 October (see A/C.4/45/SR.7-15). The general debate took place at the 8th to 14th meetings.

4. For its consideration of item 114, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/45/553).

5. At the 11th meeting, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.5.

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.5.

7. At its 15th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

8. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 44/86 of 11 December 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/553) containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1989 to 31 August 1990,

Noting with satisfaction that the recommendations of the evaluation of the Programme undertaken in 1989 as endorsed by the Advisory Committee are being implemented,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Also noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling abroad to a greater number of students from South Africa and, during a transitional period, to students from Namibia, in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in priority fields of study,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and steady expansion of the Programme is essential in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for educational and training assistance to students from South Africa and, during a transitional period, to students from Namibia,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continuing efforts to develop the Programme and further to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those that have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

4. *Appeals* to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and steady expansion.

DOCUMENT A/45/684

Report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 115

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1990*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, as item 115, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories".

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October 1990, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 111, 113 and 12, 114 and 115, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Committee considered item 115 at its 7th to 15th meetings, on 15, 17, 18 and from 22 to 25 October (see A/C.4/45/SR.7-15). The general debate took place at the 8th to 14th meetings.

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/45/560).

5. At the 12th meeting, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.6, which was sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

6. At its 15th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/87 of 11 December 1989,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/45/560), prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.16 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Namibia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution submitted under agenda item 18

[*Original: English*]
[*14 November 1990*]

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/45/23 (Parts I to VIII)),

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as 40/56 of 2 December 1985, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

Also recalling all its resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 44/101 of 11 December 1989, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the last vestiges of colonialism, and, in that respect, recalling its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration,

Conscious that the success of national liberation struggles and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Welcoming the attainment of independence by Namibia following the holding of free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations, and the subsequent admission of independent Namibia as a Member of the United Nations on 23 April 1990,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee to secure the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of some of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee and noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Keenly aware of the pressing need of the newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

Recognizing that the eradication of colonialism is one of the priorities of the Organization for the decade 1990-1999,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid*, those activities of foreign economic and other interests contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the violations of the right to self-determination and basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories and policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements—is incompatible with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[9] and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a threat to international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to continue to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1990, including the programme of work envisaged for 1991 (A/45/23 (Part I), chap. I, sect. K);

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system within their respective

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* Document A/45/L.16/Add.1 of 20 November 1990 was issued to add six countries to the list of sponsors.

[9] Resolution 217 A (III).

spheres of competence, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to ensure that no activity of foreign economic and other interests in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration constitutes an obstacle to the right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination and independence;

9. *Strongly condemns* collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

10. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

11. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories and requests that the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(*a*) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

(*b*) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(*c*) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(*d*) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(*e*) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to receive visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants, and urges, in particular, those administering Powers which do not participate in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1991 session;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide or continue to provide to the newly independent and emerging States all possible assistance in the economic, social and other fields;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.17 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Namibia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution submitted under agenda item 18

[*Original: English*]
[*14 November 1990*]

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (A/45/23 (Part III), chap. III),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/102 of 11 December 1989,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need to take all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories in achieving self-determination, freedom and independence,

Noting with concern the measures of censorship imposed by the racist régime of South Africa upon the local and international media with respect to the policies and practices of *apartheid,*

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* Document A/45/L.17/Add.1 of 20 November 1990 was issued to add six countries to the list of sponsors.

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the Special Committee in enlisting the support of those organizations in that regard,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (*ibid.*);

2. *Considers* it incumbent upon the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of self-determination and independence and to intensify its efforts for the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to the further mobilization of international public opinion in support of complete decolonization;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and, *inter alia:*

(*a*) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, by increasing the information on all the Territories under consideration by the Special Committee, and to select from them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(*b*) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(*c*) To intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres;

(*d*) To maintain a working relationship with the Organization of African Unity and other appropriate organizations by holding periodic consultations and exchanging relevant information;

(*e*) To enlist, with the close co-operation of United Nations information centres, the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(*f*) To continue to provide full press release coverage for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(*g*) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services to that end;

(*h*) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* all States, in particular the administering Powers, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.18

Yugoslavia: draft decision submitted under agenda item 18

[*Original: English*]
[*15 November 1990*]

INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR THE ERADICATION OF COLONIALISM

The General Assembly takes note of the interim reports of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (A/44/800 and A/45/624) and recommends that the Secretary-General should request those States and organizations of the United Nations system which have not yet done so to reply not later than 1 April 1991 to his letter of 31 January 1989 and subsequent communications, and that he should invite them once again to submit suggestions so that they may be taken into account in the final report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, which report will enable the Assembly to consider and adopt an action plan aimed at ushering in, in the twenty-first century, a world free from colonialism.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1990, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Fourth Committee in its reports on agenda items 18, 111, 113 and 12, 114 and 115.

Draft resolutions I to XII, draft consensuses I and II and the draft decision submitted in the report on agenda item 18 (A/45/685, paras. 24-26) were adopted. Draft resolutions I to XI were adopted without a vote. Draft resolution XII was adopted by 110 votes to 3, with

31 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 45/21 to 45/32.[10] Draft consensus I and II were adopted. For the final texts, see decisions 45/407 and 45/408.[10] The draft decision was adopted by 110 votes to 2, with 32 abstentions.* For the final text, see decision 45/409.[10]

The draft resolution recommended by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in its report (A/45/23 (Part II), chap. II, para. 26) relating to the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration was adopted by 124 votes to 2, with 21 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 45/33.[10]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 111 (A/45/680, para. 7) was adopted by 145 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 45/16.[10]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on items 113 and 12 (A/45/682, para. 8) was adopted by 115 votes to 12, with 20 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 45/18.[10]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 114 (A/45/683, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 45/19.[10]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 115 (A/45/684, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 45/20.[10]

At the same meeting, draft resolutions A/45/L.16 and Add.1 and L.17 and Add.1 and draft decision A/45/L.18, submitted under agenda item 18, were adopted. Draft resolution A/45/L.16 and Add.1 was adopted by 131 votes to 2, with 15 abstentions.* Draft resolution A/45/L.17 and Add.1 was adopted by 133 votes to 2, with 14 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 45/34 and 45/35.[10] Draft decision A/45/L.18 was adopted by 126 votes to none, with 23 abstentions.* For the final text, see decision 45/410.[10]

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1990, the General Assembly confirmed the nomination by its President of Papua New Guinea as a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to fill the vacancy brought about by the withdrawal of Australia in 1985 (see A/45/723 and A/45/724) (see decision 45/312[10]).

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* Recorded vote.

[10] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/45/3 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1990	113 and 12	For the final text, see A/45/3/Rev.1
A/45/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	113 and 12	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/45/23 (Parts I to V, Part VI and Corr.1, Parts VII and VIII)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18, 111, 113 and 12	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23*
A/45/172	Note verbale dated 19 March 1990 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General	111	
A/45/255	Letter dated 19 April 1990 from the representative of Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Fifth Heads of Government Summit of the Melanesian Spearhead Group, held at Honiara from 7 to 9 March 1990	18	
A/45/309 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	113	
A/45/421-S/21797	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990	18	
A/45/456	Letter dated 27 August 1990 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila on 31 July and 1 August 1990	18, 115	
A/45/553	Report of the Secretary-General	114	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/45/559	*Idem*	111	
A/45/560	*Idem*	115	
A/45/624	International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism: report of the Secretary-General	18	
A/45/627	Note by the Secretary-General	18	
A/45/644 and Corr.1	Question of Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General	18	
A/45/723	Letter dated 12 November 1990 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the President of the General Assembly	18	
A/45/724	Letter dated 15 November 1990 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the President of the General Assembly	18	
A/45/868	Letter dated 14 December 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	18	
A/C.4/45/2 and Add.1 to 6	Question of New Caledonia: requests for hearing	18	
A/C.4/45/3	Question of Western Sahara: request for hearing	18	
A/C.4/45/4 and Add.1	Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: requests for hearing	18	
A/C.4/45/6	Request for hearing	113	
A/C.4/45/8	Question of Tokelau: request for hearing	18	
A/C.4/45/L.2	Question of Western Sahara: draft resolution	18	See A/45/685, paras. 13 and 24, draft resolution I
A/C.4/45/L.3	Question of Gibraltar: draft consensus	18	*Ibid.*, para. 25, draft consensus I
A/C.4/45/L.5	Draft resolution	114	See A/45/683, paras. 6 and 8
A/C.4/45/L.6	*Idem*	115	See A/45/684, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.4/45/L.8	United States of America: amendments to draft resolution X on the question of Guam, contained in document A/45/23 (Part VI)	18	See A/45/685, paras. 17 to 19
A/AC.109/1015 and Corr.1	Pitcairn: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1016	St. Helena: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1017	Guam: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1018	*Idem*	18	
A/AC.109/1019	Cayman Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1020	*Idem*	18	
A/AC.109/1021	British Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1023 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Turks and Caicos Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1024	*Idem*	18	
A/AC.109/1025	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1026	Anguilla: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1027	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1028	*Idem*	18	
A/AC.109/1029	United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1030	*Idem*	18	
A/AC.109/1031	Montserrat: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1032	*Idem*	18	
A/AC.109/1033	American Samoa: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1034	United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1035	Anguilla: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1036	Tokelau: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1038	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1041 and Corr.1	New Caledonia: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1044	Gibraltar: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
A/AC.109/1048 and Corr.1 and Corr.1/Rev.1	Western Sahara: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	18	
	Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/45/L.16 and Add.1 and L.17		
A/C.5/45/35	Statement submitted by the Secretary-General	18	
A/45/686	Report of the Fifth Committee	18	See annex fascicle, agenda item 118

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Agenda item 19
ANNEXES
FORTY-FIFTH SESSION
NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 19: Admission of new Members to the United Nations[*]

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Document A/45/408-S/21486: Application of the Principality of Liechtenstein for membership in the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General 1

Document A/45/419: Letter dated 14 August 1990 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General 1

Document A/45/L.1 and Add.1: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 2

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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[*] For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1st meeting.

DOCUMENT A/45/408-S/21486

Application of the Principality of Liechtenstein for membership in the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*10 August 1990*]

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Principality of Liechtenstein for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 10 August 1990 from the Head of Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 August 1990 from the Head of Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and in my capacity as Head of Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Principality of Liechtenstein wishes herewith to make application for membership in the United Nations, with all the rights and duties attached thereto.

I should accordingly be grateful if Your Excellency would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly at their next meetings.

For this purpose, a declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is set out hereunder.

DECLARATION

In connection with the application by the Principality of Liechtenstein for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Principality of Liechtenstein and in my capacity as Head of State, to declare that the Principality of Liechtenstein accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(*Signed*) Hans BRUNHART
Head of Government

(*Signed*) HANS-ADAM II
Reigning Prince of Liechtenstein

DOCUMENT A/45/419

Letter dated 14 August 1990 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*15 August 1990*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session resolution 663 (1990) on the admission of the Principality of Liechtenstein to membership in the United Nations, adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 2936th meeting, on 14 August 1990:

"The Security Council,

"*Having examined* the application of the Principality of Liechtenstein for admission to the United Nations (A/45/408-S/21486),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Principality of Liechtenstein be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

In accordance with rule 60, paragraph 2, of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I also request you to transmit to the General Assembly, for its information, the verbatim records of the 2935th and 2936th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Principality of Liechtenstein was discussed.

(*Signed*) Aurel-Dragos MUNTEANU
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/45/L.1 AND ADD.1*

Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*14 September 1990*]

ADMISSION OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 14 August 1990 that the Principality of Liechtenstein should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/45/419 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Principality of Liechtenstein (document A/45/408-S/21486 above),

Decides to admit the Principality of Liechtenstein to membership in the United Nations.

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* Document A/45/L.1/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 18 September 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.1 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 45/1.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/1045-S/22864 and Corr.1	Application of the Federated States of Micronesia for admission to membership in the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General	Replaced by document A/46/342-S/22864
A/45/1046-S/22865 and Corr.1	Application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands for admission to membership in the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General	Replaced by document A/46/343-S/22865

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Agenda item 20

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 20: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee*

DOCUMENT A/45/L.4/REV.1 AND ADD.1**

Australia, Canada, China, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*15 October 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/38 of 18 November 1981, 37/8 of 29 October 1982, 38/37 of 5 December 1983, 39/47 of 10 December 1984, 40/60 of 9 December 1985, 41/5 of 17 October 1986 and 43/1 of 17 October 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (A/45/504),

Having heard the statement made on 16 October 1990 by the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on the steps taken by the Consultative Committee to ensure continuing, close and effective co-operation between the two organizations.[1]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the continuing efforts of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Consultative Committee;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the commendable progress achieved towards enhancing co-operation between the United Nations and the Consultative Committee in wider areas;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the decision of the Consultative Committee to participate actively in the programmes of the United Nations Decade of International Law;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Consultative Committee;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 16 October 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.4/Rev.1 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 45/4.[2]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/54/504	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/L.4	China, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/45/L.4/Rev.1 and Add.1

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 31st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20.

** Document A/45/L.4/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 31st meeting.

[2] *Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

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Agenda item 21

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 21: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States*

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Document A/45/L.12 and Add.1: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 35th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 27.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.12 AND ADD.1**

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*23 October 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/4 of 17 October 1988, relating to the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (A/45/499),

Recalling that the purposes of the United Nations are, *inter alia*, to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends,

Bearing in mind that the Charter of the United Nations provides for the existence of regional arrangements and agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, and whose activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also that the Charter of the Organization of American States reaffirms these purposes and principles, and provides that that organization is a regional agency under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States in the peace process in the Central American region,

Recalling further the document entitled "Co-operation between the Organization of American States and the United Nations", submitted to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States on 4 June 1990 in connection with resolution AG/RES.941 (XVIII-0/88), adopted on 19 November 1988,

Bearing in mind the adoption by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States on 8 June 1990 of resolution AG/RES.1063 (XX-0/90) recommending the establishment of a centre for the promotion of democracy to assist member States that are seeking to preserve and strengthen their democratic processes and institutions,

Convinced of the need for more efficient and co-ordinated utilization of available economic and financial resources to promote the common objectives of the two organizations,

Aware that the effective consolidation of a new international order requires regional action in harmony with that of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States, as well as his efforts to strengthen that co-operation;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the close co-operation between the two organizations in the verification of the electoral process in Nicaragua from August 1989 to February 1990;

3. *Recognizes* the effectiveness of the co-operation between the two organizations with respect to the procedures established by the Central American Presidents within the context of the subregional peace process;

4. *Welcomes* the results of the work of the International Support and Verification Commission, established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, as a

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** Document A/45/L.12/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

machinery for the purposes of the execution and implementation of the Joint Plan for the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation in Nicaragua or third countries of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families, as well as assistance for the demobilization of all those involved in armed actions in the countries of the region when such persons voluntarily request it;[1]

5. *Recognizes* the importance of the participation of the International Support and Verification Commission in the demobilization of the irregular forces of the Nicaraguan resistance and takes note with satisfaction of the fundamental role of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America in the military aspects of the process and of the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the operational area;

6. *Welcomes* the participation of the Organization of American States in the Support Committee and the Policies and Projects Committee of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,[2] established by General Assembly resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988;

7. *Takes note* of the agreement of 6 April 1989 between the two organizations on the implementation of resolution 43/4, and of the consultations held at United Nations Headquarters on 14 February 1990;

8. *Recommends* that there should be an intensification of the preparations for the general meeting between representatives of the Organization of American States and of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, for the purpose of holding consultations on projects, measures and procedures which will facilitate and broaden co-operation between those organizations;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States".

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[1] See A/44/451-S/20778; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20778.

[2] A/42/949, annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.12 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 45/10.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/499	Report of the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 22

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 22: Implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace*

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Document A/45/L.15 and Add.1: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 1

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 37th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.15 AND ADD.1**

Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*5 November 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, adopted in its resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984,

Stressing that the emerging new positive trends and events in international relations are becoming increasingly conducive to strengthening universal peace and security and to implementing the spirit and letter of the Declaration,

Noting with satisfaction the renaissance of the peace-keeping and peace-making potential of the United Nations,

Having in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] which emphasizes that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Having in mind also its resolution 44/21 of 15 November 1989, which, *inter alia*, calls upon all States to intensify their practical efforts towards ensuring international peace and security in all its aspects through co-operative means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace (A/45/546 and Add.1);

2. *Reaffirms* the lasting importance of the objectives of the Declaration;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the efforts at the national and international levels towards the implementation of the Declaration, having in view, especially, the need for all States to abide by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, to respect the principles of sovereign equality, political independence and territorial integrity of States and non-intervention in internal affairs, to refrain from the threat or use of force inconsistent with the Charter, to settle disputes peacefully, to adhere to the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and co-operation among States, and to comply in good faith with their obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of the Declaration under review and report on this matter as required.

** Document A/45/L.15/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 7 November 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.15 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 45/14.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/264-S/21283	Letter dated 1 May 1990 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/45/280 and Corr.1	Letter dated 16 May 1990 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	
A/45/546 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 23

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 23: Question of Palestine*

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Document A/45/L.26 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	2
Document A/45/L.27 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	3
Document A/45/L.28 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	4
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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 49th to 53rd, 59th and 82nd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 39.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.24 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A of 2 December 1987, 43/175 A of 15 December 1988 and 44/41 A of 6 December 1989,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/45/35 and Corr.1),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 93 to 102 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights[1] and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of seminars and symposia and meetings for non-governmental organizations as it may consider necessary, to give special emphasis to the need to mobilize public opinion in Europe and North America, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and thereafter;

5. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implemen-

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* Document A/45/L.24/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

tation of the Committee's recommendations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III), as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to continue to co-operate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

7. *Decides* to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.25 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/45/35 and Corr.1),

Taking note, in particular, of the relevant information contained in paragraphs 52 to 78 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985, 41/43 B of 2 December 1986, 42/66 B of 2 December 1987, 43/175 B of 15 December 1988 and 44/41 B of 6 December 1989,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 44/41 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (*b*) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 38/58 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B, paragraph 2 of resolution 42/66 B and paragraph 2 of resolution 44/41 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

4. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.26 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/45/35 and Corr.1),

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 79 to 92 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 44/41 C and 44/42 of 6 December 1989,

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 44/41 C;

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the remainder of the biennium 1990-1991, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America and, in particular:

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* Document A/45/L.25/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

** Document A/45/L.26/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

(*a*) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports of the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*b*) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories as reported by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*c*) To expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of such material;

(*d*) To organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the area, including to the occupied territories;

(*e*) To organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.27 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 12 November 1990 (A/45/709-S/21929),

Having heard the statement made on 3 December 1990 by the chairman of the observer delegation of Palestine,[2]

Stressing that achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine, will constitute a significant contribution to international peace and security,

Aware of the overwhelming support for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Noting with appreciation the endeavours of the Secretary-General to achieve the convening of the Conference,

Preoccupied by the increasingly serious situation in the occupied Palestinian territory as a result of persistent policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, and by the continuing lack of progress in achieving peace in the Middle East,

Aware of the ongoing uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987, aimed at ending Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory occupied since 1967,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine;

2. *Calls once again* for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination;

3. *Reaffirms* the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace:

(*a*) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories;

(*b*) Guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries;

(*c*) Resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions;

(*d*) Dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967;

(*e*) Guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites;

4. *Notes* the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period, as part of the peace process;

5. *Once again invites* the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, to facilitate the convening of the Conference, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

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* Document A/45/L.27/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 53rd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.28 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1990*]

THE UPRISING (INTIFADAH) OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly,

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[3] its applicable to the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories,

Expressing its profound shock at the continued measures by Israel, the occupying Power, including the killing and wounding of Palestinian civilians, and at the recent acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces, which took place on 8 October 1990 at the Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem, resulting in injuries and loss of human lives,

Stressing the need to promote international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recognizing the need for increased support to, aid for and solidarity with the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Having considered the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[4] and 31 October 1990,[5]

Recalling its relevant resolutions as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions,

1. *Condemns* those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, such acts as the opening of fire by the Israeli army and settlers that result in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians, the beating and breaking of bones, the deportation of Palestinian civilians, the imposition of restrictive economic measures, the demolition of houses, the ransacking of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, collective punishment and detentions, and so forth;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and desist immediately from those policies and practices which are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

4. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council;

5. *Reaffirms* that the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian territory since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other Arab territories in no way changes the legal status of those territories;

6. *Requests* the Security Council to examine with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

7. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the mass communications media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible.

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* Document A/45/L.28/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[4] S/19443; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

[5] S/21919 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document 21919.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 6 December 1990, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions before it: draft resolution A/45/L.24 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 122 to 2, with 23 abstentions;** draft resolution A/45/L.25 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 121 to 2, with 22 abstentions;** and draft resolution A/45/L.26 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 124 to 2, with 20 abstentions.** For the final text, see resolutions 45/67 A to C.[6]

** Recorded vote.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.27 and Add.1 by a vote of 144 to 2* and draft resolution A/45/L.28 and Add.1 by a vote of 141 to 2, with 3 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 45/68[6] and 45/69[6] respectively.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/35 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 35*
A/45/72-S/21061	Letter dated 27 December 1989 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/21061
A/45/73-S/21065	Letter dated 29 December 1989 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué and of the Muscat Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its tenth session, held at Muscat from 18 to 21 December 1989	
A/45/74-S/21068	Letter dated 30 December 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Strasbourg, France, on 8 and 9 December 1989	
A/45/86	Letter dated 16 January 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	
A/45/90-S/21098	Letter dated 19 January 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/21098
A/45/93-S/21118	Letter dated 31 January 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21118
A/45/112-S/21133	Letter dated 7 February 1990 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/45/114-S/21134	Letter dated 7 February 1990 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a letter dated 5 February 1990 from the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the immigration of Soviet Jews to Palestine	*Ibid.*, document S/21134
A/45/116-S/21137	Letter dated 9 February 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21137
A/45/121-S/21143	Letter dated 13 February 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21143
A/45/122-S/21144	Letter dated 12 February 1990 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21144
A/45/138-S/21161	Letter dated 22 February 1990 from the representatives of Indonesia and Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the Eighth Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and of the European Community, held at Kuching, Malaysia, on 16 and 17 February 1990	
A/45/155-S/21174	Letter dated 27 February 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21174
A/45/160-S/21182	Letter dated 8 March 1990 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its thirty-fourth session, held at Riyadh on 4 and 5 March 1990	
A/45/166-S/21192	Letter dated 13 March 1990 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Committee of Nine on Palestine of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held on 11 March 1990 at Tunis	
A/45/175-S/21199	Letter dated 20 March 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21199
A/45/182-S/21213	Letter dated 27 March 1990 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21213
A/45/190-S/21226	Letter dated 3 April 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21226
A/45/229-S/21267	Letter dated 23 April 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21267
A/45/253-S/21269	Letter dated 23 April 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21269
A/45/258-S/21276	Letter dated 27 April 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21276

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/260-S/21280	Letter dated 27 April 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21280
A/45/283-S/21308	Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21308
A/45/285-S/21311	Letter dated 22 May 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21311
A/45/288-S/21332	Letter dated 23 May 1990 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the 12 member States of the European Community on Palestinian deaths in Israel and the occupied territories since 20 May 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21332
A/45/290-S/21335	Letter dated 24 May 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21335
A/45/294	Letter dated 25 May 1990 from the representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingstown on 7 and 8 May 1990	
A/45/295-S/21321	Letter dated 30 May 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21321
A/45/310-S/21355	Letter dated 12 June 1990 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its thirty-fifth session, held at Taif, Saudi Arabia, on 4 June 1990	
A/45/311-S/21356	Letter dated 12 June 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21356
A/45/316-S/21368	Letter dated 21 June 1990 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21368
A/45/317-S/21369	Letter dated 22 June 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21369
A/45/326-S/21378	Letter dated 26 June 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21378
A/45/336-S/21385	Letter dated 29 June 1990 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Dublin on 25 and 26 June 1990	
A/45/360-S/21410	Letter dated 26 July 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21410
A/45/389-S/21455	Letter dated 1 August 1990 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-third Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Jakarta on 24 and 25 July 1990	
A/45/421-S/21797	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990	
A/45/506-S/21752	Letter dated 14 September 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21752
A/45/528-S/21802	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21802
A/45/532-S/21809	Letter dated 21 September 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21809
A/45/534-S/21813	Letter dated 24 September 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21813
A/45/584	Letter dated 4 October 1990 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 at their fourteenth annual meeting, held in New York on 3 October 1990	
A/45/596-S/21850	Letter dated 8 October 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21850
A/45/603-S/21858	Letter dated 9 October 1990 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the situation in occupied Palestinian territory, held in New York on 9 October 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21858
A/45/618-S/21863	Letter dated 10 October 1990 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21863
A/45/623-S/21868	Letter dated 10 October 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21868
A/45/628-S/21873	Letter dated 12 October 1990 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21873
A/45/631-S/21876	Letter dated 12 October 1990 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21876
A/45/632-S/21877	Letter dated 12 October 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21877
A/45/638-S/21881	Letter dated 9 October 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21881
A/45/650-S/21886	Letter dated 18 October 1990 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21886

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/655-S/21888	Letter dated 19 October 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21888
A/45/703-S/21926	Letter dated 2 November 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the report of the Commission of inquiry and collection of documents and information concerning the events at the Haram al-Sharif on 8 October 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21926
A/45/704-S/21928	Letter dated 5 November 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21928
A/45/709-S/21929	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21929
A/45/722-S/21942	Letter dated 14 November 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21942
A/45/727-S/21949	Letter dated 19 November 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21949
A/45/841-S/21995	Letter dated 10 December 1990 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21995
A/45/869-S/22003	Letter dated 14 December 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22003
A/45/877-S/22006	Letter dated 15 December 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22006
A/45/881-S/22012	Letter dated 19 December 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	*Ibid.*, document S/22012
A/45/887-S/22017	Letter dated 17 December 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22017
A/45/905-S/22030	Letter dated 19 December 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22030
A/45/910-S/22037	Letter dated 31 December 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22037
A/45/911-S/22040	Letter dated 31 December 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22040
A/45/923	Letter dated 9 January 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted by the Joint Meeting of High-ranking Representatives of Members of the Bureaux of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Jeddah on 8 January 1991	
A/45/925-S/22073	Letter dated 14 January 1991 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22073
A/45/927-S/22081	Letter dated 15 January 1991 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22081
A/45/938-S/22119	Letter dated 18 January 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22119
A/45/943-S/22161	Letter dated 28 January 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22161
A/45/951-S/22207	Letter dated 6 February 1991 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22207
A/45/968-S/22294	Letter dated 1 March 1991 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22294
A/45/972-S/22337	Letter dated 6 March 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22337
A/45/981-S/22391	Letter dated 21 March 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22391
A/45/982-S/22377	Letter dated 20 March 1991 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22377
A/45/984-S/22383	Letter dated 25 March 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22383
A/45/985-S/22388	Letter dated 26 March 1991 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	*Ibid.*, document S/22388
A/45/986-S/22389	Letter dated 26 March 1991 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22389
A/45/988-S/22414	Letter dated 28 March 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22414
A/45/998-S/22511	Letter dated 18 April 1991 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22511
A/45/1000	Letter dated 22 April 1991 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	
A/45/1012-S/22585	Letter dated 10 May 1991 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22585
A/45/1015-S/22626	Letter dated 20 May 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22626
A/45/1017-S/22641	Letter dated 24 May 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22641
A/45/1024-S/22718	Letter dated 18 June 1991 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22718

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/1025-S/22721	Letter dated 19 June 1991 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22721
A/45/1032-S/22731	Letter dated 27 June 1991 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22731
A/45/1053-S/23020	Letter dated 9 September 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23020
A/45/1056-S/23033	Letter dated 12 September 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/23033

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 24

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 24: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System*

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Document A/45/L.6: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary meetings*, 31st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 24.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.6

Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*12 October 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/4 of 17 October 1989 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (A/45/514),

Taking into account decision 302 of 7 September 1990 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, adopted at the sixteenth regular session of the Latin American Council, in which it approved the signature of an agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System and it authorized the Permanent Secretary to sign the above-mentioned agreement on behalf of the Latin American Economic System,

Considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has developed close ties of co-operation with the Latin American Economic System which have improved the satisfactory co-ordination of their activities during the last year,

Bearing in mind that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System has carried out several programmes with the support of the United Nations Development Programme in areas that are considered of priority for the economic development of the region,

Considering also that the Latin American Economic System is developing joint activities with specialized agencies and other bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the International Telecommunication Union,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses satisfaction* with decision 302 of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System;

3. *Urges* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue broadening and deepening its co-ordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System;

4. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen and broaden its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out;

5. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for and co-operation with the activities of the Latin American Economic system;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote, in close collaboration with the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System, the holding of a meeting in 1991 between their respective secretariats, with

the aim of identifying those areas in which it will be possible to broaden co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System;

7. *Requests* both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to continue consultations with a view to signing, as soon as possible, an agreement of co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 16 October 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.6. For the final text, see resolution 45/5.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/514	Report of the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 25

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 25: Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States*

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Document A/45/L.11/Rev.1: Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: revised draft resolution 1

Document A/45/L.11/Rev.2: Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: revised draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 3

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 35th and 67th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.11/Rev.1**

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*23 October 1990*]

The General Assembly,

[*Same text as draft resolution in document A/45/L.11/Rev.2 below, with the exception of paragraphs 3 and 4.*]

3. *Commends* the League of Arab States for its efforts and endeavours and those of its Tripartite High Committee in resolving the crisis in Lebanon;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to Lebanon and to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

** Incorporating document A/45/L.11/Rev.1/Corr.1 dated 30 October 1990.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.11/REV.2

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, in particular resolution 44/7 of 17 October 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (A/45/481 and Add.1),

Recalling also the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional arrangements for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to co-operate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to Lebanon and to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, *inter alia*, to disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Taking note with satisfaction of the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the joint meeting of the representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system and the representatives of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Geneva from 18 to 20 July 1990 (A/45/481/Add.1),

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980,[1]

Having heard the statement of the Acting Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States of 25 October 1990 on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,[2] and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, social and cultural fields adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983,[3] and at Geneva from 29 June to 1 July 1988[4] and from 18 to 20 July 1990 (*ibid.*), as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him to implement the proposals adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations held at Tunis, Amman and Geneva;

3. *Expresses its appreciation also* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and commends the League of Arab States and its Tripartite High Committee for their endeavours to resolve the crisis in Lebanon;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

5. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, further to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, and at the Geneva meetings in 1988 and 1990, including the following:

(*a*) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes of the United Nations system;

(*b*) Setting up joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

8. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(*a*) To continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the programmes, organizations and agencies concerned within the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding co-operation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(*b*) To maintain and increase contacts and consultations with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects of a bilateral nature, in order to facilitate their implementation;

(*c*) To associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(*d*) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1991, of the progress of their co-operation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis, Amman and Geneva meetings;

9. *Decides* that, in order to intensify co-operation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States and the meeting of the sectoral co-

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[1] See A/35/719-S/14289, annex.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 35th meeting.

[3] A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

[4] A/43/509/Add.1

ordinators should be held during 1991, the time and place to be determined by consultations between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;

10. *Recommends* that the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system should utilize Arab expertise to the extent possible in projects undertaken in the Arab region;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to encourage periodic consultations between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to review and strengthen co-ordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects and proposals adopted by the general meeting of the two organizations;

12. *Recommends* that a joint meeting between representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system and of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations should be organized in 1992 in order to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the two-year plan of action adopted at the 1990 meeting;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 67th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.11/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 147 to 2, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see resolution 45/82.[5]

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[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/73-S/21065	Letter dated 29 December 1989 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué and of the Muscat Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its tenth session, held at Muscat from 18 to 21 December 1989	
A/45/160-S/21182	Letter dated 8 March 1990 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its thirty-fourth session, held at Riyadh on 4 and 5 March 1990	
A/45/310-S/21355	Letter dated 12 June 1990 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its thirty-fifth session, held at Taif, Saudi Arabia, on 4 June 1990	
A/45/481 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/654	Letter dated 18 October 1990 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/45/L.11	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/45/L.11/Rev.1

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Agenda item 26

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 26: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference*

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Document A/45/L.8: Egypt: draft resolution	1
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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 35th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.8

Egypt: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*16 October 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (A/45/526 and Add.1),

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to co-operate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional co-operation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions, held at Vienna from 12 to 14 December 1989, as called for in General Assembly resolution 44/8 of 18 October 1989 (A/45/526/Add.1),

Noting also the encouraging progress made in the seven priority areas of co-operation as well as in the identification of other areas of co-operation,

Convinced that the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of both organizations to strengthen further the existing co-operation by developing specific proposals in the designated priority areas of co-operation,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the proposals adopted at the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the two organizations,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985, 41/3 of 16 October 1986, 42/4 of 15 October 1987, 43/2 of 17 October 1988 and 44/8 of 18 October 1989,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/526 and Add.1);

2. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (A/45/526/Add.1, paras. 7-48);

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

5. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating co-operation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points for co-operation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

6. *Recommends* that a general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions, as called for in resolution 44/8, be organized in 1991 at a date and place to be determined through consultations with the concerned organizations;

7. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance co-operation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

9. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to arrange for the holding of consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the implementation of projects and follow-up action;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to encourage the convening of sectoral meetings on the priority areas of co-operation, including the areas of human resources development, environment and disaster relief, as recommended by the 1989 and 1990 meetings of the focal points of the two organizations;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the two organizations;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 35th meeting, on 25 October 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.8. For the final text, see resolution 45/9.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/112-S/21133	Letter dated 7 February 1990 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/45/179-S/21204	Letter dated 22 March 1990 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/21204
A/45/182-S/21213	Letter dated 27 March 1990 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21213
A/45/282-S/21307	Letter dated 22 May 1990 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21307
A/45/287-S/21327	Letter dated 23 May 1990 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21327
A/45/421-S/21797	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990	
A/45/526 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 27

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 27: Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte*

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Document A/45/L.13: Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 36th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 29.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.13

Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: French*]
[*29 October 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985, 41/30 of 3 November 1986, 42/17 of 11 November 1987, 43/14 of 26 October 1988 and 44/9 of 18 October 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced also that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/450),

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. *Invites* the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. *Calls* for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. *Urges* the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 1 November 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.13 by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 30 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 45/11.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/421-S/21797	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990	
A/45/540	Report of the Secretary-General	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 28

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 28: The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives*

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Document A/45/L.19 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 3

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 43rd and 82nd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 34.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.19 AND ADD.1**

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*16 November 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983, 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, 650 (1990) of 27 March 1990, 653 (1990) of 20 April 1990, 654 (1990) of 4 May 1990, 656 (1990) of 8 June 1990 and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984, 41/37 of 18 November 1986, 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988, 44/10 of 23 October 1989 and 44/44 of 7 December 1989,

Aware that the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,[1] is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

Welcoming the joint declarations adopted by the Central American Presidents at Alajuela, Costa Rica, on 16 January 1988,[2] Costa del Sol, El Salvador, on 14 February 1989,[3] Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989,[4] Montelimar, Nicaragua, on 3 April 1990[5] and Antigua, Guatemala, on 17 June 1990,[6]

Convinced that the peoples of Central America wish to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Aware also of the political will which inspires them to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, establishing commitments to be fulfilled in good faith, through the verifiable performance of actions aimed at achieving peace, democracy, security, co-operation and respect for human rights,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 December 1989[7] and 8 November 1990 (A/45/706-S/21931) submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/10,

Taking note also of the reports of the Secretary-General on the verification of the electoral process in Nicaragua at each and every stage by the United Nations Observer Group in Central America carried out at the request of the Government of Nicaragua and in particular the conclusion by the Group that the electoral process as a whole was orderly, free and fair,

Taking note with satisfaction of the work carried out in the region by the Group in verifying the security commitments entered into by the Central American Governments under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and the successful demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance, and by the International Support and Verification Commission in their repatriation and relocation with the co-operation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme,

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** Document A/45/L.19/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

[1] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[2] A/42/911-S/19447, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19447.

[3] A/44/140-S/20491, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20491.

[4] See A/44/451-S/20778; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20778.

[5] A/44/936-S/21235, annex.

[6] A/44/958, annex.

[7] A/44/886-S/21029.

Convinced that the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters reached in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990 (A/45/818, annex I) constitutes a positive and promising contribution to strengthening the process of democratization, development and peace in Nicaragua and in the region,

Observing with satisfaction the agreements signed by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional at Geneva on 4 April (see A/45/706-S/21931, annex I) and at Caracas on 21 May 1990 (*ibid.*, annex II), on the basis of which a negotiating process has been initiated under the auspices of the Secretary-General directed towards the conclusion of political agreements in accordance with an agreed agenda, with a view to putting an end to the armed conflict by political means in the shortest possible time, as well as promoting the democratization of the country, guaranteeing unrestricted respect for human rights and reunifying Salvadorian society,

Taking note with interest of the progress of the talks between the various sectors of Guatemalan society and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, which have taken place pursuant to the agreement signed at Oslo on 30 March 1990 (*ibid.*, annex III) and under the auspices of the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala, in the presence of a representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with the support of the Guatemalan Government,

Recognizing the unfailing determination of the Río Group to achieve peace in Central America and the valuable contribution made by its member States throughout the regional peace effort,

Bearing in mind the particular importance which the implementation of its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 concerning the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America and other relevant resolutions has for improving the living standards of the Central American people,

1. *Commends* the effort made by the Central American countries to achieve peace through the implementation of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987,[1] as well as of the agreements adopted at subsequent summit meetings;

2. *Expresses* its strongest support for these agreements and urges the Governments to continue their efforts to consolidate firm and lasting peace in Central America;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to consolidate peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the maintenance, establishment and effective functioning of the appropriate verification machinery;

4. *Welcomes* the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters reached in Nicaragua (A/45/818, annex I) and endorses, in particular, the provision concerning exceptional circumstances and the invitation it makes to the international community and the international funding agencies to provide effective and efficient support for the implementation of the Agreement;

5. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary-General to bring about peace in Central America and, in particular, to encourage a negotiated political settlement of the Salvadorian conflict;

6. *Fully endorses* the active role being played by the Secretary-General as an intermediary in the context of the mandate which was conferred upon him by the Security Council and which, pursuant to the agreements signed at Geneva (see A/45/706-S/21931, annex I) and at Caracas (*ibid.*, annex II), was emphasized on 31 October 1990 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional in order to strengthen and accelerate the negotiation process;

7. *Requests* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to make every possible effort to carry out all the political agreements drawn up in Geneva and Caracas, bearing in mind, especially, the proposals of the Secretary-General in order to expedite the negotiation process and achieve as soon as possible a just and lasting peace in El Salvador;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it during the forty-fifth session on the conduct of the tasks that the United Nations may undertake as a result of negotiations on El Salvador;

9. *Encourages* the Government of Guatemala to continue to support the national reconciliation process by pursuing its dialogue with the various sectors in order to achieve a peaceful settlement of the lengthy confrontation which has been taking place in Guatemala;

10. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the agreements reached at the meetings of the Security Commission, established under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, held at San José in July 1990 and at San Salvador in September 1990, as well as the meeting of the technical subcommittee, held at Guatemala City in October 1990;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to support the negotiation process and the verification of any agreements that may be adopted on the basis of the work of the Security Commission;

12. *Appeals* to the countries which are outside the region but which have links with and interests in it to facilitate the process of peace and democratization in the region and to refrain from any action that might hinder that process;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on progress made in implementing the present resolution;

14. *Urges* the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America, as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 42/231, and as a way of assisting the efforts being made by the countries of the region to achieve peace and development;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 20 November 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.19 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 45/15.[8]

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[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/74-S/21068	Letter dated 30 December 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Strasbourg (France) on 8 and 9 December 1989	
A/45/96-S/21124	Letter dated 1 February 1990 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990,* document S/21124
A/45/294	Letter dated 25 May 1990 from the representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingstown on 7 and 8 May 1990	
A/45/598-S/21854	Letter dated 3 October 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/45/642	Letter dated 11 October 1990 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final document adopted by the Security Commission, established under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, held at San Salvador on 12 and 13 September 1990	
A/45/647-S/21885	Letter dated 11 October 1990 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué issued by the Presidents of those countries	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1990,* document S/21885
A/45/667-S/21906	Note verbale dated 19 October 1990 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21906
A/45/675	Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of documents issued by the Presidents of the States members of the Rio Group at the Fourth Summit Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Caracas on 11 and 12 October 1990	
A/45/676-S/21912	Note verbale dated 26 October 1990 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21912
A/45/677-S/21913	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/21913
A/45/706-S/21931	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21931
A/45/737-S/21956	Letter dated 21 November 1990 from the representatives of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21956
A/45/743-S/21959	Letter dated 23 November 1990 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Group of Three on the events in El Salvador, issued at Tlatelolco, Mexico, on 22 November 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21959
A/45/799-S/21967	Letter dated 26 November 1990 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21967
A/45/800	Letter dated 27 November 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/45/818	Letter dated 29 November 1990 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	
A/45/846	Letter dated 12 December 1990 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingston from 31 July to 2 August 1990	
A/45/906-S/22032	Letter dated 17 December 1990 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of Puntarenas, adopted by the Presidents of the five Central American countries, and the Declaration on the situation in El Salvador, adopted by the Presidents of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua	*Ibid.*, document S/22032

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/922-S/22057	Letter dated 20 December 1990 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Document of Conclusions adopted by the Security Commission at its third meeting held at Tegucigalpa on 23 and 24 November 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/22057
A/45/930	Letter dated 15 January 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General	
A/45/935	Letter dated 17 January 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General	
A/45/946-S/22175	Letter dated 27 January 1991 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/22175
A/45/954	Note verbale dated 12 February 1991 from the Mission of St. Kitts and Nevis to the Secretary-General	
A/45/975-S/22351	Letter dated 12 March 1991 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22351
A/45/977-S/22354	Letter dated 15 March 1991 from the representatives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22354
A/45/994-S/22481	Letter dated 9 April 1991 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22481
A/45/1007-S/22563	Letter dated 2 May 1991 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22563
A/45/1009-S/22573	Letter dated 7 May 1991 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22573
A/45/1033-S/22754	Letter dated 1 July 1991 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22754
A/45/1038-S/22822	Letter dated 18 July 1991 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary General, transmitting the text of the draft Treaty on Central American Security submitted by the Government of Honduras to the Governments of the other Central American countries	*Ibid.*, document S/22822
A/45/1039-S/22828	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration of San Salvador, adopted at the tenth Summit meeting of the Central American Presidents, held at San Salvador from 15 to 17 July 1991	*Ibid.*, document S/22828
A/45/1041	Letter dated 19 July 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General	
A/45/1044-S/22856	Letter dated 30 July 1991 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22856
A/45/1049-S/22909	Letter dated 6 August 1991 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22909
A/45/1055-S/23037	Note by the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/23037

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 29

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 29: The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security*

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DOCUMENT A/45/L.3

Draft resolution submitted by the President

[*Original: English*]
[*9 October 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions 43/20 of 3 November 1988 and 44/15 of 1 November 1989,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the situation in Afghanistan, which resulted from the violation of principles of the Charter and of the recognized norms of inter-State conduct,

Noting the conclusion at Geneva, on 14 April 1988, of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan[1] and the completion of the withdrawal of foreign troops in accordance with those Agreements,

Aware of the continuing concern of the international community at the sufferings of the Afghan people and the magnitude of the social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a comprehensive political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Conscious that a successful final political settlement of the Afghanistan problem would have a favourable impact on the international situation and provide an impetus for the resolution of other acute regional conflicts,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their efforts to bring about peace and security,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/635-S/21879) and the status of the process of political settlement,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, hereinafter referred to as the "Geneva Agreements", concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988 under United Nations auspices, which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their constant efforts to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

3. *Calls* for the scrupulous respect for and faithful implementation of the Geneva Agreements by all parties concerned, who should fully abide by their letter and spirit;

4. *Reiterates* that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned and Islamic character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem;

5. *Reaffirms* the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

6. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to work urgently for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the

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* For the record of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 37th meeting; and *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 21st and 23rd meetings and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 32.

[1] S/19835, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19835.

Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour;

7. *Emphasizes* the need for an early start of the intra-Afghan dialogue for the establishment, through democratic procedures acceptable to the Afghan people, including free and fair elections, of a broad-based government to ensure the broadest support and immediate participation of all segments of the Afghan people;

8. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to exert every effort to promote a political settlement acceptable to the Afghan people in order to bring to an end the protracted conflict that has prevailed in Afghanistan for the past several years;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative to continue to encourage and facilitate the early realization of a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and of the present resolution;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees and facilitating their voluntary return, and appeals to the parties concerned to take all necessary measures to ease their lot;

11. *Renews its appeal* to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the High Commissioner;

12. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and calls upon all States to provide to the Co-ordinator adequate financial and material resources for the purposes of achieving the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees, as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of the country;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the situation in Afghanistan and on progress achieved in the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and the political settlement relating to Afghanistan;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 7 November 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.3. For the final text, see resolution 45/12.[2].

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/7/Add.4	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/45/L.3: fifth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7*
A/45/79-S/21080	Letter dated 15 January 1990 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/21080
A/45/134-S/21157	Letter dated 16 February 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/45/138-S/21161	Letter dated 22 February 1990 from the representatives of Indonesia and Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the Eighth Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and of the European Community, held at Kuching, Malaysia, on 16 and 17 February 1990	
A/45/164-S/21187	Letter dated 7 March 1990 from the representatives of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/45/165-S/21189 and Corr.1	Letter dated 12 March 1990 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21189
A/45/184-S/21216	Letter dated 28 March 1990 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21216
A/45/201-S/21228	Letter dated 4 April 1990 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21228
A/45/318-S/21370	Letter dated 21 June 1990 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21370
A/45/346-S/21395	Letter dated 13 July 1990 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21395

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/378	Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	
A/45/389-S/21455	Letter dated 1 August 1990 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-third Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Jakarta on 24 and 25 July 1990	
A/45/421-S/21797	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990	
A/45/527-S/21801	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21801
A/45/598-S/21854	Letter dated 3 October 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/45/600-S/21857	Letter dated 9 October 1990 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21857
A/45/635-S/21879	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21879
A/45/839-S/21994	Letter dated 10 December 1990 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21994
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/45/L.3	
A/C.5/45/25 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/45/710	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 118

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 30

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 30: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity*

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 37th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 27.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.14*

Tunisia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*2 November 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (A/45/364 and Add.1),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the enhancement of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the practical measures taken for their implementation,

Recalling also its resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, 43/12 of 25 October 1988 and 43/27 of 18 November 1988 on the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Recalling further its resolution 44/17 of 1 November 1989 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity which, *inter alia*, called for the increased support of the United Nations and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system for the establishment of an African economic community,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 3 to 8 July 1990 (A/45/482, annex I), and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 9 to 11 July 1990 (*ibid.*, annex II),

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 1 October 1990,[1]

Mindful of the need for continued and closer co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity,

Also mindful of the current political development in South Africa and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the people of South Africa and to their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle to eradicate the policies of *apartheid*,

Deeply concerned that the critical economic situation persists in Africa despite the policies of reform being implemented by African countries,

Also concerned that some constraints continue to pose critical obstacles to African economic growth and development, including those in the external arena, such as the collapse of prices of Africa's primary commodities, severe debt-servicing burdens and limited availability of finance,

Aware of the efforts under way by the Organization of African Unity and its member States in the area of economic integration and, in particular, towards the establishment of an African economic community,

Conscious of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them cope with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum,

Recognizing the important role that the United Nations information system could play in disseminating information to bring about a greater awareness of the grave situation prevailing in southern Africa as well as the social and economic problems and the needs of African States and their regional and subregional institutions,

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* Incorporating documents A/45/L.14/Corr.1 and Corr.2 of 5 and 6 November 1990.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 15th meeting.

Expressing its gratitude for the continued financial and other support extended to Africa by the international community and especially by the donor countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to strengthen this co-operation;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing and continued participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. *Notes also with appreciation* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General to implement General Assembly resolutions 43/12, 43/27 and 44/17 which, *inter alia*, led to the establishment of a group of experts to undertake an in-depth assessment of the question of commodities of interest to Africa and the scope for export diversification;

4. *Notes further with appreciation* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to reactivate the consultative mechanism between the two organizations;

5. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and requests the United Nations system to continue to lend its support;

6. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 is the responsibility of the international community as a whole and decides that the final review and evaluation of its implementation by the United Nations General Assembly at the forty-sixth session in 1991 should be prepared by an *ad hoc* committee of the whole of the General Assembly;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the preparation of the final review of the Programme of Action by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

8. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, notwithstanding the competence of the multilateral financial institutions, to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to contribute to the implementation of measures aimed at a lasting solution to Africa's debt and debt-servicing burden, taking into account Africa's common position on its external debt, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third extraordinary session, held at Addis Ababa on 30 November and 1 December 1987;[2]

9. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to continue to extend maximum support to those projects and programmes undertaken by African countries within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa[3] and the Final Act of Lagos[4] and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;[5]

10. *Requests* all Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and all other relevant organs of the United Nations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to contribute to African economic integration and co-operation by reactivating and increasing financial and technical assistance to programmes and projects of regional economic integration and co-operation of African regional and subregional organizations such as the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, Economic Community of Central African States, Economic Community of West African States, Arab Maghreb Union as well as those for drought and desertification such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development;

11. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to mobilize international support for special programmes of economic assistance to African States facing grave economic difficulties, as well as to the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of measures taken by the United Nations system and by the international community in support of the implementation of special programmes of economic assistance in Africa;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to extend their support and co-operation through the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to the member States of that organization in their efforts to enhance African economic integration by the establishment of an African economic community, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity;[6]

14. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations system and the international community for the assistance so far rendered to the African States in dealing with the emergency situation as well as with the critical economic problems that exist on the African continent, and urges them to increase this assistance;

15. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to African countries of asylum to enable them to withstand the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructure by the presence in their countries of large numbers of refugees;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General

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[2] A/42/874, annex II.

[3] A/S-11/14, annex I.

[4] *Ibid.*, annex II.

[5] A/40/666, annex I, Declaration AHG/Decl. 1 (XXI), annex.

[6] For the text of the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, see A/45/482, annex II, and A/42/699, annex II.

Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

17. *Urges* the international community to contribute generously to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid*, established by the Organization of African Unity, and to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund, established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;[7]

18. *Reiterates* the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to eliminate racial discrimination and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

19. *Endorses* the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity for the convening of a mid-term review meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held at the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity during April 1991 in order to evaluate the progress achieved in the implementation of the proposals and recommendations agreed upon in April 1990 on the co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations system for 1990/1991 and to adopt new measures for their effective implementation;

20. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to continue to hold regular consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Calls upon* the competent organs of the United Nations system to continue to ensure the just and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations;

22. *Calls upon* the United Nations organs — in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against *Apartheid* — to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their activities concerning Africa;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the meetings of the United Nations Steering Committee and its Inter-Agency Task Force and working groups on the final review of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;[8]

24. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available to enhance continued liaison and consultations on matters of common interest as well as the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as required;

25. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system.

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[7] A/42/422, annex III.

[8] See A/42/560 and Corr.1, paras. 121 and 122, and A/43/664 and Corr.1, para. 42.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 7 November 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.14. For the final text, see resolution 45/13.[9]

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[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/188-S/21224	Letter dated 29 March 1990 from the representative of Malawi to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity, issued at Lusaka on 19 March 1990	
A/45/284	Letter dated 17 May 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/45/364 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/375	Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General	
A/45/482	Letter dated 15 August 1990 from the representative of Niger to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-second ordinary session and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 3 to 8 July and from 9 to 11 July 1990, respectively	
A/45/496-S/21743	Letter dated 11 September 1990 from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of statements issued at its Fifth Session by the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity on the situation in Liberia and in South Africa	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/517	Letter dated 14 September 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General	
A/45/520	Letter dated 18 September 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General	
A/45/668	Letter dated 24 October 1990 from the representative of Somalia to the Secretary-General	
A/45/894-S/22025	Letter dated 14 December 1990 from the representative of Gambia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the First Extraordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Bamako on 27 and 28 November 1990	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 31

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 31: Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic*

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Document A/45/L.23 and Add.1: Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution 1

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 47th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 33.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.23 AND ADD.1**

Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its resolution 42/16 of 10 November 1987, in which it urged States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration, especially through the adoption and implementation of specific programmes for this purpose, its resolution 43/23 of 14 November 1988, in which it commended initiatives by States of the zone to promote peace and regional co-operation in the South Atlantic, and its resolution 44/20 of 14 November 1989, in which it noted with appreciation the efforts of States of the zone towards fulfilling the goals of the declaration,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that co-operation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential to promote the objectives of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic,

Also reaffirming the determination of the States of the zone to accelerate their co-operation in political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Also aware of the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions, and determined to preserve the region for all activities enshrined in relevant international law, including the freedom of navigation in the high seas,

Noting with satisfaction the various initiatives of the States of the zone to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the zone,

1. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 44/20 (A/45/653);

2. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate in the promotion of the objectives of peace and co-operation established in the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives, as well as with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly actions which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. *Welcomes* the holding of the second meeting of the States of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic at Abuja, Nigeria, from 25 to 29 June 1990, and takes note of the final document of the meetings (A/45/474, annex);

4. *Also welcomes* the independence of Namibia, its admission as a member of the community of the States of the zone and its participation in the activities of the zone, and calls upon the international community to render necessary assistance to Namibia in the areas of its defined needs in order to consolidate its independence and sovereignty;

5. *Urges* all States to abstain from transferring into and disposing within the region hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes and notes the determination of the States of the zone to establish a mechanism aimed at monitoring, collating and disseminating information and data on the movement of hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes within the region;

6. *Emphasizes* the imperative need to preserve the environment of the region and urges all States to take the neces-

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** Document A/45/L.23/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

sary measures in order to ensure its protection from environmental damage;

7. *Welcomes with appreciation* the assistance that the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme have extended towards the convening by the States of the zone of a seminar of a group of experts held at Brazzaville, from 12 to 15 June 1990, which was devoted to the review of the development and implementation of the legal régime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[1] and looks forward to the convening of the second seminar on the subject in Uruguay in 1991, particularly with a view to its indication of specific areas for co-operation by the States of the zone, on all common marine programmes;

8. *Expresses support* for the determination of the States of the zone that technical co-operation among developing countries be recognized as activities that can be financed by the United Nations Development Programme, and requests the United Nations as well as other relevant international bodies to assist the States of the zone in the realization of their needs in this regard, at their request;

9. *Also expresses support* for the aspirations of the States of the zone to make it an active instrument for fostering human rights, fundamental freedoms, racial equality, justice and liberty as integral elements of peace, development and co-operation at national and regional levels;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic".

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[1] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 27 November 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.23 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 150 to 1, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see resolution 45/36.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/176-S/21201	Letter dated 21 March 1990 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/21201
A/45/474	Letter dated 31 July 1990 from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 25 to 29 June 1990	
A/45/586	Letter dated 5 October 1990 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/45/653	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/809	Letter dated 28 November 1990 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General transmitting the Argentine-Brazilian Joint Declaration on Nuclear Policy, signed at Foz do Iguaçú, Brazil, on 28 November 1990	

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Official Records

Agenda item 32

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 32: The situation in Cambodia*

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DOCUMENT A/45/L.5

Draft resolution submitted by the President

[*Original: English*]
[*10 October 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia",

Convinced that an early, just and durable solution of the Cambodia conflict achieved through national reconciliation among the Cambodian parties free from external interference, within the framework for a comprehensive political settlement, will contribute to regional and international peace and security,

Noting that the Jakarta informal meetings on Cambodia have made a significant contribution towards achieving a comprehensive settlemen.,

Also noting that the Paris Conference on Cambodia, which met from 30 July to 30 August 1989, made progress in elaborating a wide variety of elements necessary for reaching a comprehensive political settlement,

Welcoming Security Council resolution 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990,

Welcoming also an enhanced role for the United Nations in Cambodia and the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General within the framework for a comprehensive political settlement,

Recognizing that international humanitarian assistance has alleviated the suffering of the Cambodian people, particularly those who have sought temporary refuge in neighbouring countries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/605) and the progress towards a comprehensive political settlement,

1. *Reiterates* the urgent need for a comprehensive political settlement as outlined in the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict (see A/45/472-S/21689, annex, appendix), which has been endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 668 (1990) and which the Paris Conference on Cambodia is called upon to elaborate and adopt;

2. *Welcomes* the acceptance of this framework in its entirety by all the Cambodian parties, as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict, at the informal meeting of the Cambodian parties in Jakarta on 10 September 1990 and their commitment to it;

3. *Also welcomes* the commitment of the Cambodian parties, in full co-operation with all other participants in the Paris Conference on Cambodia, to elaborating this framework into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of the Conference;

4. *Welcomes*, in particular, the agreement reached by all Cambodian parties in Jakarta (A/45/490-S/21732, annex) forming a Supreme National Council as the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the independence, national sovereignty and unity of Cambodia is embodied;

5. *Notes* that the Supreme National Council will therefore represent Cambodia externally and occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, in the United Nations specialized agencies and in other international institutions and international conferences;

6. *Urges* that, in working towards the goal of a comprehensive political settlement, the Cambodian leaders should co-operate in assuming their responsibilities in order to achieve national reconciliation;

7. *Also urges* all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self-restraint so as to create the peaceful climate required to facilitate the achievement and the implementation of a comprehensive political settlement;

8. *Calls upon* the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia to intensify their consultations with a view to reconvening the Conference, whose task will be to elaborate and adopt the comprehensive political settlement and draw up a detailed plan of implementation in accordance with the framework for a comprehensive political settlement;

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 30th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 31.

9. *Stresses* that an enhanced role for the United Nations in Cambodia, charged with a clear and practical mandate, would help achieve the goal of the exercise of the right to self-determination for the Cambodian people through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations in a neutral political environment with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia;

10. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue, within the context of preparations for reconvening the Paris Conference on Cambodia and on the basis of the present resolution, preparatory studies to assess the resource implications, timing and other considerations relevant to the role of the United Nations;

11. *Reiterates its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as necessary;

12. *Expresses its deep appreciation* once again to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations that have rendered assistance to the Cambodian people and appeals to them to provide financial and material resources for the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of Cambodian displaced persons as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of Cambodia;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.5. For the final text, see resolution 45/3.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/56-S/21021	Letter dated 12 December 1989 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/21021
A/45/59-S/21027	Letter dated 15 December 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21027
A/45/80-S/21081	Letter dated 15 January 1990 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/21081
A/45/81-S/21082	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/21082
A/45/82-S/21083	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/21083
A/45/83-S/21086	Letter dated 16 January 1990 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21086
A/45/85-S/21090	Letter dated 17 January 1990 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21090
A/45/89-S/21095	Letter dated 22 January 1990 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21095
A/45/91	Letter dated 22 January 1990 from the representatives of the five permanent member States of the Security Council to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement on Cambodia issued at their meeting in Paris on 15 and 16 January 1990	
A/45/95-S/21119	Letter dated 1 February 1990 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21119
A/45/99-S/21130	Letter dated 5 February 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21130
A/45/124-S/21146	Letter dated 14 February 1990 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21146
A/45/127-S/21149	Letter dated 13 February 1990 from the representatives of the five permanent member States of the Security Council to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on Cambodia issued at their meeting in New York on 11 and 12 February 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21149
A/45/133-S/21156	Letter dated 20 February 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21156

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/138-S/21161	Letter dated 22 February 1990 from the representatives of Indonesia and Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the Eighth Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and of the European Community, held at Kuching, Malaysia, on 16 and 17 February 1990	
A/45/164-S/21187	Letter dated 7 March 1990 from the representatives of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/45/167-S/21196	Letter dated 15 March 1990 from the representatives of the five permanent member States of the Security Council to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on Cambodia issued at their meeting at Paris on 12 and 13 March 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21196
A/45/183-S/21214	Letter dated 27 March 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21214
A/45/208-S/21239	Letter dated 9 April 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21239
A/45/209-S/21240	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/21240
A/45/212-S/21244	Letter dated 10 April 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21244
A/45/220-S/21253	Letter dated 18 April 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21253
A/45/293-S/21318	Letter dated 29 May 1990 from the representatives of the five permanent member States of the Security Council to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on Cambodia issued at their meeting in New York on 25 and 26 May 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21318
A/45/315-S/21364	Letter dated 19 June 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21364
A/45/320-S/21371	Letter dated 25 June 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21371
A/45/321-S/21372	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/21372
A/45/322-S/21373	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/21373
A/45/323-S/21375	Letter dated 26 June 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21375
A/45/331-S/21380	Letter dated 2 July 1990 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21380
A/45/332-S/21381	Letter dated 2 July 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21381
A/45/337-S/21388	Letter dated 9 July 1990 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21388
A/45/341-S/21392	Letter dated 10 July 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21392
A/45/353-S/21404	Letter dated 19 July 1990 from the representatives of the five permanent member States of the Security Council to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on Cambodia issued at their meeting at Paris on 16 and 17 July 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21404
A/45/355-S/21408	Letter dated 24 July 1990 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint statement of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Association of South-East Asian Nations on the Cambodian problem, issued at Jakarta on 23 July 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21408
A/45/362-S/21413	Letter dated 30 July 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21413
A/45/366-S/21419	Letter dated 31 July 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21419
A/45/374-S/21431	Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21431
A/45/389-S/21455	Letter dated 1 August 1990 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-third Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Jakarta on 24 and 25 July 1990	
A/45/431-S/21592	Letter dated 22 August 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21592
A/45/432-S/21591	Letter dated 21 August 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21591
A/45/471-S/21687	Letter dated 31 August 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21687
A/45/472-S/21689	Letter dated 30 August 1990 from the five permanent member States of the Security Council to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on Cambodia and the framework document adopted at their meeting in New York on 27 and 28 August 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21689
A/45/477-S/21702	Letter dated 4 September 1990 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21702
A/45/490-S/21732	Letter dated 11 September 1990 from the representatives of France and Indonesia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21732
A/45/519-S/21788	Letter dated 18 September 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21788

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/521-S/21794	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21794
A/45/598-S/21854	Letter dated 3 October 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/45/605	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/620-S/21866	Letter dated 10 October 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21866
A/45/660-S/21899	Letter dated 19 October 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21899
A/45/661-S/21900	Letter dated 23 October 1990 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21900
A/45/662-S/21901	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/21901
A/45/671-S/21908	Letter dated 18 October 1990 from the five permanent member States of the Security Council to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on Cambodia issued at their meeting in New York on 15 and 16 October 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21908
A/45/719-S/21940	Letter dated 12 November 1990 from the representatives of France and Indonesia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21940
A/45/829-S/21985	Letter dated 29 November 1990 from the representatives of France and Indonesia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21985

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Agenda item 33

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 33: Law of the sea*

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DOCUMENT A/45/L.29 AND ADD.1**

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, including resolution 44/26 of 20 November 1989, regarding the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[1] the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), as well as the resources of the Area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the régime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Recalling with satisfaction the expressions of willingness to explore all possibilities of addressing issues, as referred to in the statements made at the end of the meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, held in New York, from 14 August to 1 September 1989, in order to secure universal participation in the Convention,[2]

Recognizing the need for co-operation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,[3]

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration in 1987 as pioneer investors of the Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (IFREMER), the Government of India, Deep Ocean Resources Development Co., Ltd. (DORD) and Yuzhmorgeologiya, whose applications were submitted by the Governments of France, India, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics respectively, bearing in mind that such registration entails both rights and obligations,

Recalling with satisfaction the designation by the Preparatory Commission of reserved areas for the Authority from the application areas submitted by the pioneer investors pursuant to resolution II,

Noting the submission to the Preparatory Commission of an application by the Government of China on behalf of the

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 64th, 65th and 68th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 30.

** Document A/45/L.29/Add.1 was issued to add 11 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[2] See A/44/650 and Corr.1, paras. 156 and 158.

[3] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/121, annex. I.

China Ocean Mineral Resources Research and Development Association (COMRA) for registration as a pioneer investor under resolution II,[4]

Noting also the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention,

Concerned that the developing countries are as yet unable to take effective measures for the full realization of these benefits owing to the lack of resources and of the necessary scientific and technological capabilities,

Recognizing the need to enhance and supplement the efforts of States and competent international organizations to enable developing countries to acquire such capabilities,

Recognizing also that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Noting with appreciation the initiative of the Secretary-General to promote dialogue aimed at achieving universal participation in the Convention (see A/45/721 and Corr.1, para. 14),

Deeply concerned at the current state of the marine environment,

Mindful of the importance of the Convention for the protection of the marine environment,

Noting with concern the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources,

Recalling that States have a duty to take, or co-operate with other States in taking, such measures for their nationals as may be necessary for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas,

Conscious of the urgent need to increase the scientific knowledge of the marine environment,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1990 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and extended for the period 1990-1991, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General,[5] as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A, and the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/721 and Corr.1),

Recalling its approval of the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 44/26 (*ibid.*),

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and forty-five of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;

3. *Invites* all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate universal participation in the Convention;

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal régime for the uses of the sea and its resources;

5. *Calls upon* all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose;

6. *Also calls upon* States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

7. *Notes* the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* the Understanding on the Fulfilment of Obligations by the Registered Pioneer Investors and their Certifying States adopted by the Preparatory Commission on 30 August 1990;[6]

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and extended for the period 1990-1991 and requests him to take into account the prospective entry into force of the Convention and the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

10. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the report prepared in pursuance of paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 44/26 (*ibid.*) and requests him to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

11. *Welcomes* regional efforts by developing countries to integrate the ocean sector in national development plans and programmes through the process of international co-operation and assistance, in particular the recent initiatives mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 16-19);

12. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

13. *Urges* interested Member States, in particular States that have advanced marine capabilities, to review relevant policies and programmes in the context of the integration of the marine sector in national development strategies, and to explore prospects for intensifying co-operation with developing States, including States of regions active in this field;

14. *Requests* the competent international organizations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World

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[4] LOS/PCN/113.

[5] A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

[6] LOS/PCN/L.87, annex.

Bank and other multilateral funding agencies, in accordance with their respective policies, to intensify financial, technological, organizational and managerial assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to realize the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention and to strengthen co-operation among themselves and with donor States in the provision of such assistance;

15. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 44/26, in which were identified the needs of States in regard to the development and management of ocean resources and the measures currently taken by States and by the competent international organizations in responding to those needs (A/45/712), and requests the Secretary-General to transmit that report to all Member States and competent international organizations, agencies and bodies for their review and to take their comments into account in the preparation of the report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

16. *Approves* the decision of the Preparatory Commission to hold its ninth regular session at Kingston from 25 February to 22 March 1991 and to hold a summer meeting in New York in 1991;

17. *Recognizes* that the protection of the marine environment will be significantly enhanced by the implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention;

18. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the study on marine scientific research submitted pursuant to paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 44/26 (A/45/563), in which it was underscored that research and monitoring needs in the field of marine science call for enhanced international co-operation in order to provide a sound basis for resource management and the protection and preservation of the marine environment and for the study of the influence of the oceans on the global environment;

19. *Reiterates its call* to States and other members of the international community to strengthen their co-operation in the conservation of marine living resources, including the prevention of the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Law of the sea."

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.29 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 140 to 2, with 6 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 45/145.[7].

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/64	Letter dated 11 December 1990 from the representative of Saint Lucia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Castries Declaration issued by the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States at its sixteenth meeting, held at Castries from 20 to 24 November 1989	
A/45/261	Letter dated 1 May 1990 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	
A/45/294	Letter dated 25 May 1990 from the representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingstown on 7 and 8 May 1990	
A/45/456	Letter dated 27 August 1990 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila on 31 July and 1 August 1990	
A/45/563	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/712	*Idem*	
A/45/721 and Corr.1	*Idem*	
A/45/831	Letter dated 3 December 1990 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Agreement on the Organization for Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation, concluded at the Second Conference on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation in Marine Affairs in the Indian Ocean, held from 3 to 7 September 1990 at Arusha	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 34

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 34: Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa*

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Document A/45/L.40 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 7

Document A/45/L.41 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Botwana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 8

Document A/45/L.42 and Add.1: Barbados, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Philippines: draft resolution 8

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 55th to 59th, 69th, 70th, 72nd, 79th and 81st meetings; *ibid., Special Political Committee*, 16th, 23rd and 25th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 47th meeting, and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28.

DOCUMENT A/45/815

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1990*]

1. In a letter dated 21 September 1990 (A/SPC/45/1), the President of the General Assembly informed the Chairman of the Special Political Committee that the Assembly, at its 3rd plenary meeting, on the same date, on the recommendation of the General Committee, had decided that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the item entitled "Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa" would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

2. In accordance with this decision of the General Assembly, the Special Political Committee decided at its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, that the Committee would devote two meetings to such hearings on 26 and 27 November, respectively, that organizations and individuals wishing to be heard by the Committee should submit their requests to the Chairman in writing, not later than 15 November, and that communications containing requests for hearings would be circulated as Committee documents, to be considered by the Committee at a subsequent meeting prior to the hearings.

3. At its 16th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee considered and approved 16 requests for hearings (A/SPC/45/L.3 and Add.1-8).

4. At its 23rd and 25th meetings, on 26 and 27 November, pursuant to the decision taken at its 16th meeting, the Committee heard statements by the following 12 persons:

Ms. Beatrice von Roemer — International Confederation of Free Trade Unions;

Ms. Donna Katzin — Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility;

Mr. D. Bryce Hallowell — Association of Concerned Taxpayers;

Mr. David A. Ridenour — The National Center for Public Policy Research;

Mr. Joseph D. Reilly — Progressive Librarians Guild;

Mr. Michael Johns — The Heritage Foundation;

Mr. David H. Barron — The Jefferson Educational Foundation;

Mr. Bojana Jordan, on behalf of Mrs. Barbara Ellery — American-South African People's Friendship Association;

Mr. Ahmed Obafemi — The New African People's Organization;

Mr. Ralph Boyd — National Association for the Advancement of Colored People;

Ms. Mantsha Mohohlo — South African-Azanian Student Movement;

Mr. Inuni Stedman Aaron — Afrikan Echos.

5. Summaries of the statements are contained in the records of the 23rd and 25th meetings of the Committee (A/SPC/45/PV.23 and 25).

6. At its 25th meeting, the Committee decided to submit a report to the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.31 AND ADD.1[*]

Algeria, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania and Vanuatu: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1990*]

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa (A/45/43-S/21946) as well as its interim report, which was adopted unanimously on 12 June 1990,[1]

Recalling its resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990, in which it reaffirmed the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, which was adopted by consensus on 14 December 1989 by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session,[2]

Recalling also its resolutions on the oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 44/27 H of 22 November 1989,

Recognizing the importance of the oil embargo and other existing measures imposed by the international community on the *apartheid* régime towards the elimination of *apartheid* through negotiations, as well as the importance of maintaining these measures until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration,

Noting that, while oil-exporting States have committed themselves to an oil embargo against South Africa, very few major shipping States have done so,

Concerned that the oil embargo against South Africa is still being violated and that South Africa, because of loopholes in the embargo, such as lack of effective legislation, has been able to acquire oil and petroleum products,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would contribute to the efforts of the international community to bring about a negotiated settlement and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa (*ibid.*) and endorses its recommendations;

2. *Commends* the proposed model law for the effective enforcement of the oil embargo against South Africa annexed to the annual report of the Intergovernmental Group to States for their attention, including consideration of the adoption of the general principles of the draft within the context and framework of their own legal practices;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to take action under appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure an effective embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa in order to effect a speedy and peaceful eradication of *apartheid;*

4. *Requests* all States, pending such decisions, to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(*a*) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(*b*) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly;

(*c*) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibility for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(*d*) To prevent access by South Africa to other sources of energy, including the supply of raw materials, technical know-how, financial assistance and transport;

(*e*) To prohibit all assistance to *apartheid* South Africa, including the provision of finance, technology, equipment or personnel for the prospecting, development or production of hydrocarbon resources, the construction or operation of oil-from-coal or oil-from-gas plants or the development and operation of plants producing fuel substitutes and additives such as ethanol and methanol;

(*f*) To prevent South African corporations from maintaining or expanding their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(*g*) To terminate the transport of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

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[*] Document A/45/L.31/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 44*, addendum.

[2] S-16/1, annex.

(*h*) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered or owned by their nationals, that have unloaded oil or petroleum products in South Africa in contravention of embargoes imposed, and to discourage such ships from calling at South African ports;

(*i*) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo, and to publicize cases of successful prosecutions in conformity with their national laws;

(*j*) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators;

(*k*) To discourage ships capable of carrying oil or petroleum products in their national registries or owned or managed by companies or individuals within their jurisdiction from engaging in activities that give rise to violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, taking into account legislative and other measures already adopted;

5. *Authorizes* the Intergovernmental Group to take action to promote public awareness of the oil embargo against South Africa, including, when necessary, sending missions and participating in relevant conferences and meetings;

6. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Requests* all States to extend their co-operation to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the present resolution, including submission of proposals for strengthening the mechanism to monitor the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.32 AND ADD.1*

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*10 December 1990*]

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 44/27 J of 22 November 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/45/550), to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Taking note of resolution 44/244 adopted by consensus by the General Assembly on 17 September 1990, and in particular of its paragraph 8 relating to the reintegration of released political prisoners into the South African society,

Welcoming the release of Nelson Mandela and some other political prisoners, the suspension of executions and the unbanning of a number of political organizations, including the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, and the lifting of the nationwide state of emergency and the repeal of certain emergency regulations,

Remaining seriously concerned by the continued existence of basic laws sustaining the *apartheid* system and other discriminatory and repressive laws, rules and regulations in South Africa,

Concerned by the large number of political trials in 1990 and the continued application of criminal proceedings to cases that are clearly of a political nature,

Reaffirming that continued humanitarian and legal assistance by the international community is necessary to alleviate the plight of those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and to facilitate the reintegration of released political prisoners,

Strongly convinced that continued contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the extensive needs for humanitarian, legal and relief assistance in this crucial period,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (*ibid.*);

2. *Decides,* in view of the independence of Namibia, to delete paragraph (*e*) of the terms of reference of the Trust Fund (*ibid.*, para. 1);

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa;

4. *Appeals* for generous contributions to the Trust Fund;

5. *Also appeals* for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa;

6. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa.

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* Document A/45/L.32/Add.1 was issued to add six States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.33

Nigeria: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*10 December 1990*]

Programme of work of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/45/22-S/21953 and Add.1),

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for the diligent manner in which it has discharged its responsibilities in monitoring the situation in South Africa and promoting international action against *apartheid*;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee and endorses its recommendations relating to its programme of work;

3. *Authorizes* the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate and acting, with the support services of the United Nations Centre against *Apartheid*, as the focal point for the international campaign against *apartheid* and the promotion of the implementation of the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa:[2]

(*a*) To continue monitoring closely developments in South Africa and the actions of the international community, particularly regarding the need for maintaining pressure on South Africa as called for in the Declaration;

(*b*) To continue mobilizing international action against *apartheid*, *inter alia*, through collection, analysis and dissemination of information, through liaison and consultations with Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and relevant individuals and groups, both inside and outside South Africa, able to influence public opinion and decision-making, and through missions, hearings, conferences, publicity and other relevant activities;

(*c*) To publish an interim annual report during the first half of 1991 on developments in South Africa and on the international response thereto and, in this context, undertake, as appropriate, consultations with the parties concerned;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their co-operation with the Special Committee and the Centre in the discharge of their mandates;

5. *Requests* all United Nations bodies, organs and agencies to co-operate with the Special Committee and the Centre in their activities in order to ensure consistency, improve co-ordination and efficient use of available resources and avoid duplication of efforts in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

6. *Requests* Governments and organizations to provide financial and other assistance for the special products of the Special Committee and to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid;*

7. *Appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information media and individuals to co-operate with the Centre and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in their activities relating to *apartheid* and, in particular, in disseminating information on the evolving situation in South Africa;

8. *Decides* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and other appropriate bodies;

9. *Decides* to make a special allocation of 480,000 United States dollars to the Special Committee for 1991 from the regular budget of the United Nations to cover the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.38

Nigeria: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 December 1990*]

International efforts to eradicate *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, and its resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/45/22-S/21953 and Add.1) and the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration,[3]

Convinced that the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment, through broad-based negotiations, of a non-racial democracy based on a new constitutional order providing for universal, equal suffrage under a non-racial voters' roll can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution to the problems facing the people of South Africa,

Also convinced that the policy and practice of *apartheid* breeds violence and its continuation would be detrimental to the vital interests of all the people of South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the continuing repression of the majority population in South Africa through the *apartheid* system, manifested, *inter alia*, by detentions without trial, continued possibility of executions of political prisoners, absence of full implementation of agreements regarding the return of political exiles without restrictions and repressive provisions in the Internal Security Act,

Noting that, while some significant measures in the right direction have been undertaken by the South African authorities, including the recent repeal of the Separate Amenities Act and the lifting of the state of emergency throughout the country, continuing effort is needed to facilitate free political activity and to foster a climate fully conducive to negotiations,

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[3] A/44/960 and Add.1-3.

Welcoming the ongoing talks between the African National Congress of South Africa and the South African authorities aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive broad-based negotiations,

Noting that the African National Congress, in an effort to contribute to an atmosphere free of violence, which is in accordance with the guidelines of the Declaration, and further to the agreements set out in the Pretoria Minute of 6 August 1990,[4] has suspended its armed activities,

Gravely concerned that the recurring violence resulting largely from the persistence of *apartheid* and other factors, including actions of those opposed to the democratic transformation of South Africa, poses a threat to the negotiating process,

Noting with serious concern the continuing effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization that have been committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States, in particular against Angola and Mozambique,

Noting that the international community has generally adhered to the programme of action contained in the Declaration,[5] and expressing its concern over any departures that have occurred from the international consensus reflected in the Declaration,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary measures aimed at the eradication of *apartheid* through peaceful means, in particular by adhering to the programme of action contained in the Declaration by maintaining the measures aimed at encouraging the South African authorities to eradicate *apartheid* and to promote profound and irreversible change,

1. *Reaffirms* its support for the legitimate struggle of the South African people for the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic society in South Africa in which all its people, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy the same fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Takes note* of Pretoria's declared commitment to abolish the *apartheid* system;

3. *Reaffirms* the provisions of the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and the need for their full and immediate implementation;

4. *Fully supports* the efforts of the South African people to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the problems in their country through genuine negotiations, and welcomes the fact that the African National Congress of South Africa and the South African régime have engaged in talks that have thus far resulted in the agreements set out in the Groote Schuur Minute of 4 May 1990 (A/45/268, annex) and in the Pretoria Minute, aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive negotiations;

5. *Calls upon* the South African authorities to continue their efforts to foster a climate fully conducive to negotiations and free political activity, in particular by repealing all repressive legislation, such as provisions in the Internal Security Act, by ending detentions without trial, by allowing the return of all political exiles without restrictions and by fully implementing all agreements reached so far with the African National Congress, including the release of all remaining political prisoners;

6. *Calls* for a speedy and full implementation of the agreements reached so far between the South African régime and the African National Congress;

7. *Welcomes* the progress made thus far aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive broad-based negotiations and encourages all parties concerned, taking into account the guidelines to the process of negotiations contained in the Declaration,[6] to participate fully in future negotiations, in order to secure the adoption of a new constitution and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

8. *Calls* for an immediate end to violence, which has resulted largely from the continued existence of the *apartheid* policies, practices and structures;

9. *Calls upon* the South African authorities to redouble their efforts to end recurring violence by ensuring effective and impartial actions by all branches of government and all competent authorities against all those responsible for violence, including vigilante groups, and calls upon all parties concerned to contribute to the establishment of an atmosphere free of violence;

10. *Considers* that while the South African authorities have declared their intention to eradicate *apartheid* and embark on negotiations for a new constitution, the process of change in South Africa remains at an early stage and further substantive progress needs to be made to promote the profound and irreversible changes called for in the Declaration;

11. *Calls upon* all Governments and intergovernmental organizations to adhere strictly to the programme of action contained in the Declaration by maintaining the measures aimed at applying pressure on the South African régime to eradicate *apartheid* and to promote profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration, namely, the speedy eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a united, democratic, non-racial South Africa;

12. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and financial institutions to use concerted and effective measures, particularly in the areas of economic and financial relations with *apartheid* South Africa, aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to *apartheid*;

13. *Calls upon* all Governments to observe fully the mandatory arms embargo and requests the Security Council to monitor effectively the strict implementation of the arms embargo;

14. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to render all possible assistance to the front-line States, particularly Angola and Mozambique, to enable them to reconstruct their economies, which have been devastated from years of destabilization;

15. *Appeals* to all States, organizations and institutions to increase economic, humanitarian, legal, educational and

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[4] See A/44/976.

[5] Resolution S-16/1, annex, sect. C.

[6] *Ibid.*, sect. B.

other assistance and support to the victims of *apartheid* and to all those, including previously banned organizations, who oppose *apartheid* and promote a united, non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

16. *Urges* the international community and the Secretary-General, through the relevant United Nations agencies, to provide all possible assistance to facilitate the re-establishment of previously banned political organizations in South Africa as well as the reintegration of released political prisoners and returning South African refugees and exiles;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Declaration and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, and to continue monitoring the implementation of the Declaration as well as pursuing appropriate initiatives to facilitate all efforts leading to the peaceful eradication of *apartheid*.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.39* AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gabon, Haiti, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia, and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 December 1990*]

CONCERTED AND EFFECTIVE MEASURES AIMED AT ERADICATING *APARTHEID*

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by consensus on 14 December 1989 at its sixteenth special session,[2] and its resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990,

Recalling also its resolution 44/27 K of 22 November 1989 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/45/22-S/21953 and Add.1) and of the reports of the Secretary-General on international financial pressure on the *apartheid* economy of South Africa (A/45/539) and measures to monitor sanctions undertaken by the United Nations system, Governments and non-governmental agencies (A/45/670),

Gravely concerned that, in spite of recent positive developments in South Africa, the system of *apartheid* and most of its main pillars, namely, the Land Acts, the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, the Bantu Education Act and the acts establishing the tricameral Parliament and the bantustan system, still remain intact,

Convinced that sanctions and other restrictive measures have had a significant impact on recent developments in South Africa and remain a most effective and necessary instrument of pressure towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict in that country,

Strongly convinced that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations remains the most appropriate and effective means to bring about a peaceful end to *apartheid*,

Noting that the States Members of the United Nations and the members of the international community have generally adhered to the programme of action contained in the Declaration[5] and expressing its concern over any departures that have occurred from the international consensus reflected in the Declaration,

Gravely concerned that some Member States and transnational corporations have continued economic relations with South Africa, while others continue to undermine the sanctions imposed by other States, by establishing and/or increasing their trade with that country, as borne out in the report of the Special Committee,

Noting with concern that sanctions and other measures adopted by the General Assembly, as well as measures introduced unilaterally by a number of States, lack co-ordination, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms,

Considering that measures taken by States individually or collectively, while commendable, vary in coverage and degree of monitoring and enforcement, and are not always addressed to those areas of the South African economy which are responsive to international pressures,

Noting with concern the recent talks between the International Monetary Fund and representatives of the South African régime and any consideration by the Fund of loans to South Africa,

Commending those States which have not relaxed their existing measures and maintained their commitment to the international consensus expressed in the programme of action contained in the Declaration, whereby Member States of the United Nations decided that the international community should not relax existing measures,

1. *Reaffirms* that *apartheid* is a crime against the conscience and dignity of humankind and a threat to international peace and security, and that it is a primary responsibility of the United Nations to assist in efforts to eliminate it without further delay;

2. *Calls upon* all States, especially those States which have increased or initiated trade, financial and other links with South Africa, in particular the leading trading partners of South Africa, as indicated in the annual report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, to adhere fully to the programme of action contained in the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;

3. *Calls upon* all States to maintain existing measures aimed at applying pressure on *apartheid* South Africa, particularly in the following areas:

(*a*) Supply of all products, in particular computer and communications equipment, technologies, skills and services, including military intelligence, that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of South Africa;

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* Incorporating document A/45/L.39/Corr.1 dated 17 December 1990.

** Document A/45/L.39/Add.1 was issued to add six States to the list of sponsors.

(*b*) Import of coal, gold and other minerals and agricultural products from South Africa;

(*c*) Effective withdrawal of transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions from South Africa by ceasing equity investment and by cutting off non-equity links, particularly those involving transfer of high technology and know-how;

(*d*) Provision of new credits and loans;

(*e*) Double taxation agreements with South Africa and any form of tax relief in respect of income from investments in that country;

(*f*) Landing and port rights to South African air and sea carriers and direct air, sea and other transport links with South Africa;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments, organizations and individuals to refrain from any sports relations with South Africa and not entertain any cultural or academic links unless any particular activity in the cultural and academic fields has the intent and effect of opposing *apartheid* in line with United Nations policy on this matter, and to give appropriate assistance in these fields to the anti-*apartheid* forces and to the disadvantaged sections of South African society;

5. *Urges* Governments and private financial institutions, as well as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, not to extend loans and credits to South Africa, whether to the public or private sector, until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes in South Africa, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration;

6. *Urges* all States to close existing loopholes in their existing measures, monitor strictly their implementation and adopt and apply, when necessary, legislation providing for penalties on individuals and enterprises violating those measures;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to monitor the implementation of existing measures aimed at the eradication of *apartheid* and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.40* AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 December 1990*]

MILITARY COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by consensus on 14 December 1989 at its sixteenth special session,[2] and its resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the arms embargo, as well as other resolutions on collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/45/22-S/21953 and Add.1) and the report of the Security Council Committee established by Council resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa on its activities during the period 1980-1989,[7]

Noting with grave concern that the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 lack an effective monitoring and enforcement mechanism,

Noting with appreciation the resolve and coerciveness of the Security Council in its handling of questions relating to the preservation of international peace and security,

Reiterating that the full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action against *apartheid*,

Expressing serious concern at the increasing number of violations of the mandatory arms embargo, particularly by those countries which surreptitiously continue to trade in arms with South Africa and allow South Africa to participate in international arms exhibitions,

Gravely concerned at the practice carried out by certain oil-producing States whereby oil is exchanged for South African arms,

Noting with concern that South Africa's external military relations, especially in the area of military technology and, in particular, in the production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

1. *Strongly deplores* the actions of those States which, directly or indirectly, continue to violate the arms embargo and collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, intelligence and technology fields, and calls upon those States to terminate forthwith such hostile acts and honour their obligations under Security Council resolution 421 (1977);

2. *Urges* all States to adopt strict legislation relating to the implementation of the arms embargo and prohibit the supply to South Africa of all products, in particular computer and communications equipment, technologies, skills and services, including military intelligence, that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of that country;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation and the effective monitoring of the arms embargo imposed by Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, to consider strengthening the monitoring and the

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* Incorporating document A/45/L.40/Corr.1 dated 17 December 1990.

** Document A/45/L.40/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

[7] S/21015.

reporting of violations of the arms embargo and to provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

4. *Also urges* the Security Council to implement the recommendations of the report of the Committee established under Council resolution 421 (1977)[7] concerning appropriate measures against those States violating the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to keep the matter under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.41 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 December 1990*]

RELATIONS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND ISRAEL

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the relations between South Africa and Israel and, in particular, its resolution 44/27 F of 22 November 1989,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel (A/45/22-S/21953, part two) and the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability (A/45/571 and Corr.1),

Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and in particular the collaboration in the recent production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

1. *Condemns* the collaboration of Israel with the South African régime in the military and nuclear fields;

2. *Reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to take appropriate measures against Israel for its violation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.42 AND ADD.1**

Barbados, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Philippines: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 December 1990*]

SUPPORT FOR THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION AGAINST *APARTHEID* IN SPORTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the boycott of *apartheid* in sports and in particular resolution 32/105 M of 14 December 1977 by which it adopted the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports, resolution 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, the annex to which contains the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports, and resolution 44/27 L of 22 November 1989,

Having considered the report of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports (A/45/45) and the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/45/22-S/21953 and Add.1),

Reiterating that the sports boycott of South Africa should be maintained until profound and irreversible changes aimed at the total eradication of *apartheid* take place in that country,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports;

2. *Calls upon* the States that have signed the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports to ratify it and also calls upon other States to accede to it as soon as possible;

3. *Commends* those Governments, organizations and individual sportsmen and sportswomen who have taken action in accordance with the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa with a view to achieving the total isolation of *apartheid* in sports;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue issuing the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa;

5. *Calls upon* those international sports organizations and federations which have not yet expelled South Africa or suspended its membership to do so without further delay;

6. *Calls upon* all Governments and sports organizations to maintain the sports boycott of South Africa until profound and irreversible changes take place in that country;

7. *Urges* Governments and the international sporting community to assist the non-racial sports movement in South Africa to redress the structural inequalities created and sustained by the *apartheid* State;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports with all needed assistance.

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* Document A/45/L.41/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

** Document A/45/L.42/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.51

Nigeria: draft decision

[Original: English]
[12 September 1991]

The General Assembly

Decides:

(*a*) To take note with appreciation of the second progress report[8] of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;[2]

(*b*) To consider further the report of the Secretary-General during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to continue to promote all efforts leading to the eradication of *apartheid* through genuine negotiations, to remain actively seized of developments in South Africa and to submit to the General Assembly during 1992, as appropriate, a report on further progress in the implementation of the Declaration.

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[8] A/45/1052.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1990, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (A/45/815) (decision 45/419[9]).

At its 70th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1990, the Assembly adopted draft resolutions A/45/L.32 and Add.1 and A/45/L.38. For the final text, see resolutions 45/176 A and H.[9]

At the same meeting, the Assembly took action on the other draft resolutions before it.

Draft resolution A/45/L.31 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 125 to 2, with 19 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/45/L.33 was adopted by a vote of 133 to none, with 14 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/45/L.39 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 115 to 11, with 19 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/45/L.40 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 116 to 2, with 29 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/45/L.41 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 99 to 28, with 19 abstentions.*

Draft resolution A/45/L.42 and Add.1 was adopted by a vote of 113 to 1, with 26 abstentions.*

For the final text, see resolutions 45/176 B to G.[9]

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 21 December 1990, the General Assembly decided to retain item 34 on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/455[9]).

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 28 June 1991, the General Assembly concurred with the proposal of the Secretary-General that he postpone until a later date prior to the closing of the forty-fifth session the submission of the report called for in its resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990 (decision 45/457 A[10]).

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 13 September 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft decision A/45/L.51. For the final text, see decision 45/457 B.[10]

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[*] Recorded vote.

[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

[10] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/22-S/21953 and Add.1	Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22*

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/43-S/21946	Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa	*Ibid., Supplement No. 43*
A/45/45	Report of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports	*Ibid., Supplement No. 45*
A/45/74-S/21068	Letter dated 30 December 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Strasbourg, France, on 8 and 9 December 1989	
A/45/97-S/21125	Letter dated 5 February 1990 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/21125
A/45/98	Letter dated 5 February 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/45/118-S/21142	Letter dated 8 February 1990 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21142
A/45/119	Letter dated 12 February 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/45/120	Letter dated 13 February 1990 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	
A/45/123-S/21145	Letter dated 14 February 1990 from the representative of Haiti to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21145
A/45/125-S/21148	Letter dated 13 February 1990 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21148
A/45/126	Letter dated 15 February 1990 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	
A/45/128-S/21150	Letter dated 16 February 1990 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21150
A/45/131	Letter dated 19 February 1990 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/45/132	Letter dated 20 February 1990 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	
A/45/138-S/21161	Letter dated 22 February 1990 from the representatives of Indonesia and Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the Eighth Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and of the European Community, held at Kuching, Malaysia, on 16 and 17 February 1990	
A/45/152	Letter dated 23 February 1990 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	
A/45/153-S/21167	Letter dated 22 February 1990 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21167
A/45/154-S/21173	Letter dated 27 February 1990 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21173
A/45/157	Letter dated 1 March 1990 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	
A/45/158	*Idem*	
A/45/159-S/21181	Letter dated 5 March 1990 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly	*Ibid.*, document S/21181
A/45/161	Letter dated 8 March 1990 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/45/162	Report of the Secretary-General on broadcasting anti-*apartheid* radio programmes	
A/45/171-S/21198	Letter dated 16 March 1990 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21198
A/45/173	Letter dated 19 March 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/45/187-S/21221	Letter dated 12 March 1990 from the President of the General Assembly to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21221
A/45/268	Letter dated 4 May 1990 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	
A/45/294	Letter dated 25 May 1990 from the representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingstown on 7 and 8 May 1990	
A/45/300	Letter dated 31 May 1990 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	
A/45/304-S/21344	Letter dated 5 June 1990 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21344
A/45/307	Letter dated 7 June 1990 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	
A/45/336-S/21385	Letter dated 29 June 1990 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Dublin on 25 and 26 June 1990	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/389-S/21455	Letter dated 1 August 1990 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-third Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Jakarta on 24 and 25 July 1990	
A/45/414	Letter dated 13 August 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General	
A/45/421-S/21797	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990	
A/45/434	Letter dated 21 August 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General	
A/45/456	Letter dated 27 August 1990 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila on 31 July and 1 August 1990	
A/45/518	Letter dated 18 September 1990 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	
A/45/539	Report of the Secretary-General on international financial pressure on the *apartheid* economy of South Africa	
A/45/550	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	
A/45/598-S/21854	Letter dated 3 October 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/45/637	Report of the Secretary-General on concerted international action for the elimination of *apartheid*	
A/45/659	Letter dated 19 October 1990 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	
A/45/670	Report of the Secretary-General on measures to monitor sanctions against South Africa undertaken by the United Nations system, Governments and non-governmental agencies	
A/45/828	Letter dated 5 December 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa to the President of the General Assembly	
A/45/846	Letter dated 12 December 1990 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingston from 31 July to 2 August 1990	
A/45/876-S/22005	Letter dated 17 December 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/22005
A/45/949	Letter dated 6 February 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General	
A/45/950	Note verbale dated 5 February 1991 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	
A/45/995	Letter dated 10 April 1991 from the representative of Lesotho to the Secretary-General	
A/45/996	Letter dated 11 April 1991 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	
A/45/1016	Letter dated 24 May 1991 from the representative of South Africa to the President of the General Assembly	
A/45/1029	Letter dated 24 June 1991 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly	
A/45/1050	Letter dated 19 July 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General	
A/45/1052	Second progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa	
A/SPC/45/1	Allocation of agenda items: letter dated 21 September 1990 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/45/L.3 and Add.1-8	Requests for hearing	
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/45/L.31, A/45/L.33 and A/45/L.38 to A/45/L.42	
A/C.5/45/68	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/45/871	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 118

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 35

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 35: The situation in the Middle East*

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Document A/45/L.36: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan and Syrian Arab Republic: draft resolution 3

Document A/45/L.37 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indoresia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 4

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 5

DOCUMENT A/45/L.35

Afghanistan, Albania, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan and Sudan: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 A to D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988 and 44/40 A to C of 4 December 1989,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 659 (1990) of 31 July 1990, and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1990 (A/45/595), 12 November 1990 (A/45/709-S/21929) and 26 November 1990 (A/45/726-S/21947),

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[1] which were confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989,

Reiterating its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people,

Considering that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/42 of 6 December 1989 and other resolutions related to the question of Palestine, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

Welcoming also the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 60th to 63rd and 67th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 37.

[1] See A/37/696-S/15510, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15510, annex.

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

Gravely concerned also at the continuing Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Stressing once again the great importance of the time factor in the endeavours to achieve an early comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

2. *Reaffirms* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. *Declares once more* that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A to D of 2 December 1987, 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988, 43/175 A to C, 43/176, and 43/177 of 15 December 1988 and 44/42;

4. *Considers* the Arab peace plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[1] which was confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *Condemns* Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. *Rejects* all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. *Deplores* Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. *Condemns* Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside this territory, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. *Strongly condemns* the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. *Considers* that the agreements on strategic cooperation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and *matériel* to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

lasting peace in the Middle East and pose a threat to the security of the region;

11. *Calls once more upon* all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

12. *Strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail;

13. *Reaffirms its call* for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, and that the Conference should be effective with full authority, in order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East;

14. *Endorses the call* for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.36

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan and Syrian Arab Republic: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1990 (A/45/595),

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 A of 16 December 1982, 38/180 A of 19 December 1983, 39/146 B of 14 December 1984, 40/168 B of 16 December 1985, 41/162 B of 4 December 1986, 42/209 C of 11 December 1987, 43/54 B of 6 December 1988 and 44/40 B of 4 December 1989,

Recalling its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a jurisdiction for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Noting that Israel's record, policies and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting also that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981), thus failing to carry out its obligations under the Charter,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B, 40/168 B, 41/162 B, 42/209 C, 43/54 B and 44/40 B;

2. *Declares once more* that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX);

3. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other occupied Arab territories to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Determines once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention

IV of 1907[3] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. *Strongly deplores* the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council;

9. *Further deplores* any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

10. *Firmly emphasizes once more* its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

11. *Reaffirms once more* the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, which is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

12. *Determines once more* that Israel's record, policies and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving Member State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under General Assembly resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949;

13. *Calls upon* all Member States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as human resources, aimed at prolonging Israeli occupation of the Arab territories or encouraging Israel to pursue its aggressive policy against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

14. *Urges* non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

15. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

DOCUMENT A/45/L.37 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1990*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 C of 6 December 1988 and 44/40 C of 4 December 1989, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1990 (A/45/595),

1. *Determines* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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* Document A/45/L.37/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 67th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1990, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A/45/L.35, L.36 and L.37 and Add.1. Paragraph 10 of draft resolution

A/45/L.35 was adopted by 52 votes to 37, with 49 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 99 votes to 19, with 32 abstentions.* Draft resolution A/45/L.36 was adopted by 84 votes to 23, with 41 abstentions.* Draft resolution A/45/L.37 and Add.1 was adopted by 145 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 45/83 A to C.[4]

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* Recorded vote.

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/71-S/21058	Letter dated 27 December 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/21058
A/45/72-S/21061	Letter dated 27 December 1989 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21061
A/45/73-S/21065	Letter dated 29 December 1989 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué and of the Muscat Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its tenth session, held at Muscat from 18 to 21 December 1989	
A/45/74-S/21068	Letter dated 30 December 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Strasbourg, France, on 8 and 9 December 1989	
A/45/86	Letter dated 16 January 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	
A/45/90-S/21098	Letter dated 19 January 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/21098
A/45/92-S/21096	Letter dated 22 January 1990 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21096
A/45/93-S/21118	Letter dated 31 January 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21118
A/45/114-S/21134	Letter dated 7 February 1990 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a letter dated 5 February 1990 from the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the immigration of Soviet Jews to Palestine	*Ibid.*, document S/21134
A/45/115	Letter dated 8 February 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/45/116-S/21137	Letter dated 9 February 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21137
A/45/121-S/21143	Letter dated 13 February 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21143
A/45/122-S/21144	Letter dated 12 February 1990 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21144
A/45/138-S/21161	Letter dated 22 February 1990 from the representatives of Indonesia and Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the Eighth Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and of the European Community, held at Kuching, Malaysia, on 16 and 17 February 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21161
A/45/151-S/21166	Letter dated 23 February 1990 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21166
A/45/155-S/21174	Letter dated 27 February 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21174
A/45/156-S/21175	Letter dated 1 March 1990 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21175
A/45/160-S/21182	Letter dated 8 March 1990 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its thirty-fourth session, held at Riyadh on 4 and 5 March 1990	
A/45/164-S/21187	Letter dated 7 March 1990 from the representatives of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/45/166-S/21192	Letter dated 13 March 1990 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Committee of Nine on Palestine of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held on 11 March 1990 at Tunis	
A/45/168	Letter dated 16 March 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/45/179-S/21204	Letter dated 22 March 1990 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21204

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/181-S/21211	Letter dated 27 March 1990 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21211
A/45/182-S/21213	Letter dated 27 March 1990 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	
A/45/189-S/21225	Letter dated 2 April 1990 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21225
A/45/190-S/21226	Letter dated 3 April 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21226
A/45/206-S/21237	Letter dated 6 April 1990 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21237
A/45/211-S/21243	Letter dated 10 April 1990 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	
A/45/219-S/21252	Letter dated 16 April 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/45/228-S/21263	Letter dated 23 April 1990 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21263
A/45/229-S/21267	Letter dated 23 April 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21267
A/45/253-S/21269	Letter dated 23 April 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21269
A/45/258-S/21276	Letter dated 27 April 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21276
A/45/282-S/21307	Letter dated 22 May 1990 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21307
A/45/283-S/21308	Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21308
A/45/285-S/21311	Letter dated 22 May 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21311
A/45/286	Letter dated 22 May 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/45/287-S/21327	Letter dated 23 May 1990 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21327
A/45/288-S/21332	Letter dated 23 May 1990 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the 12 member States of the European Community on Palestinian deaths in Israel and the occupied territories since 20 May 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21332
A/45/290-S/21335	Letter dated 24 May 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21335
A/45/291-S/21336 and Corr.1	Letter dated 25 May 1990 from the representatives of Egypt and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21336
A/45/294	Letter dated 25 May 1990 from the representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingstown on 7 and 8 May 1990	
A/45/295-S/21321	Letter dated 30 May 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21321
A/45/298-S/21339	Letter dated 31 May 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21339
A/45/305-S/21345	Letter dated 6 June 1990 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Statement of the Emergency Arab Summit Conference held at Baghdad from 28 to 30 May 1990	
A/45/308-S/21352	Letter dated 6 June 1990 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21352
A/45/310-S/21355	Letter dated 12 June 1990 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its thirty-fifth session, held at Taif, Saudi Arabia, on 4 June 1990	
A/45/311-S/21356	Letter dated 12 June 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21356
A/45/316-S/21368	Letter dated 21 June 1990 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21368
A/45/317-S/21369	Letter dated 22 June 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21369
A/45/326-S/21378	Letter dated 26 June 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21378
A/45/335-S/21384	Letter dated 3 July 1990 from the representative of Syria to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21384
A/45/336-S/21385	Letter dated 29 June 1990 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Dublin on 25 and 26 June 1990	
A/45/340-S/21390	Note verbale dated 10 July 1990 from the Mission of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21390
A/45/344-S/21394	Letter dated 12 July 1990 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21394
A/45/349-S/21397	Letter dated 17 July 1990 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21397
A/45/356-S/21409	Letter dated 25 July 1990 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21409
A/45/360-S/21410	Letter dated 26 July 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21410
A/45/367-S/21427	Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21427
A/45/377-S/21432	Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21432

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/379-S/21435	Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21435
A/45/384-S/21445	Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21445
A/45/385-S/21447	Letter dated 6 August 1990 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21447
A/45/386-S/21449	Letter dated 5 August 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21449
A/45/387-S/21451	Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21451
A/45/389-S/21455	Letter dated 1 August 1990 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-third Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Jakarta on 24 and 25 July 1990	
A/45/390-S/21456	Letter dated 6 August 1990 from the representative of Maldives to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21456
A/45/391-S/21458	Letter dated 7 August 1990 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21458
A/45/393-S/21461	Letter dated 7 August 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21461
A/45/394-S/21462	Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21462
A/45/395-S/21466	Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the representative of Haiti to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21466
A/45/396-S/21467	Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21467
A/45/399-S/21472	Letter dated 6 August 1990 from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21472
A/45/400-S/21479	Letter dated 9 August 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21479
A/45/407-S/21483	Note verbale dated 10 August 1990 from the Mission of the Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21483
A/45/411-S/21521	Letter dated 10 August 1990 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21521
A/45/415-S/21509	Letter dated 14 August 1990 from the representative of Ecuador to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21509
A/45/416-S/21510	Letter dated 14 August 1990 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21510
A/45/417-S/21517	Letter dated 14 August 1990 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21517
A/45/418-S/21519	Letter dated 14 August 1990 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21519
A/45/421-S/21797	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990	
A/45/423-S/21550 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 August 1990 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21550
A/45/424-S/21555	Letter dated 17 August 1990 from the representative of Namibia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21555
A/45/425-S/21565	Letter dated 17 August 1990 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21565
A/45/440-S/21608	Letter dated 23 August 1990 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21608
A/45/452-S/21625	Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the representative of Haiti to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21625
A/45/460-S/21656	Letter dated 27 August 1990 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21656
A/45/461-S/21658	Letter dated 23 August 1990 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21658
A/45/468-S/21675	Letter dated 28 August 1990 from the representatives of France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21675
A/45/476-S/21701	Letter dated 4 September 1990 from the representative of Maldives to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21701
A/45/486-S/21727	Letter dated 7 September 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration on Lebanon issued by the 12 member States of the European Community at the Meeting of European Political Co-operation held at Rome on 5 and 6 September 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21727
A/45/492-S/21739	Letter dated 11 September 1990 from the representatives of Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21739
A/45/497-S/21745	Letter dated 5 September 1990 from the representatives of Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21745
A/45/506-S/21752	Letter dated 14 September 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21752
A/45/512-S/21783	Letter dated 17 September 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21783

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/532-S/21809	Letter dated 21 September 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21809
A/45/534-S/21813	Letter dated 24 September 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21813
A/45/558-S/21834	Letter dated 27 September 1990 from the representatives of Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21834
A/45/584	Letter dated 4 October 1990 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 at their fourteenth annual meeting, held in New York on 3 October 1990	
A/45/595	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/596-S/21850	Letter dated 8 October 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21850
A/45/598-S/21854	Letter dated 3 October 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/45/599-S/21855	Letter dated 9 October 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21855
A/45/603-S/21858	Letter dated 9 October 1990 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the situation in occupied Palestinian territory, held in New York on 9 October 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21858
A/45/618-S/21863	Letter dated 10 October 1990 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21863
A/45/619-S/21864 and Corr.1	Letter dated 10 October 1990 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21864
A/45/623-S/21868	Letter dated 10 October 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21868
A/45/628-S/21873	Letter dated 12 October 1990 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21873
A/45/631-S/21876	Letter dated 12 October 1990 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21876
A/45/632-S/21877	Letter dated 12 October 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21877
A/45/638-S/21881	Letter dated 9 October 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21881
A/45/650-S/21886	Letter dated 18 October 1990 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21886
A/45/655-S/21888	Letter dated 19 October 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21888
A/45/700-S/21920	Letter dated 30 October 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21920
A/45/702-S/21925	Letter dated 2 November 1990 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21925
A/45/703-S/21926	Letter dated 2 November 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the report of the commission of inquiry and collection of documents and information concerning the events at the Haram al-Sharif on 8 October 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21926
A/45/704-S/21928	Letter dated 5 November 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21928
A/45/709-S/21929	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21929
A/45/715-S/21936	Letter dated 9 November 1990 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21936
A/45/722-S/21942	Letter dated 14 November 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21942
A/45/726-S/21947	Report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21947
A/45/727-S/21949	Letter dated 19 November 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21949
A/45/841-S/21995	Letter dated 10 December 1990 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21995
A/45/869-S/22003	Letter dated 14 December 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22003
A/45/877-S/22006	Letter dated 15 December 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22006
A/45/887-S/22017	Letter dated 17 December 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22017
A/45/888-S/22018	Letter dated 17 December 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22018
A/45/905-S/22030	Letter dated 19 December 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22030
A/45/907	Letter dated 20 December 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/908	Note verbale dated 26 December 1990 from the Mission of Qatar to the Secretary-General	
A/45/910-S/22037	Letter dated 31 December 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22037
A/45/913-S/22048	Letter dated 3 January 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22048
A/45/923	Letter dated 9 January 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted by the Joint Meeting of High-ranking Representatives of Members of the Bureaux of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 8 January 1991	
A/45/926-S/22074	Letter dated 14 January 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22074
A/45/928	Letter dated 15 January 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/45/931	Letter dated 17 January 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General	
A/45/934-S/22113	Letter dated 17 January 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22113
A/45/936-S/22118	Letter dated 21 January 1991 from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22118
A/45/937-S/22123	Letter dated 21 January 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22123
A/45/938-S/22119	Letter dated 18 January 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22119
A/45/940-S/22140	Letter dated 23 January 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22140
A/45/941-S/22143	Letter dated 23 January 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22143
A/45/943-S/22161	Letter dated 28 January 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22161
A/45/945-S/22174	Letter dated 30 January 1991 from the representative of Haiti to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22174
A/45/948-S/22191	Note verbale dated 26 December 1990 from the Mission of Qatar to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué and of the Doha Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its eleventh session held at Doha, Qatar, from 22 to 25 December 1990	
A/45/955-S/22234	Letter dated 15 February 1991 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22234
A/45/957-S/22244	Letter dated 19 February 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press statement issued at the close of a meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Gulf Co-operation Council, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Arab Republic of Egypt, held at Cairo on 15 and 16 February 1991	*Ibid.*, document S/22244
A/45/958	Letter dated 19 February 1991 from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General	
A/45/960-S/22247	Letter dated 20 February 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22247
A/45/961-S/22250	Letter dated 19 February 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/45/965-S/22272	Letter dated 26 February 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22272
A/45/969-S/22323	Letter dated 1 March 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22323
A/45/979-S/22372	Letter dated 20 March 1991 from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22372
A/45/982-S/22377	Letter dated 20 March 1991 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22377
A/45/984-S/22383	Letter dated 25 March 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22383
A/45/988-S/22414	Letter dated 28 March 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22414
A/45/989-S/22443	Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22443
A/45/1012-S/22585	Letter dated 10 May 1991 from the representative of the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22585
A/45/1015-S/22626	Letter dated 20 May 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22626
A/45/1017-S/22641	Letter dated 24 May 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22641
A/45/1053-S/23020	Letter dated 9 September 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23020
A/45/1056-S/23033	Letter dated 12 September 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/23033

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 45 to 66 and 155*

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 45: Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

Agenda item 46: Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

Agenda item 47: Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

Agenda item 48: Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

Agenda item 49: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

Agenda item 50: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

Agenda item 51: Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

Agenda item 52: Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

Agenda item 53: Prevention of an arms race in outer space

Agenda item 54: Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

Agenda item 55: Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

Agenda item 56: General and complete disarmament:

- **(*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;**
- **(*b*) Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons;**
- **(*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;**
- **(*d*) Conventional disarmament;**
- **(*e*) Nuclear disarmament;**
- **(*f*) Objective information on military matters;**
- **(*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;**
- **(*h*) Relationship between disarmament and development;**
- **(*i*) Naval armaments and disarmament;**
- **(*j*) International arms transfers;**
- **(*k*) Defensive security concepts and policies;**
- **(*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;**
- **(*m*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;**
- **(*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale.**

Agenda item 57: Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

- **(*a*) World Disarmament Campaign;**
- **(*b*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;**
- **(*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze;**
- **(*d*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;**
- **(*e*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.**

Agenda item 58: Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

Agenda item 59: Science and technology for disarmament

Agenda item 60: Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (item 60):

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, First Committee*, 3rd to 39th meetings and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 39th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 54th and 66th meetings. For the prior consideration of these questions, see the annex fascicle for items 49 to 69 and 151 of the agenda of the forty-fourth session (*ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*).

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
(*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
(*g*) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures;
(*h*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
(*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;
(*j*) Prevention of nuclear war;
(*k*) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.

Agenda item 61: Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

Agenda item 62: Israeli nuclear armament

Agenda item 63: Education and information for disarmament

Agenda item 64: Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

Agenda item 65: Special sessions on disarmament

Agenda item 66: Verification in all its aspects

Agenda item 155: Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

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DOCUMENT A/45/235

Request for the inclusion of an item in the agenda of the forty-fifth session

Note by the Secretary-General

By its resolution 43/72 of 7 December 1988, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament''. However, owing to a technical error, the item was omitted from the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session contained in document A/45/150.

It is accordingly proposed that the item be included in the agenda of the current session.

It is further proposed that the item be allocated to the First Committee.

DOCUMENT A/45/767

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 45

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled ''Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)'' was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/104 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 45, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 31 October, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.28), which was later also sponsored by Grenada. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 35th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.28 by a recorded vote of 126 to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Angola, Argentina, Cuba, France.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/104 CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America[1] as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Recalling also its various resolutions concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

Taking into account that within the zone of application of the Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories that, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

Considering that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling further that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open — the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America — became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981 respectively,

1. *Deplores once again* that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time elapsed and the pressing invitations that the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. *Once more urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/. . concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

DOCUMENT A/45/768

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 46

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/105 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 46, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 31 October, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Myanmar, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.30), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Bolivia and Ghana. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 38th meeting, on 16 November.

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico orally revised the draft resolution, replacing "fifty" by "seventy" in the second preambular paragraph.

7. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.30, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 107 to 3, with 18 abstentions (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the highest priority which, in the sphere of disarmament, it has repeatedly assigned to the attainment of the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, *Recalling* that for over thirty years it has been examining this question, on which it has adopted more than seventy resolutions,

Taking into account the undertakings by the three depositary States of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water[2] to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, as well as the reiteration of this commitment in the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[3]

Recalling that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament,[4]

Recalling also that the leaders of the States associated with the Six-Nation Initiative on peace and disarmament affirmed in the Stockholm Declaration, adopted on 21 January 1988,[5] that "Any agreement that leaves room for continued testing would not be acceptable",

Recalling further the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[6] which underlined that the immediate suspension of and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests remained one of the highest priorities of nuclear disarmament,

Taking note with satisfaction of the continuing progress made in the Conference on Disarmament by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on the seismic verification of a comprehensive test ban,

Taking note of the re-establishment, without a negotiating mandate, of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban by the Conference on Disarmament at its summer session in 1990,

1. *Reiterates once again its grave concern* that nuclear testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. *Reaffirms also its conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. *Urges once more* all nuclear-weapon States, in particular the three depositary States of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

5. *Appeals* to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to promote the re-establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1991 session of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. *Recommends* to the Conference on Disarmament that the *Ad Hoc* Committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".

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[2] *Ibid.*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting, para. 302.

[5] A/43/125-S/19478, annex.

[6] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

DOCUMENT A/45/769

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 47

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/106 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. No documents were submitted in connection with item 47.

Consideration of proposals

5. On 31 October, Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.31), which was later also sponsored by Cape Verde, Chile, Cyprus, Guatemala, India, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Mauritius, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, Togo and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 35th meeting, on 13 November.

6. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.31 by a recorded vote of 98 to 2, with 28 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

AMENDMENT TO THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/106 of 15 December 1989,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority measure for the cessation of the nuclear arms race and for the achievement of the objective of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling also its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,[2] signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament[7] to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

Recalling further that more than one third of the parties to the Treaty have requested the Depositary Governments to convene a conference to consider an amendment that would convert the Treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Reiterating also its conviction that such a conference will facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it,

Noting with satisfaction that the meeting for the organization of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 29 May to 8 June 1990, and taking note of the report of that meeting,[8]

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water will be held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991;

2. *Calls upon* all parties to the Treaty to participate in, and to contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference for the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban at an early date, as an indispensable measure towards implementation of their undertakings in the preamble to the Treaty;

3. *Reiterates its conviction* that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria;

4. *Recommends* that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved;

5. *Recommends also* that the Amendment Conference establish a working group, or other means it deems appropriate, to study, *inter alia*, the organization of control, institutional mechanisms and legal aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and to report its conclusions to the Conference;

6. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring adequate coordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

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[7] The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[8] PTBT/CONF/1.

DOCUMENT A/45/770

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 48

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/107 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 48, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Thailand, Vanuatu, and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.41), which was later also sponsored by Hungary and Suriname. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 38th meeting on 16 November.

6. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.41 by a recorded vote of 122 to 2, with 6 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

The General Assembly,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Convinced also of the consequent urgent need for an end to the nuclear-arms race and the immediate and verifiable reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting concerns expressed about the environmental and health risks associated with underground nuclear testing,

Recognizing the agreement on and signature of, in Washington on 1 June 1990, the verification protocols to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests,[9] signed on 3 July 1974, and to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes,[10] signed on 28 May 1976, and looking forward to the conclusion of all ratification processes,

Welcoming the ongoing implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles[11] and the agreement in principle on and further progress made towards a first treaty on significant reductions in their strategic nuclear forces, and urging the earliest possible conclusion of such a treaty,

Recalling the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[6]

Recalling also the proposals by the leaders of the Six-Nation Initiative[12] to promote an end to nuclear testing,

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[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/9627), annex II, document CCD/431.

[10] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. I: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

[11] *Ibid.*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

[12] See the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/39/277-S/16587, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex), reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 (A/40/114-S/16921, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/16921, annex), the Mexico Declaration issued on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I), the Stockholm Declaration issued on 21 January 1988 (A/43/125-S/19478, annex) and the Declaration issued on 22 May 1989 on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the launching of the Six-Nation Initiative (A/44/318-S/20689, annex).

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear tests by all States in all environments for all time is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States,

Reaffirming the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and in this context welcoming the re-establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban in the Conference on Disarmament,

Taking note of the work being undertaken within the Conference on Disarmament by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events and the conduct of the second technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data (see A/45/27, para. 29),

Noting that the Amendment Conference of States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water will be held in January 1991 to consider an amendment to extend the scope of the Treaty to include underground nuclear testing,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance;

2. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament, in order that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be concluded at an early date, to re-establish the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban at the beginning of its 1991 session to carry forward the work begun in the Conference in 1990, focusing on substantive work on specific and interrelated test-ban issues, including structure and scope as well as verification and compliance;

3. *Also urges* the Conference on Disarmament:

(*a*) To take into account, in this context, the progress achieved by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including work on the routine exchange and use of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives or experiments by individual States and groups of States;

(*b*) To encourage the widest possible participation by States in the technical test that is now under way concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data;

(*c*) To take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to developing further a system for the effective monitoring and verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*d*) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

4. *Urges:*

(*a*) The nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to concluding a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*b*) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;[2]

5. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on progress made;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

DOCUMENT A/45/771

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 49

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 49, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 29 October Egypt submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.1), which was introduced by its representative at the 33rd meeting, on 9 November.

6. At its 35th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.1 without a vote (see para. 7 below.)

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of

10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986, 42/28 of 30 November 1987, 43/65 of 7 December 1988 and 44/108 of 15 December 1989 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (*d*), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13]

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and to deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing also the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Emphasizing further the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General which contains the study on effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East (A/45/435, annex),

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[3]

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the implementation of paragraph 2 of resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/506, which is contained in document GC(XXXIV)/926;

4. *Also takes note* of the request made by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Director General in paragraph 2 of resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/526 "to deploy further efforts in continuing the consultation with the States concerned in the Middle East area with a view to applying Agency safeguards to all nuclear installations in the area, keeping in mind the relevant recommendations contained in paragraph 75 of the report attached to document GC(XXXIII)/887, as well as various proposals and opinions referred to in the Governments' replies contained in document GC(XXXIV)/926 and the situation in the area of the Middle East";

5. *Invites* all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (*d*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

6. *Also invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

7. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

8. *Welcomes* the completion of the study undertaken by the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65 and contained in his report, on effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

9. *Requests* all parties of the region and other parties concerned, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the above-mentioned study, as well as on follow-up measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

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[13] Resolution S-10/2.

DOCUMENT A/45/772

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 50

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/109 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 50, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (A/45/462) and a letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General (A/45/421-S/21797).

Consideration of Proposals

5. On 30 October, Bangladesh and Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.18), which was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 35th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.18 by a recorded vote of 98 to 3, with 26 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bhutan, India, Mauritius.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Iceland, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mongolia, Myanmar, Norway, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987, 43/66 of 7 December 1988 and 44/109 of 15 December 1989 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note with appreciation of the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[13] regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia, *Taking note also* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/462),

1. *Reaffirms* its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. *Urges once again* the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. *Calls upon* those nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

DOCUMENT A/45/773

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 51

[*Original: English*]
[*23 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/110 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 51, the Committee had before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/45/27) and a letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General (A/45/421-S/21797).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October, Bulgaria submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.9) which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Deeply concerned* at the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

"*Convinced* that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

"*Considering* that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

"*Noting* the general desire to conclude effective international measures to that end at an early date,

"*Taking note* of the unilateral declarations on the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons made by all nuclear-weapon States,

"*Recognizing* that effective measures of such security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States would constitute an important contribution to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

"*Aware* of the in-depth negotiations on this subject in the Conference on Disarmament,

"*Desirous* of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] the first special session devoted to disarmament,

"*Recalling* the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament[7] submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,[14] the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session,[15] the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the annual report of the Conference on its 1990 session (A/45/27, sect. III.F),

"*Welcoming* the unanimous support in the Conference on Disarmament for continuing the search for a common approach to the substance of negative security assurances, which could be included in a legally binding instrument,

"*Recognizing* the need for a fresh look at the issue, in particular by the nuclear-weapon States, in order to overcome the difficulties encountered at the negotiations,

"*Taking note* of all proposals on this subject submitted to the Conference on Disarmament (see A/45/27, sect. III.F),

"1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need, pending the achievement of complete nuclear disarmament, to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

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[14] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

[15] *Ibid., Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

"2. *Recommends* that the Conference on Disarmament pursue intensive negotiations in its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching such an agreement, taking into account the widespread support in the Conference for conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

"3. *Appeals* to all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate willingness and to exercise the flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a common approach to, including the possibility of a common formula in, an international instrument or instruments of a legally binding character to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

"4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled 'Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons'."

6. At the 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Chairman announced that following consultations the sponsors of draft resolutions A/C.1/45/L.9 and A/C.1/45/L.19, under items 51 and 52, respectively, had been able to arrive at a single merged text combining both draft resolutions. The Chairman requested the Secretariat to issue the merged text under a new symbol, A/C.1/45/L.56. The Committee decided accordingly (see A/45/774).

7. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.9.

DOCUMENT A/45/774

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 52

[*Original: English*]
[*23 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/111 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its interpretation of item 52, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.19

5. On 30 October, Bangladesh, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.19) which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Bearing in mind* the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

"*Convinced* that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

"*Deeply concerned* at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

"*Also convinced* that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

"*Taking into account* the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Deeply concerned also* about the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

"*Recognizing* that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

"*Considering* that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

"*Recognizing also* that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,

"*Bearing in mind* paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, "*Desirous* of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 33/72 B of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980, 36/95 of 9 December 1981, 37/81 of 9 December 1982, 38/68 of 15 December 1983, 39/58 of 12 December 1984, 40/86 of 12 December 1985, 41/52 of 3 December 1986, 42/32 of 30 November 1987, 43/69 of 7 December 1988 and 44/111 of 15 December 1989,

"*Recalling further* paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament[7] urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

"*Noting* the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons[16] with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

"*Taking note* of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

"*Taking note also* of the decision of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[17] as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990 (A/45/421, annex I), calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

"*Noting also* the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

"1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

"2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

"3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

"4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

"5. *Recommends also* that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

"6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled 'Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons'."

6. At the 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Chairman announced that following consultations the sponsors of draft resolutions A/C.1/45/L.9 and A/C.1/45/L.19, under items 51 and 52, respectively, had been able to arrive at a single merged text combining both draft resolutions. The Chairman requested the Secretariat to issue the merged text under a new symbol, A/C.1/45/L.56. The Committee decided accordingly (see A/45/773).

7. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.19.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.56 and Rev.1

8. On 9 November, Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.56).

9. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.56/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Samoa. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 35th meeting, on 13 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the fifth preambular paragraph;

(*b*) The original sixth preambular paragraph, which read:

> "*Deeply concerned* about the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,"

was deleted;

(*c*) In the ninth preambular paragraph, "constitute an important positive contribution" was replaced by "contribute positively".

10. At the 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.56/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 130 to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 11 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia,

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[16] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27* and corrigendum (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.F.

[17] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

11. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Also convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Welcoming the progress achieved in recent years in both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the interdependence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing also that effective measures and arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament[7] submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,[14] the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session,[15] the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the annual report of the Conference on its 1990 session (A/45/27, sect. III.F),

Recalling also paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the decision of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[17] as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990 (see A/45/421-S/21797, annex I, para. 44), calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note further of the unilateral declarations on the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons made by all nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all, *Noting also* the greater willingness to overcome the difficulties encountered in previous years,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of its resolutions 44/110 and 44/111 of 15 December 1989,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will and flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends also* that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

DOCUMENT A/45/775

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 53

[*Original: English*]
[*26 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/112 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 53, the Committee had before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/45/27).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.17

5. On 30 October, Bangladesh, Brazil, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Peru, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space" (A/C.1/45/L.17), which was later also sponsored by Chile, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

6. At the 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.17 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 9 was adopted by a recorded vote of 109 to 1, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(*b*) Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.17, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 129 to none, with 1 abstention[18] (see para. 11 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.22 and Rev.1

7. On 30 October, Argentina, Brazil, India, Mexico, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence-building measures in outer space" (A/C.1/45/L.22), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Chile, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the United Republic of Tanzania.

8. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.22/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the seventh preambular paragraph, "work carried out so far" was revised to read "work being carried out", and "has contributed to identifying" was replaced by "contributes to identifying";

(*b*) At the end of paragraph 3, "forty-seventh session" was replaced by "forty-eighth session".

9. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement concerning its programme budget implications (A/C.1/45/L.59).

10. At the 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.22/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 129 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 11 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

11. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

A

Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[19]

Recalling the obligation of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

Reaffirming further paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

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[18] The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[19] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

Taking note of its previous resolutions on this issue and of the Declaration adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[20] and taking note also of the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions, and of the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Recognizing the grave danger for international peace and security of an arms race in outer space and of developments contributing to it,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal régime concerning the use of outer space,

Noting that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have continued since 1985 with the declared objective of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Welcoming the re-establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space at the 1990 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Noting also that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment in 1985, continued the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space (see A/45/27, para. 118), and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from these efforts as soon as possible,

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

2. *Recognizes*, as stated in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal régime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal régime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce that régime and enhance its effectiveness, and the importance of the strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral (*ibid.*, para. 63 of the quoted text);

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the *Ad Hoc* Committee at the 1990 session of the Conference and at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

8. *Recognizes*, in this regard, the relevance of considering measures on confidence-building and greater transparency and openness in space as stated in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

9. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1991 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

10. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advice the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

B

Confidence-building measures in outer space

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[19] the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

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[20] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

Aware of the fact that more and more States are taking an active interest in outer space or participating in important space programmes for the exploration and exploitation of that environment,

Recognizing, in this context, the relevancy space has gained as an important factor for the socio-economic development of many States, in addition to its undeniable role in security issues,

Emphasizing that the growing use of outer space has increased the need for more transparency as well as confidence-building measures,

Recalling that the international community has unanimously recognized the importance and usefulness of confidence-building measures, which can significantly contribute to the promotion of peace and security and disarmament, in particular through General Assembly resolutions 43/78 H of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 U of 15 December 1989,

Noting the important work being carried out by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space of the Conference on Disarmament, which contributes to identifying potential areas of confidence-building measures,

Aware of the existence of a number of different proposals and initiatives addressing this subject, which attests to a growing convergence of views,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of confidence-building measures as means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

2. *Recognizes* their applicability in the space environment under specific criteria yet to be defined;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of government experts, a study on the specific aspects related to the application of different confidence-building measures in outer space, including the different technologies available, possibilities for defining appropriate mechanisms of international co-operation in specific areas of interest and so on, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

DOCUMENT A/45/776

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 54

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 44/113 A and B of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of an action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 54, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 31 October, Sierra Leone, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.39) consisting of part A, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration", and part B, entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa". The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sierra Leone at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement concerning its programme budget implications (A/C.1/45/L.58).

7. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.39 as follows:

(*a*) The eighth preambular paragraph of part A was adopted by a recorded vote of 109 to 3, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

(*b*) Part A, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 124 to none, with 5 abstentions[21] (see para. 8 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Israel, Liechtenstein, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(*c*) Part B was adopted by a recorded vote of 98 to 4, with 27 abstentions (see para. 8 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

A

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[22] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, 42/34 A of 30 November 1987, 43/71 A of 7 December 1988 and 44/113 A of 15 December 1989, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling also that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind also the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1[23] on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",[24] undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as of the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/45/42),

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[21] The delegation of the Netherlands subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[22] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

[23] See A/42/699, annex I.

[24] A/39/470.

Noting the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

Noting with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 substantive session concluded its deliberations and adopted by consensus the recommendations on the question of South Africa's nuclear capability (*ibid.*, para. 31),

Recognizing the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

1. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. *Expresses once again its grave alarm* at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. *Condemns* South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

6. *Demands once again* that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. *Appeals* to all States and organizations that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons and to publicize any information in that regard;

8. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the convening, at Addis Ababa during 1991, of a meeting of experts to examine the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

B

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability (A/45/569),

Having also considered the Secretary-General's report on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability (A/45/571 and Corr.1),

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985, 41/55 B of 3 December 1986, 42/34 B of 30 November 1987, 43/71 B of 7 December 1988 and 44/113 B of 15 December 1989,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[22] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling that, in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] it noted that the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, presented a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind also the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1[23] on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Noting with regret once again the non-implementation by *apartheid* South Africa of resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468 adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its thirtieth regular session,[25]

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",[24] undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Bearing in mind further the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

Noting with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 substantive session concluded and adopted by consensus the recommendations on the problem of South Africa's nuclear capability (see A/45/42, para. 31),

Alarmed that South Africa's nuclear facilities, particularly those which remain unsafeguarded, enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

Also alarmed that, by its own public admission at Vienna on 13 August 1988, the *apartheid* South African régime has acquired nuclear-weapon capability,

Deeply concerned about reports of *apartheid* South Africa's active military collaboration with Israel in the production of nuclear-tipped medium-range missiles with completed testing facilities and the consequences for the peace and security of African States,

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[25] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirtieth Regular Session*, 29 September–3 October 1986.

Gravely concerned that the South African racist régime has not renounced its policy of aggression and subversion against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of these States have, by a ready recourse to the use of veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,[26]

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability (A/45/569);

2. *Condemns* the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

3. *Also condemns* all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

4. *Takes note with great concern* of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa has resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile;

5. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability (A/45/571 and Corr.1), submitted in accordance with paragraph 6 of its resolution 44/113 B;

6. *Requests* all Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the above-mentioned report (*ibid.*), and further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

7. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

8. *Expresses its full support* for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

9. *Commends* the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;

10. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

12. *Commends* the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986 on the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and to prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

13. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the military assistance that *apartheid* South Africa is receiving from Israel and any other sources in advanced missile technology as well as the supporting technical facilities.

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[26] See resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (*c*).

DOCUMENT A/45/777

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 55

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 44/115 A to C of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 55, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.21 and Rev.1

5. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" (A/C.1/45/L.21).

6. On 6 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Bolivia, India and Suriname, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.21/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica and Cyprus. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Poland at the 34th meeting, on 12 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the phrase "and expressing the hope that the additional time allocated to consultations during" was replaced by "and expressing the hope that the consultations scheduled for";

(*b*) The tenth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Welcoming*, in this regard, the joint undertaking by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in their agreement of 1 June 1990, to cease the production of chemical weapons and to begin the process of destruction of their chemical weapons stockpiles,"

was revised;

(*c*) In the eleventh preambular paragraph, "*Noting with appreciation*" was replaced by "*Welcoming also*", and at the end of the paragraph "and commending the increasing number of States that have declared their intention to be among original signatories to the convention" was deleted;

(*d*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the twelfth preambular paragraph;

(*e*) Paragraph 6, which had read:

> "6. *Calls upon* States which have not yet done so to declare whether or not they possess chemical weapons, and recognizes also the importance of further international exchanges of data by all States in connection with the negotiations on a chemical weapons convention;",

was revised;

(*f*) Paragraph 7, which had read:

> "7. *Encourages* Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention;",

was revised;

(*g*) Paragraph 8, which had read:

> "8. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the declarations made by States to be among the original signatories to the convention, and invites all States that have not yet done so to consider making similar declarations and to promote its early entry into force;",

was revised.

7. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.21/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution A).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.46

8. On 31 October, Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and preparations for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention" (A/C.1/45/L.46), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica, Cyprus, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Suriname. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Austria at the 25th meeting, on 5 November.

9. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement at the 36th meeting, on 14 November, concerning its programme budget implications.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.46 without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.52

11. On 31 October, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol" (A/C.1/45/L.52), which was later also sponsored by Cyprus, Czechoslovakia and Ireland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

12. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.52 without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution C).

Recommendation of the First Committee

13. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to C below:

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

A

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly in the light of the past use of and recent threats to use chemical weapons, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[27]

Welcoming again in this regard the reaffirmation in the Final Declaration of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, of the importance and continuing validity of the 1925 Protocol,[28]

Reaffirming also the urgent necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,[29]

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/45/27), which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons (*ibid.*, para. 115), and expressing the hope that the consultations scheduled for the inter-sessional period will move the negotiations forward,

Convinced of the necessity that every effort be exerted for the successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Emphasizing the importance of the widest possible participation of States in the negotiations on the draft convention in order to ensure universal adherence on its conclusion, and, in this regard, commending the ever growing number of States participating in those negotiations,

Conscious of the need to share data relevant to the negotiations on a future convention banning all chemical weapons on a global basis and of the fact that the provision of such data would be an important confidence-building measure,

Noting the bilateral and other discussions, including the ongoing exchange of views between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the framework of the multilateral negotiations, on issues related to the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Welcoming, in this regard, the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have agreed to cease the production of chemical weapons and to begin destroying their chemical weapons stockpiles,

Welcoming also the efforts made at all levels by States to facilitate the earliest conclusion of a convention for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction and, in particular, the concrete steps designed to promote confidence and to contribute directly to that goal,

Noting with appreciation the increasing number of States that have declared their intention to be among the original signatories to the convention,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of such a convention will benefit from the support and co-operation of the chemical industry,

1. *Renews* its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and to abide by the commitments undertaken in the Final Declaration of the Paris Conference;

2. *Notes* the progress made in the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1990 session, and the results recorded in the Committee's report;

3. *Expresses its regret and concern* that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been concluded;

4. *Strongly urges* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of highest priority, to intensify during its 1991 session its efforts to resolve outstanding issues, and to conclude its negotiations on a convention, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, and to re-establish its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the results of its negotiations;

6. *Stresses* the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention;

7. *Encourages* all States to take further initiatives, measures and steps to promote confidence and openness in order to contribute to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention;

8. *Invites* all States to make every effort to ensure its early entry into force and its effective implementation;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".

B

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE THIRD REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,[29]

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[27] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

[28] A/44/88, annex, para. 2.

[29] Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

Taking note of the confidence-building measures agreed upon by the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, held at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986, for further strengthening the authority of the Convention and for enhancing confidence among States,

Acknowledging that the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference[30] expressed the need to give further consideration to, *inter alia*, the implementation of the Convention in all its aspects,

Confirming the common interest in strengthening the authority and the effectiveness of the Convention to promote confidence and co-operation among Member States as well as the necessity to comply with the obligations set forth in the Convention,

1. *Notes* that, at the request of the States parties, a Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction will be held at Geneva in 1991, that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee for that Conference has been formed, open to all parties to the Convention, and that the committee will meet at Geneva from 8 to 12 April 1991;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the Third Review Conference and its preparation;

3. *Recalls* in that regard the decision taken at the Second Review Conference that the Third Review Conference should consider, *inter alia*, the issues set out in article XII of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference;

4. *Reiterates its call* upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure[31] to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April;

5. *Also recalls* its request in resolution 44/115 C of 15 December 1989 that the Secretary-General should render the necessary assistance and should provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference;

6. *Further recalls* its request in resolution 44/115 C that the Secretary-General should circulate to the States parties to the Convention not later than four months prior to the convening of the Third Review Conference a report on the implementation of these confidence-building measures;

7. *Calls upon* all States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to the strengthening of international confidence.

C

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS: MEASURES TO UPHOLD THE AUTHORITY OF THE 1925 GENEVA PROTOCOL

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, and those adopted by the Security Council, on the use of chemical weapons,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/115 B of 15 December 1989 on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention,

Bearing in mind the reaffirmation in the Final Declaration of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, of the importance and the continuing validity of the 1925 Protocol,[28]

Deploring the use and threat of use of chemical weapons,

1. *Condemns vigourously* all actions that violate or threaten to violate the obligations assumed under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[27] and other relevant provisions of international law;

2. *Renews its call* to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the 1925 Geneva Protocol, and reaffirms the vital necessity of upholding its provisions;

3. *Endorses* the proposals of the group of qualified experts established in pursuance of its resolution 42/37 C of 30 November 1987 concerning technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the conduct of timely and efficient investigation of the reports of use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons;[32]

4. *Notes* the continuing significance of the Security Council decision to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[33] should there be any future use of chemical weapons in violation of international law.

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[30] BWC/CONF.II/13, part II.

[31] BWC/CONF.II/EX/2.

[32] A/44/561, annex.

[33] Security Council resolution 620 (1988).

DOCUMENT A/45/778*

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 56

[*Original: English*]
[*26 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled

"General and complete disarmament:

"(*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;

"(*b*) Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons;

"(*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

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* Incorporating document A/45/778/Corr. 1, dated 4 December 1990.

"(*d*) Conventional disarmament;

"(*e*) Nuclear disarmament;

"(*f*) Objective information on military matters;

"(*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"(*h*) Relationship between disarmament and development;

"(*i*) Naval armaments and disarmament;

"(*j*) International arms transfers;

"(*k*) Defensive security concepts and policies;

"(*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;

"(*m*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

"(*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 42/38 C of 30 November 1987, 43/75 N of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 A, C to F, H, L, M, N, P to T of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report. In addition, the Assembly decided that the relevant paragraphs of the annual report of IAEA (see A/45/371), which was to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 56.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 56, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft decision A/C.1/45/L.3

5. On 30 October, Colombia submitted a draft decision entitled "International arms transfers" (A/C.1/45/L.3), which was introduced by its representative at the 25th meeting, on 5 November.

6. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/45/L.3 without a vote (see para. 53 below, draft decision I).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.4

7. On 30 October, Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (A/C.1/45/L.4), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

8. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.4 without a vote (see para. 52 below, draft resolution A).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.5

9. On 30 October, Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/45/L.5), which was later also sponsored by Panama. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

10. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.5 by a recorded vote of 109 to none, with 20 abstentions[34] (see para. 52 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.6

11. On 30 October, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/45/L.6), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

12. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.6 without a vote (see para. 52 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.7

13. On 30 October, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/45/L.7), which

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[34] The delegation of Uruguay subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

14. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.7 without a vote (see para. 52 below, draft resolution D).

Draft decision A/C.1/45/L.8

15. On 30 October, Sweden submitted a draft decision entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament" (A/C.1/45/L.8), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

16. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/45/L.8 by a recorded vote of 130 to 1 (see para. 53 below, draft decision II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.11

17. On 30 October, Iraq submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/45/L.11), which was later also sponsored by Jordan and Yemen. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 31st meeting, on 8 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984, 40/94 D of 12 December 1985, 41/59 A and I of 3 December 1986, 42/38 F of 30 November 1987, 43/75 J of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 A of 15 December 1989 on, *inter alia*, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 43/75 J,[35]

"*Gravely concerned* that armed attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

"*Recalling also* that Additional Protocol I of 1977[36] to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[37] prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity-generating stations,

"*Deeply concerned* that the destruction of nuclear facilities by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

"*Firmly convinced* that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

"*Recalling further* resolutions GC(XXVII)/RES/407 and GC(XXVII)/RES/409, adopted in 1983 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,[38] in which the Conference urged all member States to support actions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

"1. *Reaffirms* that armed attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, owing to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;

"2. *Requests once again* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its efforts to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities;

"3. *Requests again* the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies that could facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

18. On 12 November, Kuwait submitted the following amendments (A/C.1/45/L.57) to draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.11:

(*a*) Add a new preambular paragraph:

"*Alarmed* that the use of civilians as human shields around military and industrial facilities exposes them to grave danger, including radioactive contamination,";

(*b*) In the fourth preambular paragraph, after "electricity-generating stations", insert "and making a person the object of attack in the knowledge that he is *hors de combat*";

(*c*) Add a new operative paragraph as paragraph 1:

"1. *Condemns* the holding of civilians around military and industrial facilities, which exposes them to grave danger including radioactive contamination;".

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[35] A/44/621.

[36] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

[37] *Ibid.*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[38] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Twenty-seventh Regular Session*, 10-14 October 1983.

19. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.11, and consequently none was taken on the amendments contained in document A/C.1/45/L.57 (see A/C.1/45/PV.37).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.14

20. On 30 October, Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/45/L.14), which was introduced by its representative at the 24th meeting, on 2 November.

21. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.14 without a vote (see para. 52 below, draft resolution E).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.16

22. On 30 October, Germany, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/45/L.16), which was later also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Hungary at the 24th meeting, on 2 November.

23. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.16 without a vote (see para. 52 below, draft resolution F).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.20

24. On 30 October, Denmark submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/45/L.20), which was introduced by its representative at the 24th meeting, on 2 November.

25. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.20 without a vote (see para. 52 below, draft resolution G).

Draft decision A/C.1/45/L.34

26. On 31 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft decision entitled "Information on arms control and disarmament agreements" (A/C.1/45/L.34), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Samoa and Turkey. The draft decision was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

27. In connection with the draft decision, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement at the 33rd meeting, on 9 November, concerning its programme budget implications.

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/45/L.34 without a vote (see para. 53 below, draft decision III).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.35

29. On 31 October, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/45/L.35), which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 38th meeting, on 16 November.

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.35 by a recorded vote of 70 to none, with 55 abstentions[39] (see para. 52 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows;

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.37

31. On 31 October, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe" (A/C.1/45/L.37), which was later also sponsored by Cyprus, Turkey and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

32. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.37 without a vote (see para. 52 below, draft resolution I).

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[39] The delegation of Uruguay subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.38

33. On 31 October, Austria, Egypt, Germany, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Netherlands, Sweden and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities" (A/C.1/45/L.38), which was later also sponsored by Australia, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Czechoslovakia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Hungary at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

34. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.38, as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 115 to 6, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: France, Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador India, Israel, Mexico, Namibia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

(*b*) Paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 115 to 4, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Pakistan, United States of America, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, France, India, Israel, Mexico, Namibia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania.

(*c*) Paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 126 to 3, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Israel.

(*d*) Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.38, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 10 abstentions (see para. 52 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, France, India, Namibia, Pakistan, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.40

35. On 31 October, Sierra Leone, on behalf of the members of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes" (A/C.1/45/L.40). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sierra Leone at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

36. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.40 by a recorded vote of 117 to none, with 9 abstentions[40] (see para. 52 below, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.43

37. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes" (A/C.1/45/L.43), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan and Hungary. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 36th meeting, on 14 November.

38. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.43 by a recorded vote of 125 to 1, with 5 abstentions[41] (see para. 52 below, draft resolution L). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Argentina, China, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.44

39. On 31 October, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/45/L.44), which was later also sponsored by Benin, Hungary, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Suriname and Turkey.

40. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.44 without a vote (see para. 52 below, draft resolution M).

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[40] The delegations of Papua New Guinea and Sierra Leone subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[41] The delegation of Papua New Guinea subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Draft decision A/C.1/45/L.48

41. On 31 October, Peru submitted a draft decision entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (A/C.1/45/L.48), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

42. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/45/L.48 without a vote (see para. 53 below, draft decision IV).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.49

43. On 31 October, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, India, Mexico, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment" (A/C.1/45/L.49), which was later also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Suriname and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

44. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement concerning its programme budget implications (A/C.1/45/L.60).

45. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.49 by a recorded vote of 113 to 3, with 12 abstentions (see para. 52 below, draft resolution N). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.50 and Rev.1

46. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, Indonesia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "Defensive security concepts and policies" (A/C.1/45/L.50), which was later also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Iran (Islamic Republic of). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

47. On 9 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Sweden, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.50/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(*a*) The first preambular paragraph, which read:

> "*Recalling* its resolution 44/116 P of 15 December 1989,"

was deleted;

(*b*) The original sixth preambular paragraph, now the fifth, which had read:

> "*Proceeding from the need* for constructive interaction among States with a view to enhancing mutual confidence, reducing the risk of misunderstanding and making the military-political situation more transparent and predictable,"

was revised by deleting the phrase "constructive interaction . . . view to enhancing";

(*c*) In the original eighth preambular paragraph, now the seventh, the phrase "the initiation of a dialogue on military doctrines" was revised to read "the exchange of views on military doctrines";

(*d*) The original tenth preambular paragraph, now the ninth, which had read:

> "*Seeking* to ensure that the armed forces of all States exist only to prevent war and for individual and collective self-defence and that defensive capabilities reflect true defensive requirements,"

was revised.

48. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement concerning its programme budget implications (A/C.1/45/L.61).

49. At it 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.50/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 124 to none, with 6 abstentions (see para. 52 below, draft resolution O). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Israel, Japan, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.51

50. On 31 October, Belgium, the Comoros, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/45/L.51), which was later also sponsored by Austria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Turkey and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 35th meeting, on 13 November.

51. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.51 by a recorded vote of 120 to none, with 10 abstentions (see para. 52 below, draft resolution P). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bhutan, Brazil, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam.

Recommendations of the First Committee

52. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to P below:

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

A

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[13] related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,[42]

Stressing the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/592) and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through the appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference;[43]

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

B

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 43/75 A of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 K of 15 December 1989,

Stressing the importance of the strengthening of international security through disarmament and the halting of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to speed up the emerging process of relaxation of international tension and to channel it in a direction that would benefit all and that lasting peace and security can be achieved only by pooling the efforts of the international community and with all States participating and contributing on the basis of equality,

Stressing also that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all States join in its implementation,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Concerned, however, that the world is still threatened by the massive nuclear arsenals, which are being further refined and augmented, and that the way for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war lies in the nuclear-weapon Powers' embracing the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Aware of the fact that the disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United

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[42] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

[43] *Ibid.*, para. 35.

States of America and by military alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard,

Stressing that the co-operation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America contributes to the process of general and complete disarmament and the strengthening of international security,

Noting that, in a joint statement of 1 June 1990,[44] the two Presidents reaffirmed their determination to have the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms completed and ready for signature by the end of 1990 and, following the signature of that Treaty, to pursue further negotiations on nuclear and space arms and to give these future negotiations the highest priority,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. *Welcomes* the positive developments in the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on disarmament issues, including those relating to the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, as well as the signing of the Protocols to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests,[45] signed on 3 July 1974, and the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes,[46] signed on 28 May 1976, and their ratification;

2. *Calls upon* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to exert every effort to achieve the reduction in strategic offensive arms by signing the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms by the end of 1990 as part of the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and, as a matter of urgency, to intensify their efforts to achieve agreements in other areas, in particular, the issues of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban and agreement to ensure that outer space is kept free of all weapons;

3. *Invites* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[13]

4. *Encourages and supports* the bilateral negotiations and expects them to be successfully concluded.

C

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that in the same document it is stated, *inter alia*, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Further recalling that in the same document it is stated that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from, and the loss in human life and property caused by, wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive and that conventional armaments consume large amounts of resources,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that the ongoing conventional disarmament negotiations in Europe have achieved progress,

Also noting with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission concluded at its 1990 session its recent consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*[47] conducted in accordance with that resolution, as well as its resolutions 41/59 C and 41/59 G of 3 December 1986, 42/38 E and 42/38 G of 30 November 1987, 43/75 D and 43/75 F of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 C and 44/116 F of 15 December 1989,

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. *Believes* that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;

3. *Welcomes* the continued intensive negotiation on conventional armaments and the progress achieved therein by the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of con-

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[44] See CD/1004 and CD/1005.

[45] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/9627), annex II, document CCD/431.

[46] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. I: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

[47] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

ventional arms reductions, and by the States members of the two major military alliances, and urges them to make further progress towards the early establishment of a stable and secure balance of conventional armaments and forces, the achievement of increased security at lower levels of forces and the elimination of the capability for surprise attack and large-scale offensive action in Europe, a region with the largest concentration of armaments and forces in the world;

4. *Encourages and calls upon* all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or by agreement, appropriate steps in the field of conventional disarmament to promote progress in conventional disarmament, to enhance peace and security in their regions as well as globally and to contribute to overall progress towards the goal of general and complete disarmament;

5. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 substantive session on issues related to conventional disarmament (see A/45/42, para. 34), and recommends that States take them into due consideration in their efforts to promote progress in conventional disarmament;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

D

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/59 F of 3 December 1986, 42/38 H of 30 November 1987, 43/75 E of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 D of 15 December 1989,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that removing the threat of a world war — a nuclear war — remains the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Recalling and reaffirming the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] and, in particular, provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, and that "in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", contained in paragraph 48,

Also recalling that paragraph 55 of the same document states that "Real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis",

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985[48] that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied, as well as the joint statement made by the leaders of the two countries on 1 June 1990 in Washington,[44]

Noting also that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have conducted intensive negotiations on various disarmament issues and made progress in these negotiations,

Noting further that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Believing that the qualitative aspect of the arms race needs to be addressed along with its quantitative aspect,

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and further reducing nuclear weapons,

1. *Welcomes* the continued implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles;[49]

2. *Also welcomes* the negotiations by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, on the reduction of their nuclear arsenals and the progress made in these negotiations, and urges them further to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to effect drastic reductions of their nuclear arsenals at an early date;

3. *Invites* the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep, by appropriate means, the other States Members of the United Nations duly informed about their negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

4. *Reiterates its belief* that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

E

Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 N of 7 December 1988, by which it requested the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, a comprehensive update of the *Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons*,[50]

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the update of the *Study* (A/45/373, annex),

1. *Takes note* of the comprehensive study on nuclear weapons contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

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[48] See A/40/1070, annex.

[49] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

[50] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.11.

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and to the group of experts who assisted him in the preparation of the study;

3. *Commends* the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution;

5. *Encourages* interested Governments to distribute and publish the report in their respective languages.

F

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 T of 15 December 1989,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1990 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons (A/45/27, para. 124);

2. *Recognizes* that in 1990 the *Ad Hoc* Committee made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important matters under consideration;

3. *Takes note also* of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1991 session;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

G

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 F of 15 December 1989,

Noting with satisfaction the adoption by consensus by the Disarmament Commission of the report on the agenda item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament" (A/45/42, para. 34),

1. *Welcomes* the substantive and comprehensive report of the Disarmament Commission with regard to the question of conventional disarmament;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Disarmament Commission contained in the report;

3. *Commends* the report to the attention of Member States;

4. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Disarmament Commission that, taking into account the priorities in disarmament set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] the subject of conventional disarmament should continue to be actively pursued in the United Nations as one significant contribution to the endeavours of the international community towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control (*ibid.*, para. 34 (para. 17 of the text quoted in para. 6)),

5. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission in its report expressed the view that, in addition to its deliberations on how to facilitate the process of conventional disarmament, it would be welcome if the Conference on Disarmament were to address the issue of conventional disarmament when practicable (*ibid.*);

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

H

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth,[48]

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Noting that, in a joint statement of 1 June 1990,[44] the two Presidents reaffirmed their determination to have the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms completed and ready for signature by the end of 1990,

Noting also that in a further statement of the same date[44] the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed to pursue, following the signature of the Treaty, new negotiations on nuclear and space arms and further enhancing strategic stability and to give these future negotiations the highest priority,

Convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and the complexity of their negotiations,

1. *Welcomes* the fact that the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Nuclear Missiles[49] are being implemented by the Soviet Union and the United States;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and to the group of experts who assisted him in the preparation of the study;

3. *Commends* the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution;

5. *Encourages* interested Governments to distribute and publish the report in their respective languages.

F

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 T of 15 December 1989,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1990 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons (A/45/27, para. 124);

2. *Recognizes* that in 1990 the *Ad Hoc* Committee made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important matters under consideration;

3. *Takes note also* of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1991 session;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

G

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 F of 15 December 1989,

Noting with satisfaction the adoption by consensus by the Disarmament Commission of the report on the agenda item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament" (A/45/42, para. 34),

1. *Welcomes* the substantive and comprehensive report of the Disarmament Commission with regard to the question of conventional disarmament;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Disarmament Commission contained in the report;

3. *Commends* the report to the attention of Member States;

4. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Disarmament Commission that, taking into account the priorities in disarmament set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] the subject of conventional disarmament should continue to be actively pursued in the United Nations as one significant contribution to the endeavours of the international community towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control (*ibid.*, para. 34 (para. 17 of the text quoted in para. 6)),

5. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission in its report expressed the view that, in addition to its deliberations on how to facilitate the process of conventional disarmament, it would be welcome if the Conference on Disarmament were to address the issue of conventional disarmament when practicable (*ibid.*);

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

H

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth,[48]

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Noting that, in a joint statement of 1 June 1990,[44] the two Presidents reaffirmed their determination to have the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms completed and ready for signature by the end of 1990,

Noting also that in a further statement of the same date[44] the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed to pursue, following the signature of the Treaty, new negotiations on nuclear and space arms and further enhancing strategic stability and to give these future negotiations the highest priority,

Convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and the complexity of their negotiations,

1. *Welcomes* the fact that the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Nuclear Missiles[49] are being implemented by the Soviet Union and the United States;

2. *Also welcomes* the prospect of an agreement on the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in the near future;

3. *Further welcomes* the agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue new negotiations on nuclear and space arms and on further enhancing strategic stability, following the signature of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, the attainment of all the agreed objectives in the negotiations;

5. *Invites* the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[13]

6. *Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support* for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

I

Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 P of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 I of 15 December 1989,

Recalling also the text adopted by consensus on 29 May 1990 within the framework of the Working Group on agenda item 8 of the Disarmament Commission (A/45/42, para. 34),

Reaffirming the need for continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen the risk of military confrontation and to enhance mutual security,

Reaffirming also the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

Considering that the negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as those on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, have already helped to promote confidence and to move towards improved security and co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe;

2. *Urges* Member States participating in the above-mentioned negotiations to contribute actively to the attainment of their objectives as agreed;

3. *Invites* all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.

J

Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities

The General Assembly,

Considering that attacks or threats of attack on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes could jeopardize the development of nuclear energy,

Recalling resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/444 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 27 September 1985,

Recalling also resolution GC(XXXI)/RES/475 of 25 September 1987, in which the General Conference states, *inter alia,* that it is:

> "*Aware* of the fact that an armed attack on a nuclear installation could result in radioactive releases with grave consequences within and beyond the boundaries of the State which has been attacked, and
>
> "*Convinced* of the need to prohibit armed attacks on nuclear installations from which such releases could occur and of the urgency of concluding an international agreement in this regard",

1. *Recognizes* that an armed attack or a threat of armed attack on a safeguarded nuclear facility, operational or under construction, would create a situation in which the Security Council would have to act immediately in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including measures under Chapter VII;

2. *Encourages* all States to be ready to provide immediate peaceful assistance in accordance with international law to any State, if it so requests, whose safeguarded nuclear facilities have been subjected to an armed attack, and calls upon all States to abide by any decisions taken by the Security Council in accordance with the Charter in relation to the attacking State;

3. *Appeals* to States that participate in the Conference on Disarmament to overcome their differences, and urges the co-operation of all States for the successful resolution of this issue in the near future;

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to become parties to Additional Protocol I of 1977[36] to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[37] and upon all States parties to that Protocol to consider, in the context of a possible diplomatic conference, how to improve the present régime with regard to the protection of nuclear facilities;

5. *Notes* that States, in their mutual interest, have adopted confidence-building measures, in a bilateral or regional framework, designed to promote the aim of protecting nuclear facilities, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, and recognizes that other States may adopt similar measures, where appropriate;

6. *Appeals* to all States to take into account, when reviewing their military policies, the danger of radioactive releases potentially resulting from an attack on a nuclear facility;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

K

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in

Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988,[51]

Bearing in mind also resolution CM/Res.1225 (L) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989,[52]

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security and in particular for the security of developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13]

Aware also of the consideration of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 R of 15 December 1989, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/45/27) relating to the dumping of radioactive wastes;

2. *Expresses grave concern* regarding any use of nuclear waste that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material;

5. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active consideration and to intensify efforts to conclude a legally binding instrument under its auspices on the effective prohibition of any dumping of radioactive or nuclear wastes to complement a multilateral convention on its prohibition in the Conference on Disarmament;

6. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

L

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, 40/94 G of 12 December 1985, 41/59 L of 3 December 1986, 42/38 L of 30 November 1987, 43/75 K of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 H of 15 December 1989, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1990 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1990 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (A/45/27, paras. 6 and 8),

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items (*ibid.*, sect. III.A and B),

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

M

Regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/116 S, 44/116 U and 44/117 B of 15 December 1989,

Welcoming the report of the Disarmament Commission adopted at its substantive session of 1990 (A/45/42),

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[51] See A/43/398, annex I.

[52] See A/44/603, annex I.

Recognizing that regional disarmament measures can contribute effectively to the general process of arms reduction and disarmament,

Convinced that disarmament can be carried out only in a climate of confidence based on mutual respect and aimed at ensuring better relations founded on justice, solidarity and co-operation,

Recognizing also the importance and effectiveness of measures of regional disarmament taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to universal security and stability, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the importance of confidence-building measures to ensure the success of this process,

Noting with satisfaction the important progress made in various regions of the world through the conclusion of peace, security and co-operation agreements and following from the implementation of measures intended to enhance confidence in the fields of political, economic and military co-operation,

Noting that the consumption of resources for potentially destructive purposes is in stark contrast to the need for social and economic development but that reduction in military expenditure following, *inter alia*, the conclusion of regional disarmament agreements could entail benefits in both the social and economic fields,

1. *Reaffirms* that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the essential elements in global efforts;

2. *Encourages* all States to recognize the value of confidence-building measures — military or non-military — taken in the framework of initiatives of regional disarmament;

3. *Invites* all States to contribute, in appropriate forums, to the consideration of the question of regional disarmament, including the confidence-building measures likely to contribute thereto, taking into account the specific characteristics of the regions concerned.

N

Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment

The General Assembly,

Encouraged by the positive developments in the field of disarmament,

Deeply concerned by the continuing degradation of the environment,

Bearing in mind the interrelationship of questions relating to disarmament, social and economic development and environmental protection,

Recalling its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, in which it decided to convene in 1992 the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Desirous of benefiting from progress in disarmament in the endeavours to protect the environment,

Recognizing the potential, in an immediate or a longer-term perspective, of using resources currently allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out, making use of existing resources and with the assistance of qualified experts, a study of potential uses of resources such as know-how, technology, infrastructure and production currently allocated to military activities for promoting civilian endeavours to protect the environment;

2. *Recommends* that the study be based on open information and take into account relevant national and international studies and such further information as Member States may wish to make available for the purposes of the study;

3. *Invites* all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study may be achieved;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and, in the interim, to make relevant results of the study available, as appropriate, to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

O

Defensive security concepts and policies

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the obligation to maintain international peace and security in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security[53] and the study of concepts of security[54] submitted to the General Assembly in 1981 and 1985, respectively,

Recognizing that since then a number of important developments have taken place in the areas of disarmament and security and that new opportunities have emerged for arms control and disarmament, for ending regional conflicts and for developing among States constructive and co-operative relations,

Proceeding from the need for mutual confidence, reducing the risk of misunderstanding and making the military-political situation more transparent and predictable,

Noting the ongoing international dialogue on matters of security, including the renewed search for common security as well as for common approaches to the security requirements in different regions,

Noting also the exchange of views on military doctrines among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

Believing that security concepts and policies should be aimed at enhancing security and stability at progressively lower and balanced levels of armed forces and armaments,

Seeking to ensure that the armed forces of all States exist only to prevent war, as well as for individual and collective self-defence and for collective action in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression, and that defensive capabilities reflect true defensive requirements,

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[53] *Relationship between Disarmament and International Security* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.4).

[54] *Concepts of Security* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.1).

Bearing in mind the specific political and security requirements in different regions,

1. *Considers* the development of an international dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies to be of great importance for promoting the process of achieving disarmament and strengthening international security;

2. *Invites* Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral level, particularly at the regional level and, where appropriate, at the multilateral level;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and taking into account the views of Member States and other relevant information, to undertake a study of defensive security concepts and policies to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Defensive security concepts and policies".

P

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly,[13]

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. *Stresses* that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. *Affirms* that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. *Calls upon* States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. *Welcomes* the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. *Supports and encourages* efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Regional disarmament".

* * *

53. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to IV below:

I

International arms transfers

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988, and taking note of the ongoing study of the group of governmental experts to consider aspects of international arms transfers (see A/45/363 and Add.1, para. 4), decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "International arms transfers".

II

Naval armaments and disarmament

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 44/116 M of 15 December 1989, in which it, *inter alia*, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament", decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

III

Information on arms control and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly decides to invite the Secretary-General, making use of existing resources and voluntary contributions, to compile from information voluntarily provided by the relevant Member States and to make available on request appropriate information on multilateral and bilateral arms control and disarmament agreements, with the aim of providing an easily available source of texts and measures used in such agreements.

IV

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 44/116 S of 15 December 1989, decides (*a*) to welcome the report of the Secretary-General on this question (A/45/428); (*b*) to invite Member States that have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this matter; and (*c*) to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

DOCUMENT A/45/779

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 57

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

"(*a*) World Disarmament Campaign;

"(*b*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;

"(*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze;

"(*d*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;

"(*e*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 44/117 A, C, D, E and F of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 57, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.15

5. On 30 October, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Liberia, Morocco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme" (A/C.1/45/L.15), which was later also sponsored by Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 33rd meeting, on 9 November.

6. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.15 without a vote (see para. 15 below, draft resolution A).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.25

7. On 31 October, Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/45/L.25). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

8. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.25 by a recorded vote of 106 to 17, with 10 abstentions (see para. 15 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Poland, Romania.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.29

9. On 31 October, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/45/L.29), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft reso-

lution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

10. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.29 without a vote (see para. 15 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.33

11. On 31 October, India, Indonesia, Mexico and Peru submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze" (A/C.1/45/L.33), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Myanmar and the Sudan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 25th meeting, on 5 November.

12. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.33 by a recorded vote of 107 to 14, with 12 abstentions (see para. 15 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Isalmic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Poland, Romania.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.54

13. On 31 October, Brazil, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, China, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, on behalf of the Group of African States, Viet Nam and Yemen submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (A/C.1/45/L.54), which was later also sponsored by Mongolia, New Zealand and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Brazil at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

14. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.54 without a vote (see para. 15 below, draft resolution E).

Recommendation of the First Committee

15. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to E below:

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/45/604),

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[55] the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia,* to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987, 43/76 F of 7 December 1988 and 44/117 E of 15 December 1989,

Noting also with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. *Reaffirms* its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General[56] approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Finland, Germany, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for inviting the 1990 fellows to study selected activities in the

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[55] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes,* agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

[56] A/33/305.

field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. *Notes* that, within the framework of the programme, the Secretary-General organized a regional disarmament workshop for Africa in April 1989 at Lagos and that preparations are under way to organize a similar disarmament workshop for the Asia and Pacific region in the early part of 1991, to be held at Bandung, Indonesia;

4. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

B

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the existence and use of nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to the survival of mankind,

Conscious that the nuclear-arms race increases the danger of the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament is the only ultimate guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and help to create the climate for negotiations leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Conscious also that the recent steps taken bilaterally by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in East-West relations and the international climate can contribute towards this goal,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1990 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 44/117 C of 15 December 1989,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the results of those negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depository shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depository in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at ____________ on the ____________ day of ____________ one thousand nine hundred and ____________.

C

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling the decision taken by the General Assembly in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,

Recalling also its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 44/117 A of 15 December 1989,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1990 on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign (A/45/555 and Corr.1), and of 2 October 1990 on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign (A/45/498), as well as the Final Act of the Eighth United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,[57] held on 25 October 1990,

Taking note with appreciation of the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign of 15 October 1990 and the assessment of its achievements and shortcomings;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions to the efforts of the Campaign by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament;

4. *Recommends* that the Campaign, as a global information programme, should further focus its efforts:

(*a*) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner;

(*b*) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(*c*) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors, and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

5. *Invites* all Member States to contribute to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund;

6. *Decides* that at its forty-sixth session there should be a ninth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1991 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1992;

8. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

D

Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,[55] the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Convinced that, in this nuclear age, lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Convinced also of the urgency further to pursue negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Welcoming the cessation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons and the beginning of the process of shutting down its reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with deep concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

1. *Urges once more* both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(*a*) It would embrace:

- (i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;
- (ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(*b*) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. *Requests once again* the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-sixth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

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[57] A/CONF.155/1.

E

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia, and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/39 E of 30 November 1987 and 44/117 B of 15 December 1989 on regional disarmament,

Taking note of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[58] and noting in particular the importance placed by the heads of State or Government on the activities of the United Nations regional centres in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean,

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and co-ordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

Welcoming the activities carried out by the centres since the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, which have contributed substantively to understanding and co-operation among the States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Bearing in mind the need to provide the centres with financial stability so as to facilitate the planning of their activities,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the three regional centres (A/45/573), and of his efforts in providing the necessary administrative measures to permit the effective functioning of the three centres,

1. *Encourages* the regional centres to continue their efforts in promoting regional co-operation among the States in their respective regions with a view to contributing to the implementation and co-ordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign and to facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for all the efforts he has made in favour of the centres, and requests him to continue to provide all the necessary support to their activities and in particular to pursue the full implementation of the provisions of resolution 44/117 F;

3. *Appeals once again* to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the effective operational activities of the centres;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[58] A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

DOCUMENT A/45/780

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 58

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/118 A of 15 December 1989,

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 58, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (A/45/568).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 31 October, Afghanistan, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Peru, Sri Lanka and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.24), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

6. On 8 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.24/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the second preambular paragraph, "the emergence of an entirely new class of" was replaced by "more sophisticated weapons and new";

(*b*) At the end of the fourth preambular paragraph, the phrase "and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes," was added;

(*c*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the sixth preambular paragraph.

7. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement at the 37th meeting, on 15 November, concerning its programme budget implications.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.24/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 113 to 3, with 16 abstentions (see para. 9 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Isalmic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament,

Noting with concern the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, which could lead to more sophisticated weapons and new weapon systems,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Stressing the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments that may have a negative impact on the security environment and on the process of arms limitation and disarmament and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988 is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

Noting the results of the United Nations conference on New Trends in Science and Technology: Implications for International Peace and Security, held at Sendai, Japan, from 16 to 19 April 1990 (see A/45/568), and recognizing, in this regard, the need for the scientific and policy communities to work together in dealing with the complex implications of technological change,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (A/45/568);

2. *Fully agrees* that:

(*a*) The international community needs to position itself better to follow the nature and direction of technological change;

(*b*) The United Nations can serve as a catalyst and a clearing-house for ideas for this purpose;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to follow scientific and technological developments in order to make an assessment of emerging "new technologies" and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a framework for technology assessment guided, *inter alia*, by the criteria suggested in his report;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

DOCUMENT A/45/781

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 59

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Science and technology for disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/118 B of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. No documents were submitted in connection with item 59.

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October, Germany submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.13), which was later also sponsored by Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Mali. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Germany at the 25th meeting, on 5 November.

6. On 9 November the sponsors, which had been joined by Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Venezuela, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.13/Rev.1), in which paragraph 4, which had read:

> "4. *Recommends* that the United Nations should promote the collection and dissemination of information on scientific and technological developments related to arms control and disarmament;",

was replaced.

7. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement at the 35th meeting, on 13 November, concerning its programme budget implications.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.13/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 132 to none (see para. 9 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: None.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Science and technology for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Convinced that science and technology can profoundly contribute to solving the problems of mankind, especially to promoting its social and economic development,

Noting the interest of the international community in disarmament-related applications of scientific and technological achievements,

Recognizing the contributions that may be offered by scientific and technological progress for implementing arms control and disarmament agreements, *inter alia,* in the fields of verification and of compliance, by parties, with agreements on arms control and disarmament as well as of weapons disposal,

Welcoming related international activities undertaken so far in this area,

Considering the need for intensified international co-operation, with a view to using scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes, *inter alia,* in the fields of verification of compliance with agreements on arms control and disarmament, application of technologies for improved means of verification and weapons disposal,

Noting the United Nations conference on New Trends in Science and Technology: Implications for International Peace and Security, held at Sendai, Japan, in April 1990, and the United Nations conference on Conversion: Economic Adjustments in an Era of Arms Reductions, held in Moscow in August 1990, which contributed to promoting international co-operation in this field,

1. *Welcomes* national and international activities to use scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant intergovernmental organizations to intensify and extend such activities and to keep the United Nations informed about progress in this field;

3. *Invites* all Member States and relevant international organizations to develop international co-operation in this area, with a view to using scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes, *inter alia,* in the fields of verification and of compliance, by parties,

with agreements on arms control and disarmament and application of technologies for improved means of verification and for weapons disposal;

4. *Recommends* that the United Nations should give appropriate attention to the collection and dissemination of information on scientific and technological developments in these fields;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Science and technology for disarmament".

DOCUMENT A/45/782

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 60

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

"(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
"(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
"(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
"(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
"(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
"(*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
"(*g*) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures;
"(*h*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
"(*i*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;
"(*j*) Prevention of nuclear war;
"(*k*) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 40/152 L of 16 December 1985, 43/78 H of 7 December 1988 and 44/119 B to E and H of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 60, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.2 and Rev.1

5. On 29 October, Nigeria submitted a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" (A/C.1/45/L.2), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica.

6. On 8 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.2/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 33rd meeting, on 9 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the fourth preambular paragraph, "*Recalling*" was replaced by "*Reaffirming*";

(*b*) In the seventh preambular paragraph, "*Noting* the progress in the disarmament talks" was revised to read "*Noting* the progress in the arms limitation and disarmament talks";

(*c*) In paragraph 3, "*Decides* to declare" was replaced by "*Declares*";

(*d*) In paragraph 4, "implement" was replaced by "pursue";

(*e*) Paragraph 5, which read:

> "5. *Decides* to undertake a mid-term review of the implementation of the Decade in 1995;"

was deleted and the subsequent paragraph was renumbered accordingly;

(*f*) Original paragraph 6, now paragraph 5, which had read:

> "6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade."

was revised.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.2/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 24 below, draft resolution A).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.12 and Rev.1

8. On 30 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Cameroon, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Sweden, Togo, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/45/L.12), which was later also sponsored by Ghana and Romania.

9. On 15 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.12/Rev.1), which was intro-

duced by the representative of Indonesia at the 38th meeting, on 16 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following change: paragraph 10, which had read:

> "10. *Urges* the Disarmament Commission, in accordance with the adopted 'Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission', to finalize the consideration of the working agenda for its 1991 substantive session for adoption at the 1990 organizational session;",

was replaced.

10. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.12/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 24 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.23

11. On 30 October, Argentina, Brazil, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/45/L.23), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Chile, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Sudan, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 33rd meeting, on 9 November.

12. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.23 by a recorded vote of 112 to 12, with 9 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Norway, Poland, Romania.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.26 and Rev.1

13. On 31 October, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/45/L.26), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

14. On 14 November the sponsors, which had been joined by Pakistan, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.26/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Panama. The draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the sixth preambular paragraph, "an extraordinary impetus" was revised to read "a new impetus";

(*b*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the seventh preambular paragraph.

15. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.26/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 108 to 8, with 16 abstentions[59] (see para. 24 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.32

16. On 31 October, Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar, Peru and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament" (A/C.1/45/L.32), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 24th meeting, on 2 November.

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[59] The delegation of Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

17. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.32 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 96 to 13, with 20 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(*b*) Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.32, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 102 to 6, with 22 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.36

18. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Togo, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/45/L.36), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Nepal, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal and Turkey. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Germany at the 25th meeting, on 5 November.

19. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.36 without a vote (see para. 24 below, draft resolution F).

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.53 and Rev.1

20. On 31 October, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Tenth anniversary of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research" (A/C.1/45/L.53), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Philippines, Portugal and Singapore. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November.

21. On 14 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.53/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Panama. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) At the end of paragraph 4, the phrase "and to fulfil the objectives set out in section IV of General Assembly resolution 44/201 B of 21 December 1989" was added;

(*b*) Paragraph 7, which had read:

> "7. *Requests* the Institute to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;"

was revised.

22. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement concerning its programme budget implications (A/C.1/45/L.62).

23. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.53/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 24 below, draft resolution G).

Recommendation of the First Committee

24. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to G below:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

A

Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, in which it declared the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 34/75 of 11 December 1979, in which it directed the Disarmament Commission to prepare elements of a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for consideration and adoption,

Bearing in mind that the Second Disarmament Decade declared by its resolution 35/46 has come to an end,

Reaffirming its resolution 43/78 L of 7 December 1988, in which it decided to declare the decade of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade,

Recalling further its resolution 44/119 H of 15 December 1989, in which it directed the Disarmament Commission, at its 1990 substantive session, to finalize the preparation of elements of a draft resolution to be entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" and to submit them to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for consideration and adoption,

Reaffirming also the responsibility of the United Nations in the attainment of disarmament,

Noting the progress in the arms limitation and disarmament talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as well as other general recent positive developments in international relations and their positive impact on the attainment of global peace and security,

Desirous of maintaining the current momentum in the disarmament process,

Convinced that a third disarmament decade will accelerate the disarmament process,

1. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the work of the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 session, at which it successfully concluded a draft Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade (see A/45/42, para. 35);

2. *Adopts* the text of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade adopted by the Disarmament Commission, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Declares* the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade;

4. *Calls upon* all States to support the objectives of the Decade and to pursue the activities elaborated in the Declaration of the Third Disarmament Decade;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report as and when necessary to the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.

ANNEX

Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade

1. The present Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade is addressed to the global community and deals with the hopes and aspirations of people for lasting peace and security.

2. After a period of heightened tensions, the latter part of the decade of the 1980s saw a noticeable improvement in the way many States conducted their relations with one another. Despite this favourable trend, the specific goals of the Second Disarmament Decade were not fully realized.

3. In a world of growing interdependence, it is essential for the international community to stimulate and deepen awareness of the common interests of the global society and of the universal interest in achieving disarmament and strengthening international peace and security. The challenges facing the international community today are enormous. Accordingly, the solution of these difficult and complex issues will require the political will of States in conducting dialogue and negotiations and in promoting international co-operation, including confidence-building measures aimed at reducing tensions and the risk of military confrontation among States, bearing in mind specific conditions prevailing in the region concerned. It will also require acknowledgement of the profound interrelationship of questions relating to disarmament, social and economic development and environmental protection.

4. The international community stands on common ground in determining to make progress in the 1990s by resolutely pursuing disarmament along with other efforts necessary for attaining genuine peace and security. As members of the international community, we have identified the following common goals. In the nuclear field, we must continue urgently to seek early reductions in, and the eventual elimination of, nuclear weapons and work towards a comprehensive nuclear-test ban. To achieve the objective of non-proliferation in all its aspects, all States are encouraged to make every effort further to strengthen the non-proliferation régime and other measures to halt and prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The aim of the international community should be to promote co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy on a non-discriminatory basis and under agreed and appropriate international safeguards. The prevention of an arms race in outer space remains an important area to be further addressed. Many States also see the need to address naval confidence-building measures and disarmament issues. In the conventional field, we must seek reductions in arms and armed forces in all areas of the world and, in particular, where levels of concentrations of armaments are highest. In this regard, we urgently seek the successful conclusion of the negotiations on conventional forces in Europe. We aim for continued consideration of arms transfers in all their aspects. In the chemical field, we must work for the earliest conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction. The international community also calls for strict compliance with the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925.[a] As further steps forward, openness and transparency on all appropriate military matters should be developed, the scope and techniques of verification advanced, the use of science and technology for peaceful purposes promoted and non-military threats to security addressed. All other initiatives to halt and reverse the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, in both its qualitative and quantitative aspects deserve careful consideration. Such initiatives include the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region concerned and the creation of zones of peace under appropriate conditions defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone. In the pursuit of the foregoing goals, the international community acknowledges the particular responsibility of countries with the largest military arsenals. Resources freed through disarmament could be used for the benefit of a balanced world development. These goals should be included in a comprehensive programme of disarmament, which should be concluded at an appropriate time.

5. The United Nations will continue to foster multilateral co-operation for disarmament, wherein bilateral and regional efforts can be complementary and mutually supportive in attaining the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The international community can further promote disarmament through the United Nations by building upon its achievements in this field, including the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2), which was adopted by consensus.

6. The international community affirms the positive role that an informed public can play in the process of disarmament by promoting a constructive and realistic dialogue on issues related to disarmament. In this

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[a] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

regard, the pursuit of the World Disarmament Campaign and the observance of Disarmament Week will continue to play a useful role. Reflecting a growing understanding and commitment in dealing with the global problems of peace and security, it recognizes that non-governmental organizations play an invaluable role. It also supports an enhanced role for women in developing the conditions for enduring peace.

7. As the world moves towards the twenty-first century, it is evident that future generations will need increasing knowledge and understanding of the interdependent nature of life on the planet. Education on international peace and security issues will play a fundamental part in allowing every individual to realize his or her role as a responsible member of the world community.

B

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission (A/45/42),

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Taking into account the relevant sections of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[55] the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Also taking into account widespread views expressed during the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, 38/183 E of 20 December 1983, 39/148 R of 17 December 1984, 40/152 F of 16 December 1985, 41/86 E of 4 December 1986, 42/42 G of 30 November 1987, 43/78 A of 7 December 1988 and 44/119 C of 15 December 1989,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Notes with appreciation* that the Disarmament Commission has concluded its consideration of all substantive items on its agenda, except the item on objective information on military matters;

3. *Commends* the Disarmament Commission for its adoption by consensus of the specific recommendations on the following subjects on its agenda: (*a*) South Africa's nuclear capability, (*b*) the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, (*c*) conventional disarmament and (*d*) the draft Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade;

4. *Notes* that the findings and recommendations contained in the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the item regarding naval armaments and disarmament (A/45/42, para. 33) are endorsed by all participants in his consultations;

5. *Also notes* that no consensus could be reached on specific recommendations for the item regarding various aspects of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, as well as a general approach to negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament;

6. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

7. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission of working on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Disarmament Commission adopted by consensus a set of "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission" at its 1990 substantive session;

9. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";

10. *Recommends* that the Disarmament Commission, as a result of consultations, adopt at its 1990 organizational session the following substantive items for inclusion in the working agenda of the 1991 session of the Commission:

(1) Objective information on military matters;

(2) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

(3) Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security;

(4) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

11. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1991 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/45/27), together with all the official records of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to this end;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

C

Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

Recalling its resolution 44/119 E of 15 December 1989,

Recalling also that the international community, through the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13] the first special session devoted to disarmament, has agreed that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war,

Noting the reaffirmation by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, that nuclear disarmament is a process in which all nations should participate, and its view that the ongoing process of disarmament could be accelerated and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community,[58]

Taking into account that all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those with the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all people of the world,

Encouraged by the continued recognition by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Aware of the fact that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are inextricably linked with the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and that consequently they should be viewed in their interrelationship as essential elements of a process of general and complete disarmament,

Convinced also that all avenues should be explored to ensure that progress is made in these two vital fields, and convinced further of the imperative need to take constructive multilateral action to complement and reinforce the bilateral process under way,

1. *Reaffirms* that multilateral and bilateral negotiations on nuclear questions should complement and facilitate each other;

2. *Believes* that efforts should be intensified in order to initiate multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

3. *Reiterates* that, in view of the importance of the matter, it is equally necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to establish *ad hoc* committees at the beginning of its 1991 session on both the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war with adequate mandates in order to allow a structured and practical analysis of how the Conference can best contribute to progress on these two urgent matters;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on its consideration of those subjects;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the items entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" and "Prevention of nuclear war".

D

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982, 38/183 I of 20 December 1983, 39/148 N of 17 December 1984, 40/152 M of 16 December 1985, 41/86 M of 4 December 1986, 42/42 L of 30 November 1987, 43/78 M of 7 December 1988 and 44/119 D of 15 December 1989,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/45/27),

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should have the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Expressing its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was not able in 1990 to commence negotiations on the nuclear issues on its agenda,

Expressing its expectation that the Conference on Disarmament, in view of the positive current process in some fields of disarmament, will be in a position to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned the greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

Considering that in the present international climate it is more than ever imperative to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

Taking note with satisfaction of the relevant paragraphs of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on the progress towards improved and effective functioning of the Conference (*ibid.*, paras. 16-18), and expressing the hope that the process will continue in all aspects of its work,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *Notes* the progress in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention as soon as possible;

3. *Also notes* the re-establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to strengthen its work, to further its mandate through substantive negotiations, within the framework of *ad hoc* committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of

Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[13]

5. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to *ad hoc* committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

E

Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and requested, *inter alia*, the then Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to work out "a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations",

Recalling also its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which, *inter alia*, called for the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament with the utmost urgency,

Recalling further its resolution 44/119 A of 15 December 1989, in which it called upon the Conference on Disarmament to consider, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the resumption of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament with the aim of resolving the outstanding issues in order to conclude the elaboration of the programme,

Having examined the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament which contains the agreement that the organizational framework to deal with the comprehensive programme of disarmament, as in the case of other of its agenda items, shall be considered at the beginning of the 1991 session (A/45/27, sect. III.H, para. 133),

Bearing in mind the conclusions reached by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament in its report of 1989 to the effect that "it should resume work with the view to resolving the outstanding issues in the near future, when circumstances are more conducive to making progress in this regard",[60]

Considering that the present improvement in East-West relations provides the appropriate scenario for a renewed effort towards the conclusion of the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Considering also that the conclusion of the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament would constitute an important contribution to the success of the Third Disarmament Decade and to the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

1. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament;

2. *Recommends* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament continue its work, building on the texts already agreed to, with the view to resolving the outstanding issues and thus concluding negotiations on it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament".

F

Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/78 H, adopted without a vote on 7 December 1988,

Reiterating its support for the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level,[61] as endorsed in that resolution,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/397) on experience reported by Member States with the implementation of confidence-building measures,

Bearing in mind that confidence-building is a dynamic process over time, and an interim assessment taking account of the experience gained may be valuable,

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of specific confidence-building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions,

Bearing in mind also the particular need for confidence-building measures at times of political tension and crises as well as their potential to prevent such situations from arising,

Bearing in mind further that confidence-building measures pursued at the regional level can contribute to the development of global security,

Considering that confidence-building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, can be conducive to achieving structures of security based on co-operation and openness,

Pointing to the example of progress in the implementation of confidence- and security-building measures adopted at Stockholm in 1986 that has contributed to more stable relations and increased security, reducing the risk of military confrontation in Europe,

Aware that there are situations peculiar to specific regions that have a bearing on the nature of the confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

1. *Recommends* the guidelines to all States for implementation, taking fully into account the specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned;

2. *Also recommends* to all States that have started to implement confidence-building measures to pursue further and strengthen this process;

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[60] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27), para. 100 (para. 7 of the quoted text).

[61] *Ibid., Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-15/3), para. 41 (para. 6 of the quoted text).

3. *Appeals* to all States to consider the widest possible use of confidence-building measures in their international relations, including bilateral, regional and global negotiations, especially in times of political tension and crises;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to collect relevant information from all Member States;

5. *Appeals* to all Member States that have not yet done so to make their contribution to the report of the Secretary-General;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures".

G

Tenth anniversary of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[62]

Reaffirming its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, in which it approved the Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, renewed the invitation to Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to the Institute and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the Institute administrative and other support,

Recalling also its resolution 42/42 J of 30 November 1987, in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies[63] and noted that the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research offered new opportunities regarding research in the field of disarmament,

Noting that the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, expressed in its final document on international security and disarmament[58] their appreciation for the research work conducted by the Institute and stressed the need to ensure its continued viability by assured financial support from the regular budget of the United Nations and through voluntary contributions,

Considering the need for the international community to have access to independent and in-depth research on disarmament, in particular on emerging problems and the foreseeable consequences of disarmament,

Noting also in this regard the importance of research on the economic aspects of disarmament,

Having considered the annual report of the Director of the Institute (A/45/392, annex I) and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (*ibid.*, annex II) acting in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research,

1. *Notes* the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

2. *Recognizes* the increased importance and high quality of the work of the Institute in the execution of its mandate under its Statute;

3. *Reiterates* the conviction that the Institute should continue to conduct independent research on problems relating to disarmament and should be further encouraged to undertake specialized research or research requiring a high degree of expertise;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States and public or private institutions to consider making contributions to the Institute in order to ensure its long-term viability and to fulfil the objectives set out in section IV of General Assembly resolution 44/201 B of 21 December 1989;

5. *Recommends* the continued implementation of the Statute of the Institute;

6. *Invites* the Director of the Institute and the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters to continue to report annually to the General Assembly on the activities conducted by the Institute;

7. *Requests* the Institute to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament and to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, at its forty-seventh session, the costs of this research project being shared between the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions.

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[62] A/34/589.

[63] A/42/300, annex.

DOCUMENT A/45/783

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 61

[*Original: English*]
[*6 December 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/120 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 61, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October, Yugoslavia, on behalf those States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.10), which was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement concerning its programme budget implications (A/C.1/45/L.55).

7. At the 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.10 by a recorded vote of 107 to 4, with 17 abstentions (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986, 42/43 of 30 November 1987, 43/79 of 7 December 1988, 44/120 of 15 December 1989 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,[64]

Noting that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, during its preparatory session in July 1989,[65] commemorated the tenth anniversary of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, which took place on 13 July 1979,

Recalling further paragraph 22 of the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[58]

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States of the region,

Convinced that agreement on such action should be facilitated by encouraging developments in international relations that could have beneficial effects on the region,

Also convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Considering that the creation of the zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, in 1992,

Regretting the decision of some members to withdraw from the *Ad Hoc* Committee, and expressing the hope that they would reconsider their position,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/45/29);

2. *Reaffirms* full support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

3. *Reiterates and emphasizes* its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971;

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[64] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45* and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

[65] A/AC.159/SR.357; see also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/44/29), sect. II.C.

4. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in the implementation of the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, as called for in the relevant resolutions recommended by the Committee and adopted by the General Assembly by consensus, significant progress has been made in the preparatory work, in particular in the preparation of the draft agenda and the draft rules of procedure of the Conference;

6. *Also notes with satisfaction* that the Working Group of the *Ad Hoc* Committee has made considerable progress in identifying substantive elements at the 1989 session of the Committee,[66] and urges the *Ad Hoc* Committee to intensify its discussions on substantive issues and principles, with the aim of elaborating elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the Conference;

7. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold two preparatory sessions during 1991, the first with a duration of one week and the second with a duration of two weeks, for completion of the remaining preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo in 1992 in consultation with the host country;

8. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations that are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

9. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory functions.

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[66] A/AC.159/L.93, annex.

DOCUMENT A/45/784

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 62

[*Original: English*]
[*26 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/121 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of an action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 62, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament (A/45/574) and a letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General (A/45/421-S/21797).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 31 October, Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.45), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Preambular part identical to that in para. 8 below, with the exception of the sixth and tenth paragraphs.*]

"*Taking into consideration* resolution GC (XXXIV)/Res/526 of 21 September 1990 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the General Conference deprecated Israel's continuous refusal to place all its nuclear facilities under the Agency's safeguards and called upon Israel to comply with Security Council resolution 487 (1981),

"*Deeply concerned* that the declared Israeli policy of attacking and destroying nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes is a part of its nuclear armament policy,

"1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

"2. *Reiterates also its condemnation* of the co-operation between Israel and South Africa;

"3. *Expresses its deep concern* at Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

"4. *Requests once more* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Council resolution 487 (1981);

"5. *Demands once more* that Israel place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

"6. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

"7. *Reiterates its request* to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any co-operation with Israel that could contribute to its nuclear capabilities;

"8. *Requests also* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled 'Israeli nuclear armament'."

6. On 14 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Egypt and Oman, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.45/Rev.1).

7. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.45/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 84 to 2, with 38 abstentions (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 44/121 of 15 December 1989,

Recalling its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989, in which, *inter alia,* it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981, in which, *inter alia,* the Council called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Noting that only Israel has been specifically called upon by the Security Council to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking note of resolution GC (XXXIV)/RES/526 of 21 September 1990, adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking into consideration the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[58] in paragraph 12 of which Israel was condemned for continuing to develop its nuclear military programmes and weapons of mass destruction and for its refusal to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in this regard,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems in the Mediterranean, thus threatening the peace and security of the region,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that Israel has not committed itself to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack safeguarded nuclear facilities,

1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Reiterates also its condemnation* of the co-operation between Israel and South Africa in the military field;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

4. *Reaffirms* that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia,* requested it to place all nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

5. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so not to co-operate with or give assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability;

6. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

DOCUMENT A/45/785

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 63

[Original: English]
[21 November 1990]

1. The item entitled "Education and information for disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/123 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. No documents were submitted in connection with item 63.

Consideration of proposals

5. No proposal was submitted for consideration by the First Committee under agenda item 63.

DOCUMENT A/45/786

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 64

[Original: English]
[21 November 1990]

1. The item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its decision 44/430 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. No documents were submitted in connection with item 64.

Consideration of proposals

5. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.47), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.47 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987 and 43/67 of 7 December 1988,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, ten years ago, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,[67] together with the Protocol on

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[67] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I),[67] the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)[67] and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),[67]

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General,[68]

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. *Also notes with satisfaction* that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. *Stresses* that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

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[68] A/43/589.

DOCUMENT A/45/787

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 65

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Special sessions on disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 43/77 B of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. No documents were submitted in connection with item 65.

Consideration of proposals

5. No proposal was submitted for consideration by the First Committee under agenda item 65.

DOCUMENT A/45/788

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 66

[*Original: English*]
[*26 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/81 B of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its

4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items item 155, which was allocated to it upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 66, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (A/45/372 and Corr.1).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 31 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification" (A/C.1/45/L.42), which was later also sponsored by Panama. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 28th meeting, on 6 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement at the 37th meeting, on 15 November, concerning its programme budget implications.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.42 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

STUDY ON THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF VERIFICATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985, 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986, 42/42 F of 30 November 1987 and 43/81 B of 7 December 1988,

Underlining the important role that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has to play in the sphere of disarmament,

Recalling also that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that, consequently, all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament,

Noting that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is universally recognized,

Stressing that the issue of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is a matter of concern to all nations,

Recognizing that the United Nations, in accordance with its role and responsibilities established under the Charter, can make a significant contribution in the field of verification, in particular of multilateral agreements,

Reiterating its view that:

(*a*) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate and effective measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties;

(*b*) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement;

(*c*) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through the United Nations system in the verification process;

(*d*) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed,

Recalling that:

(*a*) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field should be considered;

(*b*) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not interfere unduly with the internal affairs of States parties or other States or jeopardize their economic, technological and social development,

Taking note of all proposals that had been put forward in the field of verification by Member States,[69] including those by Canada and the Netherlands, France and the countries of the Six-Nation Initiative,[70]

Affirming its support for the sixteen principles of verification drawn up by the Disarmament Commission,[71]

Noting that recent developments in international relations have underscored the importance of effective verification of existing and future arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Recalling that by resolution 43/81 B it requested the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, an in-depth study of the role of the United Nations in the field of verification that would:

(*a*) Identify and review existing activities of the United Nations in the field of verification of arms limitation and disarmament;

(*b*) Assess the need for improvements in existing activities as well as explore and identify possible additional activities, taking into account organizational, technical, operational, legal and financial aspects;

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[69] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-15/3), para. 60 (para. 6, sect. III.2, of the quoted text).

[70] See the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/39/277-S/16587, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex), reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 (A/40/114-S/16921, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/16921, annex), the Mexico Declaration issued on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I), and the Stockholm Declaration issued on 21 January 1988 (A/43/125-S/19478, annex).

[71] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-15/3), para. 60 (para. 6, sect. I, of the quoted text).

(*c*) Provide specific recommendations for future action by the United Nations in this context;

and to submit a comprehensive report on this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/372 and Corr.1);

2. *Notes* that the report was approved by the Group of Qualified Governmental Experts to Undertake a Study on the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification;

3. *Commends* the report to the attention of Member States;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible circulation;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate action within available resources on the recommendations of the Group;

6. *Encourages* Member States to give active consideration to the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter of the report and to assist the Secretary-General in their implementation where appropriate;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on actions taken by Member States and by the United Nations Secretariat to implement these recommendations;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification".

DOCUMENT A/45/794

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 155

[*Original: English*]
[*26 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/72 of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October 1990, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/45/235), decided to allocate this item, item 155, to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the Committee decided to consider item 155 jointly with other disarmament items. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 24th through 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November.

4. For its consideration of item 155, the Committee had before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/45/27).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 31 October, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.27).

6. On 9 November the sponsors, which had been joined by Afghanistan, Austria, Benin, India, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.27/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic at the 34th meeting, on 12 November. The draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the second preambular paragraph, "*Bearing in mind*" was replaced by "*Taking note* of";

(*b*) Paragraph 5, which had read:

> "5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report annually to the General Assembly on the results of its consideration of these questions;"

was revised;

(*c*) In paragraph 6, "forty-seventh session" was replaced by "forty-eighth session".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.27/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANUFACTURE OF NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND NEW SYSTEMS OF SUCH WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Taking note of paragraph 77 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[13]

Determined to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction that have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of weapons of mass destruction identified in the definition of weapons of mass destruction adopted by the United Nations in 1948,[72]

Noting that in the course of its 1989 and 1990 sessions the Conference on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons",

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[72] The definition was adopted by the Commission for Conventional Armaments (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1).

Taking into account the sections of the reports of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question,[73]

1. *Reaffirms* that effective measures should be undertaken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep under review, with expert assistance, as appropriate, the questions of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons;

3. *Calls upon* all States, immediately following the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to these recommendations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue the practice of reporting the results of its consideration of these questions in its annual report to the General Assembly;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

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[73] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27), sect. III.G and *ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/45/27), sect. III.G.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October 1990, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session the item proposed by the Secretary-General in document A/45/235. See decision 45/402.[74]

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1990, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 45 to 60, 62 to 66 and 155.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 45 (A/45/767, para. 7) was adopted by 141 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 45/48.[74]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 46 (A/45/768, para. 8) was adopted by 127 votes to 3, with 17 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 45/49.[74]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 47 (A/45/769, para. 7) was adopted by 116 votes to 2, with 28 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 45/50.[74]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 48 (A/45/770, para. 7) was adopted by 140 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 45/51.[74]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 49 (A/45/771, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 45/52.[74]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 50 (A/45/772, para. 7) was adopted by 114 votes to 3, with 28 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 45/53.[74]

The Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on item 51 (A/45/773). See decision 45/414.[74]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 52 (A/45/774, para. 11) was adopted by 145 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 45/54.[74]

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 53 (A/45/775, para. 11) were adopted as follows. Paragraph 9 of draft resolution A was adopted by 125 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 149 votes to none, with 1 abstention.* Draft resolution B was adopted by 149 votes to none, with 1 abstention.* For the final texts, see resolutions 45/55 A and B.[74]

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 54 (A/45/776, para. 8) were adopted as follows. The eighth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A was adopted by 128 votes to 3, with 17 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 145 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.* Draft resolution B was adopted by 118 votes to 4, with 27 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 45/56 A and B.[74]

Draft resolutions A to C submitted in the report on item 55 (A/45/777, para. 13) were adopted. For the final texts, see resolutions 45/57 A to C.[74]

Draft resolutions A to P and draft decisions I to IV submitted in the report on item 56 (A/45/778, paras. 52 and 53, respectively) were adopted as follows. The representative of France introduced an amendment of draft resolution I, contained in document A/45/L.30, by which paragraph 2 would be replaced with a new text. Draft resolutions A, C to G and M were adopted. The amendment to draft resolution I and draft resolution I as amended were adopted. Draft resolution B was adopted by 131 votes to none, with 22 abstentions;* draft resolution H was adopted by 99 votes to none, with 50 abstentions;* paragraph 1 of draft resolution J was adopted by 134 votes to 6, with 9 abstentions,* paragraph 2 by 135 votes to 4, with 12 abstentions,* paragraph 4 by 144 votes to 3, with 1 abstention,* and draft resolution J as a whole by 141 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions;* draft resolution K by 144 votes to none, with 9 abstentions;* draft resolution L by 146 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions;* draft resolution N by 138 votes to 3, with 12 abstentions;* draft resolution O by 148 votes to none, with 5 abstentions;* and draft resolution P by 142 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 45/58 A to P.[74] Draft decisions I, III and IV were adopted, and draft decision II was adopted by 152 votes to 1.* For the final texts, see decisions 45/415, 45/416, 45/417 and 45/418.[74]

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* Recorded vote.

[74] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

Draft resolutions A to E submitted in the report on item 57 (A/45/779, para. 15) were adopted as follows. Draft resolutions A, C and E were adopted; draft resolution B was adopted by 125 votes to 17, with 10 abstentions* and draft resolution D by 126 votes to 14, with 12 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 45/59 A to E.[74]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 58 (A/45/780, para. 9) was adopted by 133 votes to 3, with 16 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 45/60.[74]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 59 (A/45/781, para. 9) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 45/61.[74]

Draft resolutions A to G submitted in the report on item 60 (A/45/782, para. 24) were adopted as follows. Draft resolutions A, B, F and G were adopted. Draft resolution C was adopted by 132 votes to 12, with 9 abstentions;* draft resolution D by 128 votes to 8, with 16 abstentions;* paragraph 1 of draft resolution E by 116 votes to 13, with 20 abstentions* and draft resolution E as a whole by 123 votes to 6, with 22 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 45/62 A to G.[74]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 62 (A/45/784, para. 8) was adopted by 98 votes to 2, with 50 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 45/63.[74]

The Assembly noted that no proposal had been submitted in the report of the First Committee on item 63 (A/45/785).

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 64 (A/45/786, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 45/64.[74]

The Assembly noted that no proposal had been submitted by the First Committee in its report on item 65 (A/45/787).

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 66 (A/45/788, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 45/65.[74]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 155 (A/45/794, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 45/66.[74]

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1990, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 61 (A/45/783, para. 8) by 128 votes to 4, with 17 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 45/77.[74]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/45/27	Report of the Conference on Disarmament	51-53, 55-57, 60, 155	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27*
A/45/29	Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean	61	*Ibid., Supplement No. 29*
A/45/42	Report of the Disarmament Commission	54, 56, 60	*Ibid., Supplement No. 42*
A/45/74-S/21068	Letter dated 30 December 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Strasbourg on 8 and 9 December 1989	56	
A/45/129 and Add.1 and 2	Note by the Secretary-General	56 (*c*)	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/45/164-S/21187	Letter dated 7 March 1990 from the representatives of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	60	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/21187.
A/45/213	Note verbale dated 6 April 1990 from the mission of France to the Secretary-General	61	
A/45/214	Note verbale dated 6 April 1990 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	61	
A/45/215	Note verbale dated 6 April 1990 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	61	
A/45/219-S/21252	Letter dated 16 April 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	49, 55, 56	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21252
A/45/289	Letter dated 23 May 1990 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	61	
A/45/303	Letter dated 5 June 1990 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué adopted at the First Meeting of the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultations and Co-operation, Group of 15, held at Kuala Lumpur from 1 to 3 June 1990	56	
A/45/314	Letter dated 15 June 1990 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific	45, 46, 48, 56 (*a*), (*m*)	
A/45/336-S/21385	Letter dated 29 June 1990 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Dublin on 25 and 26 June 1990	56	
A/45/339	Letter dated 9 July 1990 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific	45, 46, 48, 56 (*a*), (*m*)	
A/45/343	Letter dated 11 July 1990 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	56	
A/45/352	Letter dated 11 July 1990 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific	45, 46, 48, 56 (*a*), (*m*)	
A/45/354 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	56 (*f*)	
A/45/359	Note verbale dated 30 May 1990 from the mission of France to the Secretary-General	56 (*a*)	
A/45/363 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	56 (*j*)	
A/45/372 and Corr.1	*Idem*	66	
A/45/373	*Idem*	56 (*b*)	
A/45/385-S/21447	Letter dated 6 August 1990 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	55	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21447
A/45/388	Report of the Secretary-General	49	
A/45/389-S/21455	Letter dated 1 August 1990 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-third Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Jakarta on 24 and 25 July 1990	52, 56	
A/45/392	Note by the Secretary-General	60 (*d*), (*e*)	
A/45/397 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	60 (*g*)	
A/45/413	Letter dated 13 August 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	56 (*j*)	
A/45/421-S/21797	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990	48-52, 54-57, 62	
A/45/428	Report of the Secretary-General	56 (*n*)	
A/45/435	*Idem*	49	
A/45/456	Letter dated 27 August 1990 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila on 31 July and 1 August 1990	45, 55, 56	
A/45/462	Report of the Secretary-General	50	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
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A/45/510 and Add.1	*Idem*	60 (*f*)	
A/45/513	*Idem*	56 (*c*)	
A/45/555 and Corr.1	*Idem*	57 (*a*)	
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A/45/561	*Idem*	56 (*a*)	
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A/45/626-S/21869	Letter dated 10 October 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	56	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21869
A/45/642	Letter dated 11 October 1990 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	56	
A/45/705	Report of the Secretary-General	60 (*c*)	
A/45/804	Letter dated 21 November 1990 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific on 16 November 1990	45-48, 56 (*a*), (*m*)	
A/45/809	Letter dated 28 November 1990 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General	45	
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A/C.1/45/L.2/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	60 (*k*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 24, draft resolution A
A/C.1/45/L.3	Draft decision	56 (*j*)	See A/45/778, paras. 5 and 53, draft decision I
A/C.1/45/L.4	Draft resolution	56 (*h*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 52, draft resolution A
A/C.1/45/L.5	*Idem*	56	*Ibid.*, paras. 9 and 52, draft resolution B
A/C.1/45/L.6	*Idem*	56 (*d*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 52, draft resolution C
A/C.1/45/L.7	*Idem*	56 (*e*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 13 and 52, draft resolution D
A/C.1/45/L.8	Draft decision	56 (*i*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 15 and 53, draft decision II
A/C.1/45/L.9	Draft resolution	51	See A/45/773, para. 5
A/C.1/45/L.10	*Idem*	61	See A/45/783, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.1/45/L.11	*Idem*	56 (*c*)	See A/45/778, para. 17
A/C.1/45/L.12	*Idem*	60 (*a*)	See A/45/782, paras. 8, 9 and 24, draft resolution B

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
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A/C.1/45/L.13/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	59	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 9
A/C.1/45/L.14	Draft resolution	56 (*b*)	See A/45/778, paras. 20 and 52, draft resolution E
A/C.1/45/L.15	*Idem*	57 (*d*)	See A/45/779, paras. 5 and 15, draft resolution A
A/C.1/45/L.16	*Idem*	56 (*c*)	See A/45/778, paras. 22 and 52, draft resolution F
A/C.1/45/L.17	*Idem*	53	See A/45/775, paras. 5 and 11, draft resolution A
A/C.1/45/L.18	*Idem*	50	See A/45/772, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/45/L.19	*Idem*	52	See A/45/774, para. 5
A/C.1/45/L.20	*Idem*	56 (*d*)	See A/45/778, paras. 24 and 52, draft resolution G
A/C.1/45/L.21	*Idem*	55	See A/45/77[illegible]as. 5, 6 and 13, dr[illegible] A
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A/C.1/45/L.22	Draft resolution	53	See A/45/[illegible]as. 7, 8 and 11, draft resolution B
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A/C.1/45/L.23	Draft resolution	60 (*i*), (*j*)	See A/45/782, paras. 11 and 24, draft resolution C
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A/C.1/45/L.25	Draft resolution	57 (*b*)	See A/45/779, paras. 7 and 15, draft resolution B
A/C.1/45/L.26	*Idem*	60 (*b*)	See A/45/782, paras. 13, 14 and 24, draft resolution D
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A/C.1/45/L.27	Draft resolution	155	See A/45/794, paras. 5, 6 and 8
A/C.1/45/L.27/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	155	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 8
A/C.1/45/L.28	Draft resolution	45	See A/45/767, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/45/L.29	*Idem*	57 (*a*)	See A/45/779, paras. 9 and 15, draft resolution C
A/C.1/45/L.30	*Idem*	46	See A/45/768, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.1/45/L.31	*Idem*	47	See A/45/769, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/45/L.32	*Idem*	60	See A/45/782, paras. 16 and 24, draft resolution E
A/C.1/45/L.33	*Idem*	57 (*c*)	See A/45/779, paras. 11 and 15, draft resolution D
A/C.1/45/L.34	Draft decision	56	See A/45/778, paras. 26 and 53, draft decision III
A/C.1/45/L.35	Draft resolution	56	*Ibid.*, paras. 29 and 52, draft resolution H
A/C.1/45/L.36	*Idem*	60 (*g*)	See A/45/782, paras. 18 and 24, draft resolution F
A/C.1/45/L.37	*Idem*	56 (*d*)	See A/45/778, paras. 31 and 52, draft resolution I
A/C.1/45/L.38	*Idem*	56	*Ibid.*, paras. 33 and 52, draft resolution J
A/C.1/45/L.39	*Idem*	54	See A/45/776, paras. 5 and 8, draft resolutions A and B
A/C.1/45/L.40	*Idem*	56 (*m*)	See A/45/778, paras. 35 and 52, draft resolution K
A/C.1/45/L.41	*Idem*	48	See A/45/770, paras. 5 and 7
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A/C.1/45/L.44	*Idem*	56 (*n*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 39 and 52, draft resolution M
A/C.1/45/L.45	*Idem*	62	See A/45/784, para. 5

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
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A/C.1/45/L.50	*Idem*	56 (*k*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 46, 47 and 52, draft resolution O
A/C.1/45/L.50/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	56 (*k*)	*Ibid.*, paras. 47 and 52, draft resolution O
A/C.1/45/L.51	Draft resolution	56	*Ibid.*, paras. 50 and 52, draft resolution P
A/C.1/45/L.52	*Idem*	55	See A/45/777, paras. 11 and 13, draft resolution C
A/C.1/45/L.53	*Idem*	60 (*e*)	See A/45/782, paras. 20, 21 and 24, draft resolution G
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A/C.1/45/L.57	Amendments to draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.11	56 (*c*)	See A/45/778, para. 18
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A/C.5/45/46	Note by the Secretary-General		
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A/45/813	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 118
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A/C.5/45/6	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/C.5/45/51	*Idem*		
A/45/7/Add.5	Sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7A*
A/45/814	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 118

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	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/45/783		
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A/45/820	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 118

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 67*

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 67: Question of Antarctica

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DOCUMENT A/45/789

Report of the First Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Question of Antarctica" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered the item from its 40th through 43rd meetings and at its 47th meeting, from 19 to 21 and on 28 November.

4. For its consideration of item 67, the Committee had before it the reports of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica (A/45/458 and A/45/459) and a letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990 (A/45/421-S/21797).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.63 and Rev.1 and 2

5. On 19 November, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.63), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Text identical to that in para. 12 below, draft resolution A, with the exception of paras. 2, 5 and 7.*]

"2. *Calls upon* the Treaty Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive study with the help of relevant United Nations agencies such as the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme on the establishment of a United Nations–sponsored station in Antarctica with a view to promoting co-ordinated international co-operation in scientific research for the benefit of mankind, particularly the importance of Antarctica to the global environment and ecosystems, as well as to act as an early-warning system on climate change and accidents, and submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluation of all aspects of Antarctica to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;".

6. On 20 November the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.63/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(*a*) In paragraph 2, ", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session" was added at the end;

(*b*) A new operative paragraph was added as paragraph 4:

"4. *Decides* that all issues pertaining to the environment in Antarctica, among others, be further elaborated and discussed at the meetings of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;"

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(*c*) In paragraph 8, formerly paragraph 7, "a report on his evaluation of all aspects of Antarctica" was revised to read "a report on the state of the environment in Antarctica and its impact on the global system".

On 21 November the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.63/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Malaysia at the 43rd meeting, on 21 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) Paragraph 4 was deleted and subsequent paragraphs renumbered accordingly;

(*b*) In paragraph 5 "programmes and specialized" was inserted before "agencies such as", and ", using available data and resources," was inserted after "United Nations Environment Programme";

(*c*) In paragraph 7 ", using available data and resources," was inserted after "to submit a report."

7. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement at the 47th meeting, on 28 November, concerning its programme budget implications.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.63/Rev.2 by a roll-call vote of 75 to none, with 8 abstentions[1] (see para. 12 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Fiji, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Portugal, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Venezuela.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.64 and Rev.1

9. On 19 November, Tunisia, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.64), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Preambular part identical to that in para. 12 below, draft resolution B.*]

"1. *Views with concern* the continuing participation of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

"2. *Appeals once again* to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date;

"3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/458), and expresses deep concern that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties have consistently failed to respond to the repeated request by the General Assembly, through the Co-ordinator State, to submit information on the measures taken by the said Parties in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present resolution;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the concerns expressed in paragraph 3 of the present resolution;

"5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled 'Question of Antarctica'."

10. On 26 November Tunisia, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.64/Rev.1), in which the operative part had been revised to read as follows:

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/458), and expresses deep concern that no concrete measures have been taken in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/124 A;

"2. *Views with concern* the continuing participation of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

"3. *Invites* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the concern expressed in paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

"5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled 'Question of Antarctica'."

At the 47th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Tunisia introduced draft resolution A/C.1//45/L.64/Rev.1 and orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 1, "paragraph 3 of resolution 44/124 A" was replaced with "paragraph 2 of resolution 44/124 A";

(*b*) Paragraph 3 was replaced with a new text.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.64/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a roll-

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[1] The following 43 States announced that they were not participating in the vote: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Romania, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

call vote of 84 to none, with 6 abstentions[2] (see para. 12 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mauritius, Portugal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Recommendation of the First Committee

12. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[3] the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 25 to 29 June 1990 (see A/45/474, annex), and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990 (see A/45/421-S/21797, annex IV, res. 17/19-E),

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A and 44/124 B,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climatic conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Welcoming the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and of the need for a comprehensive agreement on the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Sharing the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on global environment expressed at the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Nairobi from 6 to 31 August 1990,

Welcoming the increasing support for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming also the increasing support within the international community for the banning of prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica,

Welcoming the initiative taken by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties in promoting Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park and the banning of prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica,

Welcoming also the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally co-ordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

Welcoming further the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Convinced of the need to prevent or minimize any negative impact of human activity resulting from the large number of scientific stations and expeditions in Antarctica on the environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Taking into account all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty,[4]

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica (A/45/458 and A/45/459),

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[2] The following 35 States announced that they were not participating in the vote: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Romania, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

[3] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

1. *Expresses its regret* that, despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, including the special session of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting at Santiago from 19 November to 7 December 1990, and urges once again the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings;

2. *Calls upon* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

3. *Expresses the conviction* that any move to draw up a comprehensive environmental convention on the conservation and protection of Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems as well as establishing a nature reserve or world park must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community, and in this regard stresses that this should be pursued within the context of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

4. *Urges* all members of the international community to support all efforts to ban prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica and to ensure that all activities are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment and are for the benefit of all mankind;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive study with the help of relevant United Nations programmes and specialized agencies such as the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, using available data and resources, on the establishment of a United Nations–sponsored station in Antarctica with a view to promoting co-ordinated international co-operation in scientific research for the benefit of mankind, particularly the importance of Antarctica to the global environment and ecosystems, as well as to act as an early-warning system on climate change and accidents, and submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report, using available data and resources, on the state of the environment in Antarctica and its impact on the global system to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/83 B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989,[5]

Recalling also the final document on Antarctica adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[3]

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty[4] is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the policy of *apartheid* practised by the racist minority régime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/458), and expresses deep concern that no concrete measures have been taken in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 44/124 A;

2. *Views with concern* the continuing participation of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

3. *Appeals once again* to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist *apartheid* régime from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date, and invites them to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the concern expressed in paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

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[5] See A/44/603, annex I.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1990, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its report on item 67 (A/45/789, para. 12). Draft resolution A was adopted in a roll-call vote by 98 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. Draft resolution B was adopted in a roll-call vote by 107 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 45/78 A and B.[6]

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/421-S/21797	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/45/458	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/459	*Idem*	
A/C.1/45/L.63	Draft resolution	See A/45/789, para. 5
A/C.1/45/L.63/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 6
A/C.1/45/L.63/Rev.2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 5, 6 and 12, draft resolution A
A/C.1/45/L.64	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 9
A/C.1/45/L.64/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 9, 10 and 12, draft resolution B

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 68 to 70*

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 68: Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region
Agenda item 69: Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security
Agenda item 70: Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, First Committee*, 44th to 50th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 66th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 71 to 73.

DOCUMENT A/45/790

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 68

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/125 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered this item, together with items 69, 70 and 12, from its 44th through 50th meetings, from 26 to 30 November.

4. For its consideration of item 68, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 27 November, Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Tunisia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.65), which was later also sponsored by Morocco.

6. At the 49th meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Malta introduced the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.65 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including its resolution 44/125 of 15 December 1989,

Recognizing the importance of intensifying and promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and of strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Expressing concern at the persistent tension and continuing military operations and activities in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Welcoming the favourable developments in international political relations, and expressing the hope that the enhancement of security and co-operation, particularly in Europe, will also have a positive impact on the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming also the responsibility of all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination expressed by the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations aimed at promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region,

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[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Recognizing also the desire of the Mediterranean countries that the needs of their region be taken into account in ongoing and future negotiations relating to international security and disarmament, particularly on the enhancement of security and co-operation in Europe,

Recognizing further the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and the need to ensure that all actions are aimed towards the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the region,

Noting with satisfaction the greater awareness in Europe of the need for interdependent action in the Mediterranean with the aim of contributing to reducing tension, improving good-neighbourly relations and fostering political, cultural and economic progress in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item (A/45/713),

1. *Reaffirms* that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. *Welcomes* the determination expressed by Mediterranean countries to intensify their efforts to promote dialogue and co-operation in the region in order to achieve through peaceful settlement just and lasting solutions to those crises which still threaten regional peace and stability, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Third Ministerial Conference of the Mediterranean Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers in June 1990 (see A/45/357), and of the expressed conviction that an open and sustained dialogue as well as intensive co-operation would increase mutual understanding and trust, thus promoting stability, security and peace in the region;

4. *Expresses satisfaction* at the progress achieved within the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which has increased substantially the possibilities of implementing the commitment made by the States participating in the Conference to intensify political dialogue and co-operation with all Mediterranean countries in order to strengthen security and work towards the relaxation of tensions and the settlement of crises and conflicts, as well as towards the development of co-operation in the Mediterranean;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Meeting on the Mediterranean of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Palma de Mallorca in September and October 1990, which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the commitment of the States participating in the Conference to, and stressed the continuing relevance of, the provisions of the Conference concerning security and co-operation in the Mediterranean;

6. *Notes* the widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the proposal to convene a conference on security and co-operation in the Mediterranean and their willingness to open regional consultations with a view to creating the appropriate conditions for the initiation of such a process;

7. *Notes also* the progress already achieved in other initiatives promoting security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region, in particular, the 83rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Nicosia in April 1990, the first Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Western Mediterranean, held at Rome in October 1990, the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Balkan States, held at Tirana in October 1990, and the meetings of the Arab Maghreb Union;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for just and peaceful settlement of persistent problems in the region, for respecting and safeguarding the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean and for full adherence to the principles of non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

9. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the intensification of existing forms of co-operation in various fields, with a view to reducing tension, promoting peace and security and ensuring stability, prosperity and support for democratic processes, economic reforms and development in the countries of the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

10. *Encourages* efforts to eliminate the economic and social disparities in levels of development and to promote durable growth of the Mediterranean States, particularly the developing States of the region, which are displaying sustained efforts to adjust and which are making sacrifices in a still unfavourable environment;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to pay close attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to Mediterranean countries in their concerted efforts in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region;

12. *Invites* all Member States, as well as the relevant regional organizations and subregional groupings, to communicate to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions concerning this issue, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

DOCUMENT A/45/791

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 69

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/126 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered this item, together with items 68, 70 and 12, from its 44th through 50th meetings, from 26 to 30 November.

4. For its consideration of item 69, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.66 and Rev.1

5. On 27 November, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.66), which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 48th meeting, on 29 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as the draft resolution in para. 9 below, with the exception of the fifth, sixth and twelfth preambular paragraphs and paras. 5, 7 and 11-14.*]

"*Expressing its satisfaction* at the wide-ranging dialogue between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, with its positive effects on world developments, and expressing its hope that this process will continue and expand with a view to promoting further international peace and security, and co-operation,

"*Expressing its conviction* that the positive trends which started in Europe, where a new system of security and co-operation is being built through the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, should be extended to encompass all parts of the world,

"*Concerned* over the growing environmental problems, which pose a threat to the very survival of mankind and testify to the interdependence of interests of all nations,

"5. *Also calls upon* all States to seek, through utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the limitation of the focal points of crisis and tension, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

"7. *Welcomes* the renewed effectiveness of the Security Council in pursuance of its principal responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses the hope that it will continue in this trend;

"11. *Considers* that the protection of the environment has emerged as a major global concern, dramatically emphasizing the growing interdependence of the world, which calls for urgent co-operative measures ensuring sustainable and environmentally sound development;

"12. *Considers also* that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all aspects and the strengthening of international peace and security mutually reinforce each other;

"13. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

"14. *Reaffirms also* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity and stresses its belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of this goal;".

6. On 29 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.66/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the fifth preambular paragraph, "*Expressing its satisfaction* at" was revised to read "*Welcoming further*";

(*b*) The sixth and twelfth preambular paragraphs were revised;

(*c*) In paragraph 5 "limitation" was replaced with "elimination";

(*d*) Paragraph 7 was revised to read:

"7. *Welcomes* the active involvement of the Security Council, in pursuance of its primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses the hope that it will continue in this spirit to address all the other threats to international peace and security with which it has been seized;";

(*e*) Paragraphs 11 to 14 were revised.

7. At the 50th meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Yugoslavia orally revised paragraph 7 of draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.66/Rev.1.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.66/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 91 to 1, with 29 abstentions (see para. 9 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Conscious that the present stage of mankind's development is distinctive for its technological, economic and political changes, making overall progress possible towards the building of a more peaceful, secure, just, equitable, democratic and humane world,

Stressing that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for international law and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States and the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in international relations, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the complete eradication of colonialism, *apartheid* and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination, aggression and occupation, and respect for human rights are closely related and provide the basis for international peace and security,

Welcoming the recent positive changes in the international order, characterized by the end of the cold war and the relaxation of tensions on the global level and the emergence of a new spirit governing international relations,

Welcoming also, in this context, that a number of conflicts and hostilities are being resolved through negotiations in an atmosphere of understanding and co-operation,

Welcoming further the wide-ranging dialogue between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, with its positive effects on world developments, and expressing its hope that this process will continue and expand with a view to promoting further international peace and security and co-operation,

Expressing the hope that the positive trends that started in Europe, where a new system of security and co-operation is being built through the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, will continue and will encourage similar trends in other parts of the world,

Expressing at the same time its serious concern over the persisting conflicts and problems and the new threats to international peace and security and its support for all efforts towards a peaceful and just resolution of hotbeds of crisis in the world, including further military disengagement,

Stressing the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament leading up to the elimination of all nuclear weapons, and restraints on the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Stressing also the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

Considering that there can be no stable and lasting peace and security in the world without the resolution of grave economic problems, particularly the requirements of economic development of developing countries,

Considering also in this context that the economic situation in the developing countries has deteriorated dramatically, widening further the gap between developed and developing countries, especially in the least developed ones,

Considering further that the protection of the environment has emerged as a major global concern, dramatically emphasizing the growing interdependence of the world, which calls for urgent co-operative measures ensuring sustainable and environmentally sound development,

Stressing that the promotion of freedom and human rights is one of the basic objectives of the world community,

Deeply concerned that racism and discrimination based on colour, creed, ethnic origin, culture or way of life are still practised,

Strongly emphasizing that *apartheid* is a particular and repugnant form of institutionalized racism, which civilized nations have rightly condemned as a crime against humanity,

Reaffirming that the United Nations is the fundamental instrument for regulating international relations and resolving international problems and that its main organs, particularly the Security Council, are responsible for the maintenance and effective promotion of international peace and security,

1. *Reaffirms* the continuing validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,[2] and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. *Reaffirms also* that all States must abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Emphasizes* that, until an enduring and stable universal peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continue to be the first and foremost task of the international community;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

5. *Also calls upon* all States to seek, through utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settle-

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[2] Resolution 2734 (XXV).

ment of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

6. *Stresses* the need for further strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and security and promoting respect for international law, as well as in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of mankind;

7. *Welcomes* the recent active involvement of the Security Council, in pursuance of its primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses the hope that it will continue in this spirit to address other threats to international peace and security;

8. *Urges* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take further immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[3]

9. *Emphasizes* that the sustained growth and development of the world economy, particularly that of the developing countries, and the solution of their economic problems, are basic prerequisites for the strengthening of international peace and security;

10. *Stresses* the need for a balanced development of the world economy and for redressing the present asymmetry and inequality in economic and technological development between the developed and developing countries through, *inter alia*, a more broad-based management of the world economy to reflect the interests of all countries;

11. *Considers* that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all aspects and the strengthening of international peace and security mutually reinforce each other;

12. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

13. *Reaffirms also* the responsibility of the United Nations on the question of the dismantling of *apartheid*, and calls for the full implementation of the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[4] adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session;

14. *Reaffirms further* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity, and stresses its belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of this goal;

15. *Invites* Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly in the light of recent developments in the field of international security and co-operation, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the basis of the replies received;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

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[3] Resolution S-10/2.

[4] Resolution S-16/1, annex.

DOCUMENT A/45/792

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 70

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/91 of 7 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item on its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered this item, together with items 68, 69 and 12, from its 44th through 50th meetings, from 26 to 30 November.

4. For its consideration of item 70, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (A/45/575) and a letter dated 12 March 1990 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General (A/45/165-S/21189 and Corr.1).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 27 November Poland submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.67), which was introduced by its representative at the 46th meeting, on 28 November.

6. At its 49th meeting, on 29 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.67 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE PREPARATION OF SOCIETIES FOR LIFE IN PEACE

The General Assembly,

Aware of the overwhelming desire to maintain peaceful and secure conditions for the social and economic development of all nations, *Recalling* the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, contained in its resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/575),

1. *Recognizes* the impact that the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace has exerted in efforts designed to promote international peace and security and to raise public awareness of their importance for the future of nations;

2. *Commends* all Governments, the United Nations and the concerned organizations of its system and other international as well as national organizations — both governmental and non-governmental — for their valuable contribution to the implementation of the principles and objectives of the Declaration;

3. *Invites* all States to guide themselves in their activities by principles enshrined in the Declaration aimed at establishing, maintaining and strengthening a just and durable peace for present and future generations;

4. *Appeals* to all States to continue utilizing the United Nations potential to strengthen international peace and security, confidence and understanding as well as mutually beneficial co-operation among States in the common interest of all mankind.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1990, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 68 to 70.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 68 (A/45/790, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 45/79.[5]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 69 (A/45/791, para. 9) was adopted by 123 votes to 1, with 29 abstentions (recorded vote). For the final text, see resolution 45/80.[5]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 70 (A/45/792, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 45/81.[5].

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[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/45/67-S/21054	Letter dated 22 December 1989 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	69	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/21054
A/45/73-S/21065	Letter dated 29 December 1989 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué and of the Muscat Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its tenth session, held at Muscat from 18 to 21 December 1989	69	
A/45/79-S/21080	Letter dated 15 January 1990 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid., Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/21080
A/45/88	Letter dated 19 January 1990 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	68	
A/45/94	Letter dated 19 December 1989 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	69	
A/45/110	Letter dated 26 January 1990 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final declaration adopted by the Presidential Council of the Arab Maghreb Union at its first regular session, held at Tunis from 21 to 23 January 1990	68	
A/45/124-S/21146	Letter dated 14 February 1990 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21146
A/45/135	Letter dated 16 February 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	69	
A/45/160-S/21182	Letter dated 8 March 1990 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its thirty-fourth session, held at Riyadh on 4 and 5 March 1990	69	

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/45/163-S/21185	Letter dated 12 March 1990 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	68	*Ibid.*, document S/21185
A/45/165-S/21189 and Corr.1	Letter dated 12 March 1990 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21189
A/45/180	Note verbale dated 23 March 1990 from the mission of Romania to the Secretary-General	69	
A/45/184-S/21216	Letter dated 28 March 1990 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21216
A/45/201-S/21228	Letter dated 4 April 1990 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21228
A/45/223	Letter dated 18 April 1990 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	69	
A/45/259-S/21279	Letter dated 30 April 1990 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a resolution adopted at the 83rd Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Nicosia from 2 to 7 April 1990	68	*Ibid.*, document S/21279
A/45/310-S/21355	Letter dated 12 June 1990 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its thirty-fifth session, held at Taif, Saudi Arabia, on 4 June 1990	69	
A/45/312	Letter dated 12 June 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted at a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Moscow on 7 June 1990	69	
A/45/318-S/21370	Letter dated 21 June 1990 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21370
A/45/329	Letter dated 29 June 1990 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of certain resolutions adopted at the 83rd Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Nicosia from 2 to 7 April 1990	68	
A/45/331-S/21380	Letter dated 2 July 1990 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21380
A/45/346-S/21395	Letter dated 13 July 1990 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21395
A/45/357	Letter dated 23 July 1990 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration and final communiqué adopted at the Third Ministerial Conference of the Mediterranean Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers on 25 and 26 June 1990	68	
A/45/368-S/21426	Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the 12 member States of the European Community on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21426
A/45/383-S/21444	Letter dated 6 August 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the 12 member States of the European Community on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21444
A/45/409-S/21502	Letter dated 12 August 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration on the situation in the Gulf issued by the 12 member States of the European Community at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting held at Brussels on 10 August 1990	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21502
A/45/412-S/21515	Letter dated 13 August 1990 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21515
A/45/433-S/21590	Letter dated 22 August 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration on the situation of the foreigners in Iraq and Kuwait issued by the 12 member States of the European Community at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of European Political Co-operation held in Paris on 21 August 1990	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21590
A/45/439-S/21603	Letter dated 22 August 1990 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué issued at the ministerial session of the Western European Union held in Paris on 21 August 1990	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21603
A/45/467-S/21673	Letter dated 29 August 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21673
A/45/477-S/21702	Letter dated 4 September 1990 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21702

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/45/484-S/21721	Letter dated 7 September 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of declarations issued by the 12 member States of the European Community at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of European Political Co-operation held at Rome on 7 September 1990	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21721
A/45/485-S/21722	Letter dated 7 September 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21722
A/45/522-S/21795	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on the crisis in the Gulf issued by the 12 member States of the European Community on 17 September 1990	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21795
A/45/527-S/21801	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid.*, document S/21801
A/45/575	Report of the Secretary-General	70	
A/45/597	Letter dated 8 October 1990 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Hungary and of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	69	
A/45/600-S/21857	Letter dated 9 October 1990 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21857
A/45/657	Letter dated 19 October 1990 from the representatives of Poland and of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	69	
A/45/701	Letter dated 1 November 1990 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of documents issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Balkan States at their meeting held at Tirana on 24 and 25 October 1990	68, 69	
A/45/713	Report of the Secretary-General	68	
A/45/839-S/21994	Letter dated 10 December 1990 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	70	*Ibid.*, document S/21994
A/45/938-S/22119	Letter dated 18 January 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	69	*Ibid., Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22119
A/C.1/45/7	Letter dated 19 October 1990 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General	69	
A/C.1/45/L.65	Draft resolution	68	See A/45/790, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.1/45/L.66	*Idem*	69	See A/45/791, para. 5
A/C.1/45/L.66/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	69	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 9
A/C.1/45/L.67	Draft resolution	70	See A/45/792, paras. 5 and 7

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Agenda item 71

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 71: Science and peace*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Special Political Committee*, 13th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 65th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 140.

DOCUMENT A/45/817

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Science and Peace" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 43/61 of 6 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 71, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 13th meeting, on 14 November 1990.

4. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/61 (A/45/601).

5. At the 13th meeting, the representative of Costa Rica introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.11) sponsored by Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Lesotho, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Uruguay, subsequently joined by the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, India, Jamaica, Liberia, Namibia, Romania, Sierra Leone and Suriname.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 8 below).

8. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Costa Rica made a statement.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

8. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

SCIENCE AND PEACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/61 of 6 December 1988, in which it proclaimed the "International Week of Science and Peace", which would take place each year during the week in which 11 November falls,

Recognizing that this celebration has generated a series of activities and initiatives leading to the study and dissemination of information on the links between progress in science and technology and the maintenance of peace and security,

Considering that progress in science and technology profoundly affects international peace and security, economic and social development, respect for human rights and many other aspects of civilization and culture,

Considering also that political and economic decisions have a decisive effect on the direction of scientific research and the use of the results obtained thereby,

Affirming that it is necessary to promote greater awareness among scientists world wide of the usefulness of science to increase international peace, security and co-operation, the social and economic development of mankind, the promotion of human rights and the protection of the environment,

Affirming, in particular, the need for scientists to establish a free and open dialogue between one another, and with political leaders and the public in general, with regard to scientific developments and their present and potential implications for our civilization,

Considering the importance of encouraging scientists to work towards constructive objectives, to improve the climate for arms control and disarmament, and to promote a dialogue on important topics in connection with the positive contributions that scientific knowledge can make to peace, security and ecological balance,

Considering also that the celebration each year of a special week of action devoted to the topic "Science and peace" is an important means of generating and increasing public interest in this topic,

Noting with appreciation the joint efforts made by scientists and members of other professional groups to promote the achievement of those aims through the holding of the First International Week of Scientists for Peace from 10 to 16 November 1986 and every year since then during the week in which 11 November falls,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the observance of the International Week of Science and Peace in 1989 and the wide variety of activities that took place in connection with this event (A/45/601, sect. II);

2. *Urges* Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to encourage universities and other institutions of advanced study, scientific academies and institutes, and professional associations and individuals in the scientific community to hold, during that Week, lectures, seminars, special debates and other activities conducive to the study and dissemination of information on the links between progress in science and technology and the maintenance of peace and security;

3. *Urges* Member States to promote international co-operation among scientists by facilitating exchanges of experts and information;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member States and interested organizations to the importance of the International Week of Science and Peace and invite them to report to him on their activities and initiatives in connection with this event, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/45/817, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 45/70.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/601	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/45/L.11	Draft resolution	See A/45/817, paras. 5 and 8

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Agenda item 72

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 72: Effects of atomic radiation*

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DOCUMENT A/45/687

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*15 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Effects of atomic radiation" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 44/45 of 8 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 72, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 15 and 16 October 1990. It had before it the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/45/319).

4. The Special Political Committee also had before it two letters, dated 9 July 1990 (A/45/339) and 11 July 1990 (A/45/352), pertaining, *inter alia*, to the item, addressed to the Secretary-General by the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru on behalf of the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific, both of which referred to the statement issued by the General Secretariat of the Commission on 3 June 1990 (A/45/314) and transmitted the text of two other statements issued on 27 June and 6 July 1990 by the General Secretariat of that Commission.

5. At the 3rd meeting, the representative of Belgium introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.2) sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Samoa, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Bolivia, Luxembourg and Poland subsequently joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

6. At the 4th meeting India and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.2 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

8. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 44/45 of 8 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/45/319),

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,[1]

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Special Political Committee*, 3rd and 4th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 65th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 74.

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-five years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Endorses* the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Also requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly.

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[1] A/38/142, para. 5.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/45/687, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 45/71.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/314	Letter dated 15 June 1990 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific	
A/45/319	Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	
A/45/339	Letter dated 9 July 1990 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific	
A/45/352	Letter dated 11 July 1990 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific	
A/45/804	Letter dated 21 November 1990 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued at Santiago by the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific on 16 November 1990	
A/45/840	Letter dated 28 November 1990 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued at Santiago by the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific on 23 November 1990	
A/SPC/45/L.2	Draft resolution	See A/45/687, paras. 5 and 8

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Agenda item 73

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 73: International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Special Political Committee*, 13th to 16th and 22nd meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 65th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 75.

DOCUMENT A/45/821

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*6 December 1990*]

1. The item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 44/46 of 8 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 73, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 13th to 16th and 22nd meetings, on 14-16, 19 and 26 November 1990.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/45/20);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/45/589) on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

5. The Special Political Committee also had before it a note (A/SPC/45/L.4) dated 16 October 1990 addressed to its Chairman by the President of the General Assembly, transmitting a letter dated 11 October 1990 from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee regarding agenda item 119, Programme planning, indicating, *inter alia*, that programme 8, Peaceful uses of outer space, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 had been referred to the Special Political Committee in order that the Fifth Committee could take fully into account the views that Member States might wish to express on this programme. This matter was brought to the attention of the Special Political Committee at its 5th meeting, on 29 October 1990, with the request that any members of the Committee wishing to express their views should do so in writing by 7 November 1990. In a letter dated 7 November 1990 (A/SPC/45/L.10), the Chairman of the Special Political Committee informed the Chairman of the Fifth Committee that the Special Political Committee had no comments to make on the subject.

6. At the 13th meeting, on 14 November, Mr. Aurel Dragos Munteanu, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and representative of Romania, introduced the report of the Committee on behalf of its Chairman, Mr. Peter Jankowitsch.

7. At the 15th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.17) entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" on behalf of the Working Group on International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which, in accordance with the decision of the Committee at its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1990, was established under the chairmanship of the representative of Austria to prepare a draft resolution on this item. He expressed the hope that the resolution would be adopted without a vote.

8. The Chairman informed the Committee at the 22nd meeting, on 26 November, that according to information provided by the Programme Planning and Budget Division, it was not anticipated that programme budget implications would arise were the General Assembly to adopt draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.17.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.17 without a vote (see para. 11 below).

10. At the same meeting, following the adoption of the draft resolution, the Chairman recalled that during the deliberations several delegations had expressed interest concerning membership in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. He stated that, following consultations among members of the Working Group on the Peaceful Uses of

Outer Space, it seemed that the matter needed further consultation in the light of past practice relating to membership of the Committee, which took into account balanced geographical distribution, and that further consultations on this question could take place at the next session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. He noted that in the mean time it might be useful for regional groups to consult on this question.

Recommendations of the Special Political Committee

11. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/46 of 8 December 1989,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international co-operation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Gravely concerned at the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular that of the peoples of developing countries,

Considering that space debris is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and co-operative space projects, which contribute to international co-operation in this field,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/589) on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[1]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-third session (A/45/20),

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. *Invites* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space[2] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. *Notes* that, at its twenty-ninth session, the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 44/46 (*ibid*., sect. II.C);

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Sub-Committee, at its thirtieth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Continue, through its working group, the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space with the aim of finalizing the draft set of principles;

(*b*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(*c*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

5. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee concerning the organization of work in the Legal Sub-Committee;

6. *Notes* that, at its twenty-seventh session, the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/46 (*ibid*., sect. II.B);

7. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, at its twenty-eighth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites including, *inter alia*, applications for developing countries;

(iv) Use of nuclear-power sources in outer space;

(*b*) Consider the following items:

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[1] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

[2] Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

(i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, *inter alia*, in the field of space communciations, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;

(iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;

(iv) Progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth environment, in particular progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to present reports and arrange a special presentation on this subject;

(v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;

(vi) Matters realting to astronomy;

(vii) The theme fixed for special attention at the 1991 session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee: "Applications of airborne and satellite remote sensing for prospecting mineral and ground-water resources and for monitoring and managing biological resources, with emphasis on agriculture, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the Sub-Committee's session, at the end of its meetings, to complement discussions within the Sub-Committee;

8. *Considers*, in the context of paragraph 7 (*a*) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(*a*) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(*b*) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination;

(*c*) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(*d*) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposure on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

9. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should reconvene, at its twenty-eighth session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with a view to improving the execution of activities relating to international co-operation, particularly those included within the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, and to proposing concrete steps to increase such co-operation, as well as to make it more efficient;

10. *Also endorses* the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, as endorsed by the Committee and as contained in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the report of the Working Group of the Whole;[3]

11. *Decides* that, during the twenty-eighth session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space shall be reconvened;

12. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1991, as proposed to the Committee by the Expert on Space Applications,[4] and urges all States to make voluntary contributions to the Programme in order to enhance its effectiveness;

13. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

14. *Reaffirms* its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of co-operation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

15. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that have made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

16. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

17. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to co-operate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

19. *Urges* Member States and international organizations to consider supporting the efforts of the United Nations in connection with International Space Year, 1992;

20. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee that Member States, in planning their activities for International Space Year, consider ways in which those activities could complement the efforts under way for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development planned for 1992;

21. *Recommends* that more attention be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment;

22. *Considers* that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions with space debris

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[3] A/AC.105/456, annex II.

[4] See A/AC.105/446, sects. I and III.

and other aspects of space debris, and calls for the continuation of national research on this question;

23. *Also considers* that space debris could be an appropriate subject for discussion by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the future;

24. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

25. *Takes note* of the views expressed and documents circulated during the thirty-third session of the Committee and during the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

26. *Requests* the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

27. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to consider, at its thirty-fourth session, its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

28. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their co-operation with the Committee and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

29. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

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* *

12. The Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly note that, in accordance with the proposal of the Group of Eastern European States, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic would fill the seat in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space vacated as a result of the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany, without prejudice to decisions in other bodies concerning their membership.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution and the recommendation submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/45/821, paras. 11 and 12). For the final texts, see resolution 45/72[5] and decision 45/315.[5]

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[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/20	Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 20*
A/45/589	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/45/L.4	Note dated 16 October 1990 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/45/L.17	Draft resolution	See A/45/821, paras. 7 and 11

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 74: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East*

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DOCUMENT A/45/822

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*6 December 1990*]

1. The item entitled "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 44/47 A to K of 8 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 74, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee examined the item at its 5th to 7th and 22nd meetings, on 29 and 30 October and 1 and 26 November 1990.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. At its 5th meeting, on 29 October, the Committee heard a statement by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

6. In the course of his statement, the Commissioner-General introduced his report which appears as document A/45/13 and Add.1.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway, Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Financing of the Agency, introduced the report of the Working Group (A/45/645).

Consideration of proposals

8. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered 11 draft resolutions, as set forth below.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.5

9. At the 22nd meeting, on 26 November, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.5) entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", sponsored by his delegation.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.5 by a recorded vote of 123 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 36 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Special Political Committee*, 5th to 7th and 22nd meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 65th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 76.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.6

11. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.6) entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

12. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.6.

13. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.6 without a vote (see para. 36 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.7

14. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.7) entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Sweden.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.7 without a vote (see para. 36 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.18

16. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.18) entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees" sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.18 by a recorded vote of 122 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 36 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.19

18. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.19) entitled "Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

19. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.19.

20. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.19 by a recorded vote of 121 to 2 (see para. 36 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.20

21. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.20) entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia,

Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.20 by a recorded vote of 93 to 20, with 9 abstentions (see para. 36 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Poland, Romania, Spain.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.21

23. At its 22nd meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.21) entitled "Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.21 by a recorded vote of 96 to 2, with 25 abstentions (see para. 36 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.22

25. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.22) entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.22 by a recorded vote of 95 to 2, with 26 abstentions (see para. 36 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.23/Rev.1

27. At its 22nd meeting, the Committee had before it the text of a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.23) entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", which had originally been circulated on 15 November 1990 and subsequently revised by the addition of the words "and other hostile acts" at the end of the tenth paragraph of the preamble and circulated on 23 November 1990 as document A/SPC/45/L.23/Rev.1, which read as follows:

"*Protection of Palestine refugees*

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as draft resolution I in paragraph 36 below, with the exception of paragraphs 5 and 7.*]

"5. *Calls once again upon* Israel to desist forthwith from acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian population in Lebanon, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and norms of international law;

"7. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from the invasion of Lebanon by Israel in 1982, without prejudice to the latter's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion, as well as for other damages resulting from the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory;".

28. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan introduced draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.23/Rev.1, sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, the Sudan, Yugoslavia and Zambia and, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised operative paragraphs 5 and 7 of the draft.

29. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.23/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 120 to 2 (see para. 36 below, resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.24

30. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.24) entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees" sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

31. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.24.

32. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.24 by a recorded vote of 121 to 2 (see para. 36 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.25

33. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.25) entitled "Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

34. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.25 by a recorded vote of 121 to 2 (see para. 36 below, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

35. Following the voting on the draft resolutions, the representatives of Italy—on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community—the Islamic Republic of Iran, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Israel and Lebanon made statements in explanation of vote.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

36. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

A

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/47 A of 8 December 1989 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 (A/45/13 and Add.1),

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Reiterates its request* that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) (see A/45/382, annex) and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1991;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

B

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 44/47 B of 8 December 1989 and the previous resolutions on this question,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East[1] and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having considered the report of the Working Group (A/45/645),

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 (A/45/13 and Add.1),

Deeply concerned at the critical financial situation of the Agency, which has affected and affects the continuation of the provision of the necessary Agency services to the Palestine refugees, including the emergency-related programmes,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at the present minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;

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[1] A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

C

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/47 C of 8 December 1989 and all its previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 (*ibid.*),

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 44/47 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

D

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985, 41/69 D of 3 December 1986, 42/69 D of 2 December 1987, 43/57 D of 6 December 1988 and 44/47 D of 8 December 1989,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/463),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 (A/45/13 and Add.1),

1. *Urges* all States to respond to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. *Strongly appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D, 43/57 D and 44/47 D;

4. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. *Also appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. *Requests* the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E and I of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E and J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E and J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E and J of 16 December 1985, 41/69 E and J of 3 December 1986, 42/69 E and J of 2 December 1987, 43/57 E of 6 December 1988 and 44/47 E of 8 December 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/464),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 (A/45/13 and Add.1),

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 away from their homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of Israel's obligation under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

1. *Strongly reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-sixth session, on the implementation of the present resolution and in particular on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

F

Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984, 40/165 F of 16 December 1985, 41/69 F of 3 December 1986, 42/69 F of 2 December 1987, 43/57 F of 6 December 1988, 44/47 F of 8 December 1989 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/465),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 (A/45/13 and Add.1),

Deeply concerned at the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. *Regrets* that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F, 42/69 F, 43/57 F and 44/47 F have not been implemented;

2. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985, 41/69 G of 3 December 1986, 42/69 G of 2 December 1987, 43/57 G of 6 December 1988 and 44/47 G of 8 December 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/466),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 (A/45/13 and Add.1),

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and is inadmissible;

2. *Considers* any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Calls once more upon* Israel:

(*a*) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(*b*) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to

report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-sixth session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

H

Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985, 41/69 H of 3 December 1986, 42/69 H of 2 December 1987, 43/57 H of 6 December 1988, 44/47 H of 8 December 1989 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/429),

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1989 to 31 August 1990 (A/45/382, annex),

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report,[3] and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

I

Protection of Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling, in particular, recent Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 and 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990,

Also recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985, 41/69 I of 3 December 1986, 42/69 I of 2 December 1987, 42/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988 and 44/47 I of 8 December 1989,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),[4] and the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672 (1990),[5]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/641),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 (A/45/13 and Add.1),

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[6] and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[7]

Deeply concerned at the marked deterioration in the security situation experienced by the Palestine refugees as stated by the Commissioner-General in his report (*ibid.*),

Deeply distressed at the suffering of the Palestinian and Lebanese population which has resulted from continuing Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and other hostile acts,

1. *Holds* Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;[7]

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[2] Resolution 217 A (III).

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11*, document A/5700.

[4] S/19443.

[5] S/21919 and Corr.1.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[7] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

2. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

3. *Strongly urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988[4] and 31 October 1990;[5]

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to continue his efforts in support of the upholding of the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter;

5. *Calls once again upon* Israel to desist forthwith from acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian population in Lebanon;

6. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

7. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from the invasion of Lebanon by Israel in 1982, without prejudice to the latter's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion, as well as for other damages to the Agency resulting from the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-sixth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

J

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986, 42/69 K of 2 December 1987, 43/57 J of 6 December 1988 and 44/47 J of 8 December 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/530),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 (A/45/13 and Add.1),

1. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

K

Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling its resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989 and 44/47 K of 8 December 1989,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),[4] and the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672 (1990),[5]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/646),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 (A/45/13 and Add.1),

Taking note, in particular, of paragraph 114 of that report, in which it is stated that during the reporting period "unauthorized entry by the Israeli authorities into Agency premises increased" and that "555 intrusions into Agency premises were recorded in the Gaza Strip and 191 in the West Bank" and furthermore "in the month of June 1990 alone, 22 incursions into health centres were registered" and that "on 12 June 1990, Israeli soldiers pursuing stone throwers threw two tear gas grenades into the Rimal health centre in Gaza Town affecting patients including 66 registered infants awaiting treatment",

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Condemns* the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids;

2. *Deplores* the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which have led to the prolonged closure of educational institutions, a large number of which are operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to open immediately all closed educational institutions and to refrain from closing them thereafter;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to K submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/45/822, para. 36). Draft resolutions B and C were adopted without a vote and draft resolutions A and D to K were adopted by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution A by 146 to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolution D by 146 to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolutions E and I to K by 145 to 2; draft resolution F by 118 to 20, with 9 abstentions; draft resolution G by 121 to 2, with 24 abstentions; and draft resolution H by 120 to 2, with 25 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 45/73 A to K.[8]

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[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/13 and Add.1	Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (1 July 1989-30 June 1990)	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13* and addendum
A/45/74-S/21068	Letter dated 30 December 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Strasbourg, France, on 8 and 9 December 1989	
A/45/336-S/21385	Letter dated 29 June 1990 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Dublin on 25 and 26 June 1990	
A/45/382	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	
A/45/429	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/47 H	
A/45/463	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/47 D	
A/45/464	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/47 E	
A/45/465	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/47 F	
A/45/466	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/47 G	
A/45/530	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/47 J	
A/45/641	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/47 I	
A/45/645	Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	
A/45/646	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/47 K	
A/SPC/45/L.5	Draft resolution	See A/45/822, paras. 9 and 36, draft resolution A
A/SPC/45/L.6	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 36, draft resolution B
A/SPC/45/L.7	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 36, draft resolution C
A/SPC/45/L.18	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 36, draft resolution D
A/SPC/45/L.19	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 36, draft resolution E
A/SPC/45/L.20	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 36, draft resolution F
A/SPC/45/L.21	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 23 and 36, draft resolution G
A/SPC/45/L.22	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 25 and 36, draft resolution H
A/SPC/45/L.23	*Idem*	Replaced by A/SPC/45/L.23/Rev.1
A/SPC/45/L.23/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 28 and 36, draft resolution I

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/SPC/45/L.24	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 30 and 36, draft resolution J
A/SPC/45/L.25	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 33 and 36, draft resolution K

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 75

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 75: Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Special Political Committee*, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 26th and 27th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 65th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 77.

DOCUMENT A/45/823*

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 44/48 A of 8 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 75, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 18th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 26th and 27th meetings, from 21 to 28 November 1990.

4. The Committee had before it the following reports:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Committee also had before it letters from the representatives of certain Member States as well as from the Observer of Palestine and from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people addressed to the Secretary-General.

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

6. At the 18th meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories, introduced the Committee's report (A/45/576).

Consideration of proposals

7. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered seven draft resolutions, as set forth below.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.27

8. At the 27th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.27) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia, joined subsequently by the Comoros, India and Madagascar.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.27 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 6 was adopted by a recorded vote of 63 to 20, with 32 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium,[1] Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Central

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* Incorporating document A/45/823/Corr.1.

[1] The delegations of Belgium, Portugal and Spain subsequently stated that they had intended to vote against paragraph 6 of the draft resolution and the delegations of Ghana, Malaysia and the United Republic of Tanzania that they had intended to vote in favour.

African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal,[1] Romania, Samoa, Spain,[1] Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 80 to 2, with 36 abstentions (see para. 25 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados,[2] Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.28

10. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.28) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia, joined subsequently by the Comoros, India and Madagascar.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.28 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 119 to 1. The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: None.

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 25 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:[4]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.29

12. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.29) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia, joined subsequently by the Comoros, India and Madagascar.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.29 by a recorded vote of 120 to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 25 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana,

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[2] The delegation of Barbados subsequently stated that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole and the delegations of Ghana and the United Republic of Tanzania stated that they had intended to vote in favour.

[3] The delegation of Ghana subsequently stated that it had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 1 of the draft resolution.

[4] The delegation of Ghana subsequently stated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.30

14. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.30) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia, joined subsequently by the Comoros, India and Madagascar.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.30 by a recorded vote of 119 to 2 (see para. 25 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.31

16. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.31) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia, joined subsequently by the Comoros, India and Madagascar.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.31 by a recorded vote of 120 to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 25 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.32

18. At the 27th meeting, the Committee had before it the text of a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.32) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia, joined subsequently by the Comoros, India and Madagascar, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as draft resolution F in paragraph 25 below, with the exception of paragraphs 4 to 8.*]

"4. *Deplores* the Israeli practices regarding the confiscation of lands and the diversion of water resources to the Israeli settlements, as well as the social, economic and cultural changes imposed by Israeli authorities over the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, which have resulted in the deterioration of the status of the Syrian Arab citizens at the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and in preventing the exportation of their agricultural products;

"5. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts forcibly to impose Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan;

"6. *Deplores* the violations by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

"7. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

19. At the same meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced the draft resolution and, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the text by deleting paragraph 4.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.32, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 119 to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 25 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.33

21. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.33) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia, joined subsequently by the Comoros, India and Madagascar.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.33 by a recorded vote of 120 to 2 (see para. 25 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

23. A statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of the United States of America before the vote.

24. Following the voting on all the draft resolutions, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Costa Rica, Norway, Austria, Australia, Italy (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), New Zealand, Argentina, Sweden and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

25. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

A

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[5]

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as in the other occupied Arab territories, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies against the Palestinian people,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[6] as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

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[5] Resolution 217 A (III).

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 and 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990,

Recalling also all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980, 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982, 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, 39/95 D of 14 December 1984, 40/161 D of 16 December 1985, 41/63 D of 3 December 1986, 42/160 D of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 A of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989 and 44/48 A of 8 December 1989,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983,[7] 1984/1 of 20 February 1984,[8] 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985,[9] 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986,[10] 1987/1, 1987/2 A and B and 1987/4 of 19 February 1987,[11] 1988/1 A and B and 1988/2 of 15 February 1988 and 1988/3 of 22 February 1988,[12] 1989/1 and 1989/2 of 17 February 1989 and 1989/19 of 6 March 1989,[13] 1990/1, 1990/2 and 1990/3 of 16 February 1990 and 1990/6 of 19 February 1990,[14]

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/45/84, A/45/306 and A/45/576), which contain, *inter alia*, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

Having also considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[15] 15 October 1990 (A/45/608) and 31 October 1990,[16]

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its impartiality;

2. *Deplores* the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

3. *Demands* that Israel allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. *Reaffirms* the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Condemns* the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[6] and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

6. *Declares once more* that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

7. *Reaffirms*, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

8. *Strongly condemns* the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Annexation of parts of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem;

(*b*) Imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

(*c*) Illegal imposition and levy of taxes and dues;

(*d*) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing ones on private and public Palestinian and other Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(*e*) Eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Palestinians and other Arabs from the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(*f*) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Palestinian and other Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land by Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals;

(*g*) Excavation and transformation of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(*h*) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(*i*) Destruction and demolition of Palestinian and other Arab houses;

(*j*) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of Palestinians and other Arabs;

(*k*) Torture of Palestinians and other Arabs;

(*l*) Interference with religious freedoms and practices, as well as family rights and customs;

(*m*) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic development and health of the Palestinians and other Arabs in the occupied territories;

(*n*) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

(*o*) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and labour of the occupied territories;

9. *Also strongly condemns*, in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Implementation of an "iron-fist" policy against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

(*b*) Escalation of Israeli brutality since the beginning of the uprising (*intifadah*) on 9 December 1987;

(*c*) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

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[7] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum, chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[8] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum, chap. II, sect. A.

[9] *Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[10] *Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[11] *Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda, chap. II, sect. A.

[12] *Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[13] *Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[14] *Ibid., 1990, Supplement No. 2* and corrigenda, chap. II, sect. A.

[15] S/19443.

[16] S/21919 and Corr.1.

(*d*) Closure of headquarters and offices of trade unions and social organizations and harassment of their leaders, including through expulsion, as well as attacks on hospitals and their personnel;

(*e*) Interference with the freedom of the press, including censorship, detention or expulsion of journalists, closure and suspension of newspapers and magazines, as well as denial of access to international media;

(*f*) Killing and wounding of defenceless demonstrators;

(*g*) Breaking of bones and limbs of thousands of civilians;

(*h*) House and/or town arrests;

(*i*) Use of toxic gas, which has resulted, *inter alia*, in the killing of many Palestinians;

10. *Condemns* the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, particularly prohibiting Syrian textbooks and the Syrian educational system, preventing Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, denying the right of return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, forcing Hebrew on Syrian students, imposing courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance, and dismissing teachers, all in clear violation of the Geneva Convention;

11. *Strongly condemns* the arming of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories to perpetrate and commit acts of violence against Palestinians and other Arabs, causing deaths and injuries;

12. *Requests* the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

13. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General, and with a view to securing international protection for the defenceless Palestinian people until the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the occupied Palestinian territory;

14. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention[6] and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

15. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

16. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Palestinians in the city;

17. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967;

18. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to continue to examine the educational and health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, that might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

20. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories are safeguarded and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

21. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

22. *Further requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

23. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied Palestinian territory to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied Palestinian territory;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(*b*) To continue to make available such additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(*c*) To circulate regularly and periodically the reports mentioned in paragraph 21 above to the States Members of the United Nations;

(*d*) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee which are no longer available;

(*e*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, *inter alia*, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[6] is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 and 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990,

Recalling further its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984, 40/161 B of 16 December 1985, 41/63 B of 3 December 1986, 42/160 B of 8 December 1987, 43/58 B of 6 December 1988 and 44/48 B of 8 December 1989,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[15] 15 October 1990 (A/45/609) and 31 October 1990,[16]

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention,[6]

Noting that Israel and the concerned Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Condemns once again* the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel accept the *de jure* applicability of the Convention and comply with its provisions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 and 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/47 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984, 40/161 C of 16 December 1985, 41/63 C of 3 December 1986, 42/160 C of 8 December 1987, 43/58 C of 6 December 1988 and 44/48 C of 8 December 1989,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[15] 15 October 1990 (A/45/610) and 31 October 1990,

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[6] is applicable to all occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. *Strongly deplores* the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

3. *Demands* that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands once more* that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Geneva Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985, 41/63 A of 3 December 1986, 42/160 A of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 D of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989 and 44/48 D of 8 December 1989,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/45/84, A/45/306 and A/45/576),

Taking note also of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[15] 15 October 1990 (A/45/611) and 31 October 1990,[16]

1. *Deplores* the arbitrary detention or imprisonment by Israel of thousands of Palestinians as a result of their resistance against occupation in order to attain self-determination;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release all Palestinians and other Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 and 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[15] 15 October 1990 (A/45/612) and 31 October 1990,[16]

Alarmed by the continuing deportation of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territory by the Israeli authorities,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[6] in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

> "*Article 1*
>
> "The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."
>
> "*Article 49*
>
> "Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive . . .",

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

1. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by its authorities in deporting Palestinians and that it facilitate their immediate return;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the deportation of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

F

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984, 40/161 F of 16 December 1985, 41/63 F of 3 December 1986, 42/160 F of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 F of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989 and 44/48 F of 8 December 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1990 (A/45/613),

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which, *inter alia,* it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[6]

Reaffirming the applicability of that Convention to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the

General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia,* decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decisions;

2. *Condemns* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts forcibly to impose Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan;

5. *Deplores* the violations by Israel of the Geneva Convention;

6. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[6]

Deeply concerned at the continued and intensified harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, directed against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 and 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984, 40/161 G of 16 December 1985, 41/63 G of 3 December 1986, 42/160 G of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 G of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989 and 44/48 G of 8 December 1989,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[15] 15 October 1990 (A/45/614) and 31 October 1990,[16]

Taking note also of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied Palestinian territory,

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Condemns* Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculty members in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Also condemns* the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities, schools and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, in large numbers and for prolonged periods, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in flagrant contravention of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures taken against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities, schools and other educational institutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to G, submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/45/823, para. 25), by recorded votes as follows: paragraph 6 of draft resolution A by 75 to 24, with 37 abstentions, and draft resolution A as a whole by 101 to 2, with 43 abstentions; paragraph 1 of draft resolution B by 146 to 1, and draft resolution B as a whole by 145 to 1, with 1 abstention; draft resolution C by 144 to 1, with 1 abstention; draft resolution D by 144 to 2; draft resolution E by 145 to 1, with 1 abstention; draft resolution F by 144 to 1, with 2 abstentions; and draft resolution G by 145 to 2. For the final text, see resolutions 45/74 A to G.[17]

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[17] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/72-S/21061	Letter dated 27 December 1989, from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/21061
A/45/84	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	
A/45/93-S/21118	Letter dated 31 January 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/21118
A/45/114-S/21134	Letter dated 7 February 1990 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a letter dated 5 February 1990 from the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the immigration of Soviet Jews to Palestine	*Ibid.*, document S/21134
A/45/116-S/21137	Letter dated 9 February 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21137
A/45/121-S/21143	Letter dated 13 February 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21143
A/45/122-S/21144	Letter dated 12 February 1990 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21144
A/45/175-S/21199	Letter dated 20 March 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21199
A/45/182-S/21213	Letter dated 27 March 1990 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21213
A/45/253-S/21269	Letter dated 23 April 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21269
A/45/258-S/21276	Letter dated 27 April 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21276
A/45/260-S/21280	Letter dated 27 April 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21280
A/45/283-S/21308	Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21308
A/45/285-S/21311	Letter dated 22 May 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21311
A/45/288-S/21332	Letter dated 23 May 1990 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the 12 member States of the European Community on Palestinian deaths in Israel and the occupied territories since 20 May 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21332
A/45/290-S/21335	Letter dated 24 May 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21335
A/45/295-S/21321	Letter dated 30 May 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21321
A/45/306	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	
A/45/311-S/21356	Letter dated 12 June 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21356
A/45/317-S/21369	Letter dated 22 June 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21369
A/45/326-S/21378	Letter dated 26 June 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21378
A/45/333 and Corr.1	Letter dated 28 June 1990 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/45/360-S/21410	Letter dated 26 July 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21410
A/45/421-S/21797	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990	
A/45/506-S/21752	Letter dated 14 September 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21752
A/45/532-S/21809	Letter dated 21 September 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21809
A/45/534-S/21813	Letter dated 24 September 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21813
A/45/576	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	
A/45/596-S/21850	Letter dated 8 October 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21850

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/603-S/21858	Letter dated 9 October 1990 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, held in New York on 9 October 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21858
A/45/608	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/48 A	
A/45/609	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/48 B	
A/45/610	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/48 C	
A/45/611	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/48 D	
A/45/612	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/48 E	
A/45/613	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/48 F	
A/45/614	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/48 G	
A/45/650-S/21886	Letter dated 18 October 1990 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21886
A/45/655-S/21888	Letter dated 19 October 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21888
A/45/703-S/21926	Letter dated 2 November 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the commission of inquiry and collection of documents and information on the events at the Haram al-Sharif on 8 October 1990	*Ibid.*, document S/21926
A/45/704-S/21928	Letter dated 5 November 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21928
A/45/722-S/21942	Letter dated 14 November 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21942
A/45/727-S/21949	Letter dated 19 November 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21949
A/45/869-S/22003	Letter dated 14 December 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22003
A/45/910-S/22037	Letter dated 31 December 1990 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22037
A/45/943-S/22161	Letter dated 28 January 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22161
A/45/984-S/22383	Letter dated 25 March 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22383
A/45/988-S/22414	Letter dated 28 March 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22414
A/45/1012-S/22585	Letter dated 10 May 1991 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22585
A/45/1015-S/22626	Letter dated 20 May 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/22626
A/45/1053-S/23020	Letter dated 9 September 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23020
A/45/1056-S/23033	Letter dated 12 September 1991 from the representative of the Observer Mission of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/23033
A/SPC/45/L.27	Draft resolution	See A/45/823, paras. 8 and 25, draft resolution A
A/SPC/45/L.28	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 25, draft resolution B
A/SPC/45/L.29	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 12 and 25, draft resolution C
A/SPC/45/L.30	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 25, draft resolution D
A/SPC/45/L.31	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 25, draft resolution E
A/SPC/45/L.32	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 25, draft resolution F
A/SPC/45/L.33	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 25, draft resolution G

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 76

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 76: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects*

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DOCUMENT A/45/824

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*6 December 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 76, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 17th, 19th, 21st and 27th meetings, on 20, 21, 23 and 28 November 1990.

4. The Special Political Committee had before it the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (A/45/330).

5. The Committee also had before it reports of the Secretary-General, as follows:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

6. Also before the Committee were letters from the Observer of Palestine and from the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly addressed to the Secretary-General:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

7. The Committee also had before it document A/SPC/45/L.10/Add.1, containing a letter dated 14 November 1990 from the Chairman of the Special Political Committee addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting a letter dated 14 November 1990 from the Chairman of the Special Political Committee addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee and forwarding a letter dated 13 November 1990 from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee communicating the views of his delegation on programme 1 of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997.

8. At the 17th meeting, the representative of Canada introduced the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.

9. At the 19th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.26) entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects", sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Poland.

10. On 26 November, the Committee had before it a statement (A/SPC/45/L.36) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.26, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

11. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.26.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.26 without a vote (see para. 14 below).

13. The Chairman referred to paragraph 28 of the draft resolution, which envisaged a series of meetings for the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during 1991, and observed that a number of delegations had expressed their wish to have a date indicated for the envisaged series of meetings in 1991 so that they could make the necessary plans and preparations. In this connection, the Chairman stated that he had been advised that, following informal consultations among members of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and also after inquiries to the Department of Conference Services about the availability of facilities and services, the provisional dates for

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Special Political Committee*, 17th, 19th, 21st, and 27th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid.*, Fifth Committee, 42nd meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 65th and 82nd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 78.

the 1991 series of meetings were 6 to 31 May 1991. This arrangement did not exclude the possibility of the Special Committee to hold other meetings, as required, since it had been so authorized by the General Assembly. The Special Political Committee decided that a provision to this effect would be included in the Rapporteur's report to the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

14. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984, 40/163 of 16 December 1985, 41/67 of 3 December 1986, 42/161 of 8 December 1987, 43/59 A of 6 December 1988 and 44/49 of 8 December 1989,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its session in 1990 and, in particular, the agreement reached on a number of conclusions and recommendations,

Convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Taking into account that increasing activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping require increasing human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces and of the heavy burden on the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

Emphasizing that the current political atmosphere is propitious for achieving further progress in the work of the Special Committee,

Bearing in mind the fact that constructive exchanges of views on various practical aspects of peace-keeping operations can contribute favourably to the smooth and effective functioning of these operations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/45/1),

Having examined the report of the Special Committee (A/45/330),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the preparation by the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/49, of his report on requirements for United Nations peace-keeping operations (A/45/217) and of a questionnaire on that subject;

3. *Invites* Member States to complete the questionnaire as soon as possible, in order to facilitate the early preparation by the Secretary-General of a registry, indicative in nature, of potential contributions by Member States of personnel, material and technical resources and services;

4. *Looks forward* to the completion by the Secretary-General of the other studies and documents requested in resolution 44/49;

5. *Emphasizes again* the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for United Nations peace-keeping operations;

6. *Reiterates its call* upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and encourages again those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions that are acceptable to the Secretary-General;

7. *Stresses* the importance of the need to reimburse outstanding dues of troop-contributing countries;

8. *Decides* to consider, in the competent bodies, as a matter of priority, practical means of adequately securing the financing of the start-up phases of peace-keeping operations;

9. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to examine all aspects of peace-keeping operations in order to ensure that they are conducted in an efficient and cost-effective manner;

10. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General in preparing a model agreement between the United Nations and Member States contributing personnel to peace-keeping operations, while maintaining the flexibility needed to encompass different possible circumstances;

11. *Reiterates its appeal* to host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operations and all directly interested parties to extend all possible support in order to facilitate the deployment and functioning of such operations, and urges them to respect and safeguard the security of United Nations peace-keepers;

12. *Urges again* host countries to conclude status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations as soon as possible upon the establishment of a peace-keeping operation;

13. *Considers* that the composition of United Nations peace-keeping operations, taken as a whole, should be on a wide geographical basis, while the composition of each operation would be consistent with particular requirements thereof;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed report on the successfully concluded operation of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group;

15. *Welcomes* the seminars and other exchanges of views on peace-keeping operations among Member States and interested organizations, with the participation of Secretariat officials, that have taken place and encourages the holding of regional and international seminars, in consultation with the Secretariat, as appropriate, in the future;

16. *Again encourages* Member States to establish training programmes for personnel for peace-keeping operations and looks forward to the completion by the Secretary-General, in accordance with resolution 44/49, of training manuals, which Member States might wish to use as guidelines for their training programmes;

17. *Encourages* those Member States with national or regional training programmes to give access to those programmes, as appropriate, to other interested Member States;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for Member States a factual report describing the responsibilities, functions and structures of the various Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations, including details of overload posts;

19. *Encourages* studies on the possible application of high technology to peace-keeping operations, where it would enhance their efficiency;

20. *Considers* it useful to have further discussions, in the appropriate forums, including the Special Committee, on the possible fields for peace-keeping and on the further development of peace-keeping operations;

21. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consider appropriate ways of honouring the services of United Nations peacekeepers, bearing in mind that the United Nations peacekeeping forces were awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1988;

22. *Stresses* the importance of maintaining the flow of information between the Secretariat and Member States, and encourages the Secretariat to continue its practice of providing regular informal briefings on current and potential peacekeeping operations;

23. *Encourages* States contributing personnel and other interested States to hold informal consultations, as appropriate, on operational and technical matters relating to the practical aspects of peace-keeping operations;

24. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the Secretariat to the work of the Special Committee, and encourages the further development of this co-operation;

25. *Encourages* the contribution to the Special Committee's work of experts and bodies having specialized expertise in peace-keeping and the conduct of peace-keeping operations;

26. *Urges* the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency;

27. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;

28. *Invites* Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1991, outlining proposals on specific items in order to allow for more detailed consideration of the Special Committee, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1991;

30. *Requests* the Special Committee to consider authorizing its Bureau to prepare, in advance of the commencement of the session in 1991, a draft working document based on the submissions of Member States to the Secretary-General, containing specific items and elements for possible consideration by the Special Committee;

31. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

32. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/45/824, para. 14). For the final text, see resolution 45/75.[1]

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 21 December 1990, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of Germany as a member of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, with immediate effect, to fill the vacancy brought about by the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany. See decision 45/326.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/90-S/21098	Letter dated 19 January 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1990*, document S/21098
A/45/155-S/21174	Letter dated 27 February 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/21174
A/45/217	Requirements for United Nations peace-keeping operations: report of the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/229-S/21267	Letter dated 23 April 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21267
A/45/330	Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	
A/45/336-S/21385	Letter dated 29 June 1990 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Dublin on 25 and 26 June 1990	
A/45/360-S/21410	Letter dated 26 July 1990 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21410
A/45/502	Use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/572	Training manuals for peace-keeping: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/594	Model status-of-forces agreement for peace-keeping operations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/602	Standard operating procedures for peace-keeping operations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/626-S/21869	Letter dated 10 October 1990 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document 21869
A/45/801	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/SPC/45/L.10 and Add.1	Letters dated 7 and 14 November 1990 from the Chairman of the Special Political Committee to the President of the General Assembly	
A/SPC/45/L.26	Draft resolution	See A/45/824, paras. 9 and 14
A/SPC/45/L.36	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/45/L.26: note by the Secretary-General	

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/45/824

A/C.5/45/55	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/45/836	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 118

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 77

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 77: Questions relating to information*

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DOCUMENT A/45/825

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*6 December 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Questions relating to information" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 44/50 of 8 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 77, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 8th to 12th, 16th and 26th meetings, held between 5 and 12 November and on 19 November and 28 November 1990.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on Information (A/45/21);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/45/533).

5. At its second meeting, on 9 October, the Committee decided to establish an open-ended working group on questions relating to information, to be chaired by one of the Committee's Vice-Chairmen.

6. At its 8th meeting, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information and by the Chairman of the Committee on Information. The Director of the Liaison Office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization also made a statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/SPC/45/L.8 and L.9

7. At the 12th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee on Information introduced two draft resolutions (A/SPC/45/L.8 and L.9).

8. At the same meeting, on the basis of the information provided by the Programme Planning and Budget Division, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee made an oral statement of the programme budget implications in respect of draft resolutions A/SPC/45/L.8 and L.9.

9. Also, at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolutions A/SPC/45/L.8 and L.9 without a vote (see para. 26 below, resolutions A and B).

10. Following the adoption of the draft resolutions, the representative of the United States made a statement.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.12

11. At the 12th meeting, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by Poland and circulated on 9 November 1990 as document A/SPC/45/L.12.

12. The draft resolution in document A/SPC/45/L.12 read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Conscious* of the importance attached to questions relating to information,
>
> "*Confirming* the relevant provisions of its previous resolutions[1] relating to the opening of a United Nations information centre at Warsaw,
>
> "*Taking note* of the readiness of the Government of Poland to undertake significant financial obligations in connection with the establishment and functioning of the aforementioned centre,
>
> "*Invites* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to open a United Nations information centre at Warsaw."

13. At the 16th meeting, the Chairman drew the Committee's attention to document A/SPC/45/L.15 containing the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.12.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Special Political Committee*, 8th to 12th, 16th and 26th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 65th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 79.

[1] Resolutions 38/82 A of 15 December 1983, 39/98 A of 14 December 1984 and 40/164 A of 16 December 1985.

14. At the 26th meeting, the representative of Poland made a statement in connection with draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.12, in view of which no action was taken on the draft resolution.

Draft resolutions A/SPC/45/L.13 and Rev.1 and 2

15. At the 12th meeting, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by Yemen and circulated on 9 November as document A/SPC/45/L.13, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3535 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, 31/139 of 16 December 1976, 33/115 A to C of 18 December 1978, 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 B of 16 December 1981 and 37/94 B of 10 December 1982 on questions relating to information,

"*Recalling* article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

"*Recalling* articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3]

"*Recalling also* the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, *Apartheid* and Incitement to War,[4] adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the relevant resolutions on information and mass communications adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions,

"*Recalling further* the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,[5]

"*Conscious* of the need for all countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned to collaborate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing the diversity of the sources of information and free access to information, and, in particular, of the urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communication, as the principle of sovereign equality among nations extends also to this field, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding, enabling all persons to participate effectively in political, economic, social and cultural life and promoting understanding and friendship among all nations and human rights,

"*Emphasizing* the important role that public information plays in promoting understanding of and support for the establishment of the new international economic order and international co-operation for development,

"*Emphasizing also* the role that public information plays in promoting support for universal disarmament and in increasing awareness of the relationship between disarmament and development among as broad a public as possible,

"1. *Invites* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to give a favourable reply to the request of the Government of the Republic of Yemen that a United Nations information centre be established at Sanaa;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session in the implementation of the present resolution."

16. On 14 November 1990, a revised text of the draft resolution was circulated as document A/SPC/45/L.13/Rev.1, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Conscious* of the importance of information in promoting human understanding,

"*Taking note* of the readiness of Yemen to contribute to the establishment of a United Nations information centre,

"1. *Invites* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to give a favourable reply to the request of the Government of the Republic of Yemen that a United Nations information centre be established at Sanaa;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

17. At its 16th meeting, the Committee had before it a further revised text of the draft resolution, which had been circulated on 15 November 1990 as document A/SPC/45/L.13/Rev.2 and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 16 above, with the exception of the first preambular paragraph*.]

"*Conscious* of the importance of information in promoting international peace and human understanding,".

18. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to document A/SPC/45/L.16 containing the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.13/Rev.2.

19. At the 26th meeting, the representative of Yemen made a statement in connection with draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.13/Rev.2, in view of which no action was taken on the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.14

20. At the 16th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution that had been submitted by Cuba on 12 November and circulated as document A/SPC/45/L.14 and which read as follows:

"WORLD DECOLONIZATION CAMPAIGN

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Welcoming* the activities undertaken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in the major political and economic issues before the United Nations,

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[2] Resolution 217 A (III).

[3] See resolution 2200 (XXI), annex.

[4] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, pp. 100-104.

[5] Resolution 33/73.

"*Recalling* the thirtieth anniversary in 1990 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[6]

"*Recalling also* its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, declaring the years 1991-2000 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

"*Convinced* of the important contribution of the United Nations to decolonization,

"*Conscious* of the need to adopt urgent measures, in particular in the field of public information, to promote the elimination of colonialism,

"1. *Decides* to launch a world decolonization campaign within the context of the steps to be undertaken for the advent of a world free from colonialism in the twenty-first century;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-ordination with the Committee on Information and the Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to adopt the necessary steps to launch a world decolonization campaign as a contribution to the eradication of colonialism by the year 2000;

"3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"4. *Decides* to include an item entitled 'World Decolonization Campaign' on the agenda of its forty-seventh session."

21. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba made a statement in the course of which he withdrew draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.14.

Draft decision A/SPC/45/L.34

22. At the 16th meeting, the representative of Cuba, in withdrawing draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.14, put forward a proposal in the form of a recommendation from the Committee to the General Assembly, which was circulated on 21 November 1990 as a draft decision (A/SPC/45/L.34) and read as follows:

"WORLD DECOLONIZATION CAMPAIGN

"*The General Assembly*

"*Requests* the Secretary-General, in implementing programme 38 on public information of the Organization's proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to take into account the need to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization in the context of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism."

23. At the 26th meeting, the Chairman drew attention to document A/SPC/45/L.35 containing the programme budget implications of draft decision A/SPC/45/L.34.

24. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee announced that he had been informed by the representative of Cuba that his delegation was withdrawing draft decision A/SPC/45/L.34. In this connection, the Chairman informed the members that, following consultations among interested delegations, it had been proposed that the Committee take note that a number of countries had requested the Secretary-General, in implementing programme 38 on public information of the Organization's proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to take into account the need to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization in the context of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

25. The Committee decided to proceed accordingly.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

26. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

A

Information in service of humanity

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information (A/45/21),

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/45/533),

Urges that all countries, organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned, reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, deeply concerned by the disparities existing between developed and developing countries and the consequences of every kind arising from those disparities that affect the capability of the public, private or other media and individuals in developing countries to disseminate information and communicate their views and their cultural and ethical values through endogenous cultural production, as well as to ensure the diversity of sources of and their free access to information, recognizing the call in this context for what in the United Nations and at various international forums has been termed "a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process", should:

(*a*) Co-operate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows at all levels by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with due regard for their needs and the priorities attached to such areas by those countries, and in order to enable them and the public, private or other media in developing countries to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and increase the participation of media and individuals in the communication process, and to ensure a free flow of information at all levels;

(*b*) Ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them;

(*c*) Provide support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from public, private and other media in developing countries;

(*d*) Enhance regional efforts and co-operation among developing countries, as well as co-operation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities and to improve the media infrastructure and communication technology in the developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information;

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[6] Resolution 1514 (XV).

(*e*) Aim, in addition to bilateral co-operation, at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and the media, public, private or other, in the developing countries, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including:

(i) The development of the human and technical resources that are indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(ii) The creation of conditions that will enable developing countries and their media, public, private or other, to have, by using their national and regional resources, the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, especially for radio and television broadcasting;

(iii) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(*f*) Provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[7] which should support both public and private media.

B

United Nations public information policies and activities

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information (A/45/21),

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/45/533),

1. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement the following recommendations, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions:

(*a*) The United Nations system as a whole should co-operate in a concerted manner, through its information services and the co-ordination of the Joint United Nations Information Committee, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(*b*) Reaffirming the primary role of the General Assembly in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information, the Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter, the priority areas defined by the Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work. The Secretary-General should ensure that the Department of Public Information:

(i) Co-operates more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contribution of the Department to the efforts of that organization;

(ii) Enhances its co-operation with news agencies of and in the developing countries, in particular, the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries and the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with other news agencies and intergovernmental and regional organizations;

(iii) Continues to disseminate, in co-ordination with the information services of other relevant agencies, information about United Nations activities pertaining, *inter alia*, to:

a. International peace and security;

b. Disarmament;

c. Peace-keeping operations;

d. Decolonization and the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

e. The elimination of foreign occupation;

f. Human rights;

g. The elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

h. The advancement of the status of women and their role in society;

i. Problems of economic and social development, as well as international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems;

j. The least developed countries;

k. The environment and development;

l. The campaign against terrorism in all its forms, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985;

m. The international fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

(iv) Does its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990[8] and the tremendous efforts of the African countries towards recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community to alleviate the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa;

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[7] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-first Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. III.4, resolution 4/21.

[8] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

(v) Enhances the effectiveness of its activities and the dissemination of information on United Nations activities against the policies and practices of *apartheid*, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of that issue;

(vi) Continues to disseminate information about activities of the United Nations directed at a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of international conflicts by exclusively peaceful means, as highlighted in the Secretary-General's report on the work of the Organization;

(vii) Continues to cover all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine in particular, and current developments in that region, and report thereon to the Committee on Information at its thirteenth session, in 1991;

(*c*) The Department of Public Information should continue its efforts in promoting an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and in strengthening the image of the United Nations system as a whole and, in this connection, it is recommended that the Secretary-General should ensure that the Department:

(i) Continues to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting all the material that it produces, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains adequate, objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;

(ii) Continues to apply, in the context of the review of its role, performance and methods of work, appropriate modern technologies for the collection, production, storage, dissemination and distribution of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities;

(iii) Considers expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins that are paid for by its users;

(iv) Continues its co-operation with those countries which have expressed readiness to assist the United Nations in resuming short-wave broadcasts through their respective national networks free of charge and encourages expansion of such a type of co-operation with those developed and developing countries having recognized capabilities in this field;

(v) Takes adequate measures to resume taped radio programmes, which it has temporarily curtailed, if so requested by broadcasting stations;

(vi) Continues its briefing, assistance and orientation programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries focused on United Nations-related issues;

(vii) Provides, on the basis of its activities, information to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization about new forms of co-operation, at the regional and subregional levels, for the training of media professionals and for the improvement of the information and communication infrastructure of developing countries;

(viii) Co-operates with educational institutions of Member States and with educators and education policy-makers, informing them about United Nations activities;

(ix) Ensures adequate daily coverage of United Nations open meetings in the two working languages of the Secretariat, reflecting the views of all delegations with accuracy and objectivity. The Department should also continue to co-operate closely with and provide assistance to members of the United Nations Correspondents Association, taking into account their needs and requirements, especially in the area of press releases, press conferences and briefings, which provide them with basic information for reporting;

(x) Uses the official languages of the United Nations adequately in its written and audiovisual materials and make balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat;

(xi) Ensures timely distribution of its materials to subscribers and to United Nations information centres;

(*d*) The Department of Public Information should produce and distribute its publications in a timely manner. In particular, the Secretary-General is requested to make further efforts regarding the timely appearance of the *Yearbook of the United Nations*. The improvement in format and printing of the *UN Chronicle* is welcome. The Department is encouraged to continue to consider the interests of specific target audiences as it formulates its editorial policies;

(*e*) The Secretary-General is requested to expedite his consultations regarding the provision of appropriate technical and financial assistance to those States which are broadcasting or willing to broadcast to South Africa in order to enable their radio transmitters to be heard inside South Africa, as identified in his report,[9] in fulfilment of the mandate of the General Assembly reflected in paragraph 1 of that report, and to report to the Committee on Information at its thirteenth session;

(*f*) The Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for the publications *Development Forum* and *Africa Recovery;*

(*g*) It is recognized that United Nations information centres constitute an important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the peoples of the world. In this regard, the centres should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local media, information and educational institutions and non-governmental organizations. The Department should arrange for periodic evaluation of the activities of the centres in this regard. It should continue to co-ordinate closely with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work, taking into account the functional autonomy that the United Nations information centres should have. The Department should provide open and unhindered access by all people to all United Nations information centres and to all materials distributed through the centres. It is also urged to pursue the process of linking the remaining United Nations information centres that have not been linked with electronic mail;

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[9] A/44/698, paras. 35 and 36.

(*h*) Stressing the need for co-ordinating the information activities of the United Nations system and recognizing the important role that the Joint United Nations Information Committee plays in that regard, the Department of Public Information is encouraged to continue its active participation in the work of the Committee;

(*i*) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations. However, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(*j*) In view of the importance of radio programmes in developing countries, the Secretary-General is requested to enhance the efficiency of and to ensure full programme delivery by all regional radio units, namely, the African, Asian, Caribbean, European, Latin American and Middle Eastern Units and the Anti-*Apartheid* Programmes Section, including production of radio programmes called for by the General Assembly in resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983;

(*k*) All reports of the Secretary-General, as well as reports by representatives of the Department of Public Information, to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly, in particular on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

(i) Detailed information on the output of the Department on each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;

(ii) The costs of the activities undertaken on each topic;

(iii) Adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the products of the Department and analysis of feedback data received by it;

(iv) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;

(v) Evaluation by the Department of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular reference to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information in accordance with the budgetary procedures as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 of 21 December 1987, 43/213 of 21 December 1988 and 44/200 B of 21 December 1989, and taking into account the priorities set by the Assembly;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its thirteenth session, in 1991, on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/45/825, para. 26). For the final text, see resolutions 45/76 A and B.[10]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Information (A/45/21, para. 76), decided to increase the membership of the Committee from seventy-four to seventy-eight members (decision 45/422[10]) and appointed Czechoslovakia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica and Uruguay as members of the Committee (see decision 45/316[10]).

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[10] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/21	Report of the Committee on Information	*Official records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 21*
A/45/533	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/45/L.8	Draft resolution	See A/45/825, paras. 7 and 26, draft resolution A
A/SPC/45/L.9	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, draft resolution B
A/SPC/45/L.12	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 12
A/SPC/45/L.13	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 15

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/SPC/45/L.13/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 16
A/SPC/45/L.13/Rev.2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 17
A/SPC/45/L.14	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 20
A/SPC/45/L.15	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.12: note by the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/45/L.16	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.13/Rev.2: note by the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/45/L.34	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, para. 22
A/SPC/45/L.35	Programme budget implications of draft decision A/SPC/45/L.34: note by the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 78

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 78: Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations*

DOCUMENT A/45/725

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1990*]

1. The item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 44/420 of 8 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 78, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. At the 5th meeting of the Special Political Committee, on 29 October 1990, the Chairman proposed that, as no member of the Committee had requested to speak on the item, consideration of it should be deferred until the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

4. In the absence of any objection, it was so decided.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

5. The Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 5 of its report (A/45/725) (see decision 45/423[1]).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Special Political Committee*, 5th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary meetings*, 65th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 81.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 79

ANNEXES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1990/1991

Agenda item 79: Development and international economic co-operation:[*]

- (*a*) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);
- (*b*) Trade and development;
- (*c*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;
- (*d*) Food problems;
- (*e*) New and renewable sources of energy;
- (*f*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 49

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[*] For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Second Committee*, 2nd to 9th, 19th to 21st, 23rd, 24th, 32nd, 39th to 50th and 52nd to 54th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 47th meeting; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 30th, 40th, 41st and 71st meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82.

DOCUMENTS A/45/849 AND ADD.1 TO 7

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/45/849

PART I OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[12 December 1990]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session, as item 79, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

> "Development and international economic co-operation:
>
> "(*a*) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);
>
> "(*b*) Trade and development;
>
> "(*c*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;[**]
>
> "(*d*) Food problems;
>
> "(*e*) New and renewable sources of energy;
>
> "(*f*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries"

2. The Second Committee considered item 79 at its 19th to 21st, 23rd, 24th, 39th to 50th and 52nd to 54th meetings, on 22, 23 and 29 October, 12 to 14, 19, 20, 26, 28 and 30 November and 7, 10 and 11 December 1990. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/45/SR.19-21, 23, 24, 39-50 and 52-54). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 2nd to 9th meetings, from 8 to 11 October (see A/C.2/45/SR.2-9). An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals before it is contained in parts II to VIII of the report, as follows:

Part II of the report (A/45/849/Add.1): proposals submitted under no specific sub-item;

Part III of the report (A/45/849/Add.2): proposals submitted under sub-item (*a*);

Part IV of the report (A/45/849/Add.3): proposals submitted under sub-item (*b*);

Part V of the report (A/45/849/Add.4): proposals submitted under sub-item (*c*);

Part VI of the report (A/45/849/Add.5): proposals submitted under sub-item (*d*);

Part VII of the report (A/45/849/Add.6): proposals submitted under sub-item (*e*);

Part VIII of the report (A/45/849/Add.7): proposals submitted under sub-item (*f*).

[**] For a decision subsequently taken by the General Assembly regarding the debate on sub-item (*c*), see the section of the present fascicle entitled "*Action taken by the General Assembly*".

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 19th meeting, statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, the Executive Director of the World Food Council and the Special Co-ordinator for New and Renewable Sources of Energy. A representative of the Joint Inspection Unit also made a statement.

5. At the 21st meeting, the President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development made a statement.

6. At the 39th meeting, statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization and the Under-Secretary-General for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

7. At the 44th meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made a statement.

DOCUMENT A/45/849/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*18 December 1990*]

Proposals submitted under no specific sub-item

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals submitted under agenda item 79 which were not related to a specific sub-item at its 42nd, 43rd, 48th, 49th and 52nd to 54th meetings, on 14, 26 and 28 November and 7, 10 and 11 December 1990. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/45/SR.42, 43, 48, 49 and 52-54).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/45/L.4

2. By its decision 44/448 of 22 December 1989, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-fifth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" contained in document A/C.2/45/L.4. (For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/44/746/Add.11, para. 4).

3. At its 54th meeting, following a statement by Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that its should defer consideration of the draft resolution until its forty-sixth session (see para. 43 below, draft decision).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.30 and L.78

4. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.30) entitled "Developing human resources for development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* that the human being is at the centre of all development activities,

"*Considering* that human resources are an essential means of achieving economic and social development goals,

"*Recalling* its resolution 44/213 of 22 December 1989 on developing human resources for development and other earlier resolutions on the same subject, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/120 of 28 July 1989 on the development of human resources,

"*Referring* to General Assembly resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries and 45/199, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, in particular the relevant sections therein on human resources development,

"*Stressing* the continued validity of the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the Region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,[1] the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development in Africa,[2] the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation[3] and the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse, Grenada, in July 1989,[4] which was reaffirmed in the Kingston Declaration adopted at the eleventh Meeting, in August 1990,

"*Recognizing* that the concept of human resources development, while technically referring only to the human resource component of specific development programmes, also encompasses in a broad sense many other components, requiring integrated and concerted strategies, policies, plans and programmes to ensure the development of the full potential of human beings,

"*Emphasizing* that education, which facilitates the acquisition and upgrading of skills, and continued demand-oriented technical training are inextricably linked to economic growth and sustained development of developing countries;

"*Reaffirming* that each country has the prerogative to choose its approach to human resources development in accordance with its national priorities, values, traditions and cultures and stage of development,

"*Recognizing* that distance education programmes, enhanced by advances in communications technology and informatics, can broaden and improve the range of resources available to developing countries and can thus play a significant role in helping them meet their general education and priority training needs,

"*Stressing* the importance of international co-operation in supporting and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries, and stressing also that both North-South and South-South co-operation, including economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, can play a valuable role in this field,

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[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 11* (E/1988/35), chap. IV, resolution 274 (XLIV), annex.

[2] A/43/430, annex I.

[3] A/44/315, annex.

[4] A/44/477, annex.

"*Emphasizing* the need for the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to give priority to human resources development in developing countries,

"*Taking note* of the *Human Development Report 1990*[5] and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on human resource development through technical co-operation (A/45/113),

"1. *Welcomes* the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted by the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990 (A/45/625, annex), as well as the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation, adopted by the International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development Process in Africa, held at Arusha in February 1990;[6]

"2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/451);

"3. *Recognizes* that the achievement of a higher living standard and the well-being of individuals and peoples in general, through self-reliance and sustained development, constitutes one of the basic goals of human resources development in developing countries;

"4. *Emphasizes* that education and continued objective-directed training are the most essential element in human resources development;

"5. *Emphasizes* the importance of advanced technologies and means of communication in the training and educational processes in developing countries and, in this context, stresses the importance of intensified international co-operation for this purpose, particularly through the transfer of technology to developing countries;

"6. *Stresses* the need for increased emphasis on co-operation in distance education programmes as an important method of accelerating human resources development in developing countries;

"7. *Emphasizes* the vital importance of qualified national personnel in enhancing capacity-building in developing countries and calls upon the international community to pay greater attention to the serious problem of the brain drain from developing countries;

"8. *Emphasizes* the need for human resources development strategies to concentrate on supportive measures in vital and related areas such as health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, communications and employment, and to assess the progress in those areas through appropriate qualitative and quantitative indicators;

"9. *Stresses* that the search for solutions to the problems of the most vulnerable population groups in developing countries, such as children, the elderly and the poor, should constitute an integral part of human resources development strategies;

"10. *Stresses* that the role of women should be more fully taken into account in human resources development strategies so that women can better contribute to and benefit from development processes;

"11. *Recognizes* the importance of the development of young people and their participation in human resources development programmes in developing countries;

"12. *Stresses* the vital role that the public sector plays in the growth and development of developing countries by contributing, *inter alia*, to furthering the implementation of policies, plans and programmes for human resources development;

"13. *Stresses also* the importance of international support for human resources development in developing countries and the need to increase the flow of resources to developing countries for those activities;

"14. *Calls upon* the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries in human resources development, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, through, *inter alia*, operational activities of the United Nations;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to designate an appropriate focal point to co-ordinate the activities of different bodies of the United Nations system related to human resources development;

"16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in that report elements for possible incorporation in a programme of action on human resources development;

"17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled 'Human resources development'."

5. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.78) submitted by Mr. Carlos Gianelli, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.30.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.78, without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft resolution I).

7. After the resolution was adopted, the representatives of the Philippines and Italy (on behalf of the States members of the European Community) made statements.

8. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.78, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.30 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.31 and L.94

9. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.31) entitled "Net transfer of resources from developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International

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[5] Published for the United Nations Development Programme by Oxford University Press (New York and Oxford, 1990).

[6] E/ECA/CM.16/11.

Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 44/232 of 22 December 1989,

"*Recalling further* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/112 of 28 July 1989 and taking note of Council resolution 1990/56 of 26 July 1990,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources from developing countries (A/45/487);

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a comprehensive and analytical report on the causes of and factors relating to the net transfer of resources from developing countries and its impact on their economic growth and sustained development, with a view to halting and reversing this phenomenon as soon as possible."

10. At its 54th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.94) entitled "Net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries", submitted by Mr. Carlos Gianelli, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.31.

11. Before action was taken on the draft resolution, the representative of China made a statement.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.94 without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft resolution II).

13. After the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of Italy, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, made a statement.

14. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.94, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.31 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.35 and Rev.1

15. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.35), entitled "Unification of Yemen: support of the international community for its economic and social infrastructure", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Welcoming* the merger on 22 May 1990 of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to form a single sovereign State called the Republic of Yemen,

"*Taking into consideration* the declaration adopted at the fourteenth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Group of 77, held in New York on 3 October 1990, in which the world community was requested to render support for the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen to assist it in achieving prosperity for its people,

"*Realizing* the difficult economic situation facing Yemen as a result of the merger of the economic and social infrastructures following the unification of Yemen, in addition to the new economic and social burden resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait,

"1. *Expresses its solidarity* with Yemen in its efforts to overcome these conditions;

"2. *Calls upon* States and governmental and international non-governmental organizations to extend their assistance in support of the national efforts to improve the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist in mobilizing resources and to develop a comprehensive programme to assess the needs of Yemen in order to enable the world community to extend assistance to meet those needs;

"4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991."

16. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/45/L.35/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the same sponsors on the basis of informal consultations.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.35/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft resolution III).

18. After the Committee adopted the draft resolution, the representative of Yemen made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.36 and Rev.1

19. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.36) entitled "Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

"*Recalling also* its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 44/24 of 17 November 1989 on the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation,

"*Recalling* its resolution 44/212 of 22 December 1989 on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

"*Deeply concerned* by the difficult economic situation facing most developing countries, which has severe political and social consequences,

"*Reaffirming* that the reactivation of economic growth and development in the developing countries will require a concerted and committed effort by all countries and should be addressed in the context of the increasing interdependence and integration in the world economy,

"*Recognizing* the significant efforts being undertaken by developing countries in order to achieve the revitalization of their economic growth and development, "*Reaffirming* that a supportive international economic environment is crucial to the revitalization of economic growth and development of developing countries,

"1. *Stresses* that adequate measures should be taken at the international and national levels, as appropriate, to counteract the negative economic conditions which have prevailed in developing countries during the past decade;

"2. *Stresses also* the urgent need for ensuring the integration of the human dimension in the formulation and implementation of structural adjustment programmes, with the aim of mitigating their adverse socio-economic effects;

"3. *Stresses further* that structural adjustment programmes should contribute to the modernization, diversification and growth of the economies of the developing countries and, at the same time, to the fulfilment of the aim of improving the human condition, especially the standard of living and quality of life of people, in particular the most vulnerable groups of the population;

"4. *Calls upon* the organs and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to undertake a more detailed and focused analysis of the relevant socio-economic indicators in order to assess closely the socio-economic impact of the adjustment process;

"5. *Emphasizes* the need for appropriate measures to ensure that stabilization and adjustment programmes provide for long-term and sustained development as well as the improvement of human and social conditions in developing countries;

"6. *Emphasizes also* that the efforts of developing countries to stabilize their economies will depend, particularly, on the creation of a supportive international economic environment; in that regard, committed and concerted action should be undertaken urgently by the international community in order to find a durable solution to the problem of external indebtedness, to halt and reverse the net transfer of resources from developing countries and its negative impact, to increase financial flows, to develop a more open, durable and viable trading system and to ensure effective access to new and emerging technologies by developing countries; the co-ordination of macro-economic policies should take full account of the interests and concerns of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

"7. *Calls upon* Governments, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions and bodies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system to take appropriate measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries, with a view to ensuring that the resources available to them are commensurate with their efforts to attain their economic and social objectives, particularly those that affect the most vulnerable groups of the population, including programmes of social compensation;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

20. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/45/L.36/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the same sponsors on the basis of informal consultations.

21. At the same meeting, Mr. Carlos Gianelli, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, orally revised the revised version of the draft resolution by replacing the word "is" in the seventh preambular paragraph with the words "and appropriate national policies are".

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.36/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft resolution IV).

23. After the Committee adopted the draft resolution, the Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, as well as the representatives of Bolivia, Pakistan, Colombia, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ecuador made statements.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.39 and L.80

24. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.39) entitled "Report of the South Commission". Canada and China subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Emphasizing* the need to promote the ideas contained in important contributions regarding the process of development of the developing countries, assessing the achievements, analysing the failings and suggesting directions for reform,
>
> "1. *Welcomes* the book entitled *The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission*[7] and the executive summary of its conclusions and recommendations (A/45/810 and Corr.1, annex);
>
> "2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to convene a meeting, during the second regular session of 1991 of the Council, devoted to an informal exchange of views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission, in particular, in its executive summary;
>
> "3. *Invites* Governments and the organs, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to submit their views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission, in particular in its executive summary, for consideration at the aforementioned meeting of the Economic and Social Council;
>
> "4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to co-ordinate appropriate action to promote the recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission, in particular in its executive summary."

25. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.80) submitted by Mr. Carlos Gianelli, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.39.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.80, without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft resolution V).

27. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.80, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.39 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

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[7] New York, Oxford University Press, 1990.

Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.42 and Rev.1

28. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.42) entitled "Industrial development co-operation and diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,[8] which called for, *inter alia*, raising the share of developing countries in world industrial production to at least 25 per cent by the year 2000, and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development,[9] in which a strategy was spelt out for further industrialization of developing countries,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 35/66 of 5 December 1980, 36/182 of 17 December 1981, 37/212 of 20 December 1982 and 38/192 of 20 December 1983, as well as other relevant resolutions in the field of industrial development co-operation,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, by which it proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and proclaimed 20 November Africa Industrialization Day, for the purpose of mobilizing the commitment of the international community to the industrialization of Africa,

"*Recalling further* its resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987, 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 43/196 of 20 December 1988 and 44/228 and 44/229 of 22 December 1989, relating to environment and development, and reaffirming, *inter alia*, the need for developed countries and the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to assist developing countries in enhancing their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing and preventing damage to the environment by industries in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives,

"*Stressing* the relevant sections of the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted at its eighteenth special session,[10] and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[11]

"*Deeply concerned* that although fifteen years have elapsed since the adoption of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, the share of the developing countries in world industrial production remains around the same low level of 10 per cent,

"*Convinced* that the reactivation of economic growth and development of developing countries would be facilitated through their industrial development, including industrial development in sectors where they may not currently enjoy international comparative advantage, considering the dynamic nature of comparative advantage,

"*Recognizing* the necessity of properly assisting all developing countries at their different stages of industrialization, mainly through the development and strengthening of industrial infrastructures, the modernization of production capabilities and the improvement of training techniques,

"*Recognizing also* that the efforts of developing countries to develop their industrial and technological capabilities should be supported by the international community and that the transfer of technology to developing countries is essential in this regard,

"*Aware* that, in selecting patterns of industrialization, the developing countries should take into account the need to generate employment and their ability to incorporate new and emerging environmentally sound technologies,

"*Convinced* that, in order to promote the industrial development of developing countries, their indigenous capabilities in such areas as entrepreneurship, management, technology, financing and marketing need to be built up or strengthened and that technical and financial assistance would need to be extended to the developing countries for this purpose,

"*Recognizing* that any viable process of industrialization requires an adequately high and increasing level of demand, which can be substantially reinforced in respect of developing countries through open access for their manufactures to the expanding markets of the developed countries,

"*Recognizing also* that steady growth in agricultural productivity can be achieved through the application of industrial inputs and the mechanization of agriculture, which is possible only if a reasonable pace of industrialization is ensured,

"*Recognizing further* that the promotion of agro-industries plays a key role in the industrialization of developing countries,

"*Convinced* that industrial progress in developing countries can also be significantly enhanced through co-operation among such countries at all levels and by integrating markets, setting up joint ventures and programmes for training and upgrading skills and developing human resources, which should be among the objectives of policies and measures to promote industrialization in developing countries,

"*Aware* that foreign direct investment can make an important contribution to industrialization in developing countries, not only by providing additional financial resources, but also as a means of providing access to modern environmentally sound technologies, skills and markets,

"*Convinced* that entrepreneurship should be encouraged at all levels and in all sectors for the setting up of industries and that there is a strong potential for the development of small and medium-sized industries that could contribute to the expansion of both urban and rural employment opportunities,

"*Reaffirming* the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the co-ordinating organ in the United Nations system having primary responsibility within the United Nations system for promoting the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries and for the promotion and acceleration of their industrial development,

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[8] See A/10112, chap. IV.

[9] ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI.

[10] See resolution S-18/3, annex.

[11] Resolution 45/199.

"1. *Invites* developed countries to take fully into account the broad international implications of their policy decisions for the economies of the developing countries, including the industrial development of those countries;

"2. *Stresses* that developing countries need to provide adequate support to their infant industries to enable them to build up their industrial capacities;

"3. *Emphasizes* the need for more effective international co-operation through all appropriate mechanisms, including training, workshops, seminars, fellowships and international conferences, in order to ensure, improve and accelerate access and transfer to the developing countries of environmentally sound technologies, including new and emerging ones;

"4. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other international organizations to help developing countries evaluate and select industrial technologies suitable for their development and, to that end, *inter alia*, to prepare directories listing types and sources of technologies available in different countries, including those in developing countries, and to assist in the establishment of business and technology information centres in developing countries;

"5. *Stresses* the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in assisting developing countries in the formulation of scientific and technological programmes and plans for industrialization in their countries, and welcomes the special trust fund schemes launched by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to develop alternatives to traditional assistance programmes;

"6. *Recognizes* the need to support co-operation among developing countries in this regard, including the sharing of information on the terms and conditions on which they acquire technologies from developed countries, with a view to improving their capabilities in negotiating with technology suppliers;

"7. *Also recognizes* that there are significant opportunities for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in regard to their industrialization and, in this context, calls upon developed countries and international organizations to support such co-operative ventures;

"8. *Further recognizes* that in promoting the industrial development of developing countries special emphasis should be placed on an appropriate mix of the agricultural, industrial and service sectors among small, medium-sized and large industries, depending upon the conditions obtaining in each developing country;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank, to elaborate a study on the feasibility of creating a United Nations system fund aimed at ensuring adequate and effective financing for training scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs in developing countries, with a view to promoting all related sectors and disciplines supporting industrial development, modernization and diversification of productive activities in developing countries, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the agenda of the next session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination an item entitled 'Industrial development, modernization and the diversification of productive activities in developing countries', with a view to elaborating a United Nations system-wide plan of action for the promotion of this issue, including concrete ways and means to support developing countries more effectively and efficiently in their efforts in this regard, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"11. *Requests* the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to make concrete proposals and recommendations, with a view to establishing priority programmes, including technical and financial co-operation, to be carried out in support of industrial development, modernization and the diversification of productive activities in developing countries, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give highest priority in the medium-term plan to the issue of industrial development, modernization and the diversification of productive activities in developing countries;

"13. *Decides* to include an item entitled 'Industrialization, modernization and the diversification of productive activities in developing countries' in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session."

29. At its 54th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/45/L.42/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the same sponsors on the basis of informal consultations.

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.42/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft resolution VI).

Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.50 and L.77

31. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Vanuatu and Venezuela, subsequently joined by Cameroon, Ghana, Mozambique, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Singapore, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.50) entitled "Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas". The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 44/225 on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, which was adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989,

"*Also recalling*, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

"*Further recalling* the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[12] which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

"*Commending* the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolution 44/225,

"*Noting* that at the Twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila on 31 July and 1 August 1990, the Heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing (see A/45/456, annex), and taking note of the resolution on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in the South Pacific region, adopted by the South Pacific Conference at Noumea, New Caledonia, on 31 October 1990,

"*Welcoming* the decision of a Member State to suspend driftnet operations in the South Pacific one year in advance of the date of cessation stipulated by the General Assembly, and the decision of other Member States to cease or suspend driftnet fishing,

"*Noting* that the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, at its sixteenth meeting, held at Castries in November 1989, resolved, in its Declaration (see A/45/64, annex), to establish a regional régime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of driftnets and called upon other States in the region to cooperate in that regard, and noting the more recent developments in the region covered by the Caribbean Community,

"*Noting* that the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission has been concerned with large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in the North Pacific Ocean, including the need to accumulate scientific knowledge, and has supported the full implementation of resolution 44/225,

"*Also noting* that the International Whaling Commission, at its forty-second annual meeting, in July 1990, referred to the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets in many areas of the high seas, including important habitats for cetaceans encompassing feeding and breeding grounds and migratory pathways, and endorsed resolution 44/225,

"*Further noting* that, at its first session, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to prepare, for submission to the Preparatory Committee at its second session, a comprehensive report on, *inter alia*, the impact of large-scale harvesting, and new fishing technologies and fishing technologies incompatible with the sustainable management of living marine resources, taking into account resolution 44/225 (A/45/46, annex I, decision 1/20, para. 1 (*o*)),

"*Noting with appreciation* the contribution to the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/663 and Corr.1) made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, by other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations systems and by various regional and subregional fisheries organizations, in response to the request of the General Assembly in paragraph 6 of resolution 44/225,

"*Also noting with appreciation* the contribution to the report of the Secretary-General made voluntarily by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

"*Noting* that some members of the international community have initiated co-operative efforts to obtain statistically sound data on the impact of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing,

"*Expressing deep concern* about the reported attempts to expand large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean by a member of the international community, in disregard of paragraph 4 (*c*) of resolution 44/225,

"*Expressing concern* about reported reflagging of vessels by some private fishing interests, which is contrary to the spirit and content of resolution 44/225,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*);

"2. *Reaffirms* its resolution 44/225 and calls for its full implementation by all members of the international community, in accordance with the measures and time-frame elaborated in paragraph 4 of that resolution;

"3. *Also reaffirms* that it is important that all members of the international community take such measures as may be necessary to ensure compliance with paragraph 4 (*c*) of resolution 44/225;

"4. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the various global, regional and subregional fishery organizations, to continue to study urgently large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on living marine resources and to report their views to the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the dates set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 44/225;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

"6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

32. At the 54th meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.77) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.50.

33. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.77 without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft resolution VII).

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[12] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

34. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Turkey made a statement.

35. The representative of the Commission for the European Communities also made a statement.

36. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.77, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.50 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.54 and Rev.1

37. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.54) entitled "Inclusion of Namibia in the list of the least developed countries", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Taking note* of the resolution adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990, recommending that Namibia should be given special treatment, as accorded to the least developed countries, over the whole range of action in support of economic and social development, and inviting the General Assembly to consider the question of the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries (see A/45/695, para. 46),
>
> "*Taking note also* of the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Least Developed Countries, adopted in New York on 1 October 1990, (A/C.2/45/5, annex) in which, *inter alia*, the General Assembly was invited to consider the matter,
>
> "1. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider at its second regular session of 1991, on a priority basis, the question of the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries;
>
> "2. *Decides*, in the interim, to give Namibia special treatment and to take an expeditious decision on the matter following the completion of all formalities."

88. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/45/L.54/Rev.1) of the draft resolution submitted by the same sponsors on the basis of informal consultations.

39. Before action was taken on the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement.

40. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.54/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft resolution VIII).

41. After the Committee adopted the draft resolution the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

42. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VIII below:

Draft resolution I

DEVELOPING HUMAN RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the human being is at the centre of all development activities,

Considering that human resources are an essential means of achieving economic and social development goals,

Recalling its resolution 44/213 of 22 December 1989 on developing human resources for development and other earlier resolutions on the same subject, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/120 of 28 July 1989 on the development of human resources,

Referring to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[11] in particular the relevant sections thereof on human resources development,

Reaffirming the contribution to the elaboration of the concept of human resources development made by the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the Region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,[1] the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development in Africa,[2] the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation[3] and the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse, Grenada, from 3 to 7 July 1989,[4]

Welcoming the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted by the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990 (A/45/625, annex), as well as the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation, adopted at the twenty-fifth session of the Economic Commission for Africa and sixteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Planning and Development (A/45/427, annex, appendix II), the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,[13] and the World Declaration on Education for All and the Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs, adopted by the World Conference on Education for All,[14]

Taking note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on human resources development through technical co-operation (A/45/113),

Recognizing that the concept of human resources development, while specifically referring only to the human resource component of development programming, is intimately linked in a broad sense with many other elements and requires integrated and concerted strategies, policies, plans and programmes to ensure the development of the full potential of human beings,

Recognizing also that human resources development should contribute to total human development, which enlarges the choices available to people in developing their lives and in fulfilling their aspirations,

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[13] A/CONF.147/Misc.9.

[14] *Final Report of the World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990*, Inter-Agency Commission (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank) for the World Conference on Education for All, New York, 1990, appendices 1 and 2.

Reaffirming that strategies and policies for human resources development of each country should be in accordance with its national priorities, values, traditions, culture and stage of development,

Emphasizing that education, in particular basic education, which facilitates the acquisition and upgrading of skills, and continued demand-oriented technical training are inextricably linked to economic growth and sustained development of developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of improved educational opportunities for women and their greater integration into the development process,

Recognizing also that education and training programmes, including distance education programmes, utilizing appropriate and sustainable technologies can broaden and improve the range of resources available to developing countries, thus helping them meet their requirements with regard to human resources development,

Stressing the importance of international co-operation in supporting national efforts for human resources development in developing countries, and stressing also that both North-South and South-South co-operation, including economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, can play a valuable role in this field,

Emphasizing the need for the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to give priority to human resources development in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/451);

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the human-centred approach to the development process set out in the *Human Development Report 1990*, sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme, invites Governments to give due consideration to the ideas and recommendations contained therein, and invites the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to do likewise, bearing in mind the work envisaged in the report;

3. *Recognizes* that the achievement of a higher standard of living and the well-being of individuals and peoples in general, through self-reliance and sustained development, constitutes one of the basic goals of human resources development in developing countries;

4. *Emphasizes* that human resources development in a context of political freedom, popular participation, respect for human rights, justice and equity is essential to economic growth and development;

5. *Emphasizes also* that basic education and continued objective-directed training are the most essential elements in human resources development;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of appropriate and sustainable technologies in the training and educational processes in developing countries and, in this context, stresses the role of intensified international co-operation through, *inter alia*, the transfer of relevant technology;

7. *Stresses* the need for increased emphasis on co-operation in education programmes, including distance education programmes, in order to accelerate human resources development in developing countries;

8. *Emphasizes* the vital importance of national capacity-building in developing countries, and encourages the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to intensify activities in support of national efforts in this regard;

9. *Emphasizes also* the critical importance of qualified national personnel in national capacity-building, and calls upon the international community to pay greater attention to the serious problem of the brain drain from developing countries;

10. *Emphasizes further* the need to integrate human resources development into comprehensive strategies for human development, including supportive measures in vital and related areas such as population, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, communications and employment, and to assess the progress in those areas through appropriate qualitative and quantitative indicators;

11. *Stresses* that the search for solutions to the problems of the most vulnerable population groups in developing countries should constitute an integral part of human resources development strategies;

12. *Recognizes* that improving the economic and social status of women is essential to the attainment of human resources development objectives, and stresses that their role should be fully taken into account in human resources development strategies so that they can better contribute to and benefit from development processes;

13. *Recognizes also* the importance of the development of children and young people and their integration into human resources development programmes in developing countries;

14. *Stresses* the vital importance of co-operation between the public and private sectors in human resources development, particularly through the effective implementation of policies, plans and programmes for economic development and the optimal use of resources to that end;

15. *Stresses also* the importance of international support for national efforts and regional programmes for human resources development in developing countries and the need to increase the flow of resources to developing countries for those activities;

16. *Calls upon* the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries in human resources development, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, through, *inter alia*, operational activities of the United Nations system;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including ways and means of strengthening his co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system related to human resources development, as well as proposals for action by members of the international community further to promote and intensify co-operation in this field;

18. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Human resources development".

Draft resolution II

NET TRANSFER OF RESOURCES BETWEEN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic

Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Recalling also its resolution 44/232 of 22 December 1989 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/112 of 28 July 1989, and taking note of Council resolution 1990/56 of 26 July 1990,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources from developing countries (A/45/487);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the *World Economic Survey 1991* an update of the section concerning causes of and factors related to the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries and its impact on the economic growth and sustained development of developing countries, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a comprehensive and analytical report with a view to halting and reversing this phenomenon.

Draft resolution III

THE UNIFICATION OF YEMEN: SUPPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR ITS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the merger on 22 May 1990 of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to form a single sovereign State called the Republic of Yemen,

Taking into consideration the declaration adopted at the fourteenth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Group of 77, held in New York on 3 October 1990 (A/45/584, annex), in which the world community was requested to render support for the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen to assist it in achieving prosperity for its people,

Realizing the difficult economic situation facing Yemen as a result of the merger of the economic and social infrastructures of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen following their unification, in addition to the new economic and social burden resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with Yemen in its efforts to overcome these conditions;

2. *Calls upon* States and governmental and international non-governmental organizations to extend their assistance in support of the national efforts to improve the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist in mobilizing resources and to consider, in accordance with the resolution on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Yemen to be adopted by the General Assembly at the present session,[15] developing a comprehensive programme to assess the needs of Yemen resulting from the unification, in order to enable the international community to extend assistance to meet those needs;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1992.

Draft resolution IV

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAMMES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Recalling also its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Recalling further its resolution 44/24 of 17 November 1989 on the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation,

Recalling its resolution 44/212 of 22 December 1989 on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

Deeply concerned about the difficult economic situation facing most developing countries, which has severe political and social consequences,

Reaffirming that the reactivation of economic growth and development in the developing countries will require a concerted and committed effort by all countries and should be addressed in the context of the increasing interdependence and integration in the world economy,

Reaffirming also that a supportive international economic environment and appropriate national policies are crucial to the revitalization of economic growth and development of developing countries,

Recognizing that economic stabilization and structural adjustment programmes are necessary, in many cases, in order to strengthen economic growth and development,

Recognizing also the significant efforts being undertaken by many developing countries in order to achieve the revitalization of their economic growth and development,

1. *Stresses* that adequate measures should be taken at the international and national levels, as appropriate, to counteract the negative effects of the economic conditions that have prevailed in most developing countries during the past decade;

2. *Stresses also* the necessity of the integration of the human dimension in the formulation and implementation of structural adjustment programmes, with the aim of protecting, in particular, the most vulnerable groups of the population in the processes of adjustment;

3. *Stresses further* that structural adjustment programmes, in the context of the attainment of macro-economic balance, should contribute to modernization, diversification and growth of the economies of the developing countries and, at the same time, to the fulfilment of the aim of improving the human condition, especially the standard of living and quality of life of people, in particular the most vulnerable groups of the population;

4. *Calls upon* appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to monitor and analyse further the relevant socio-economic indicators in order to

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[15] See resolution 45/222.

assess closely the various socio-economic effects of the adjustment programmes;

5. *Emphasizes* that structural adjustment programmes should contain appropriate measures for long-term and sustained development and, thereby, contribute to the improvement of human and social conditions in developing countries;

6. *Emphasizes also* that the success of developing countries in stabilizing their economies will depend both on their own efforts and on a supportive international economic environment; in that regard, the international community should continue efforts to find a durable solution to the problems of external indebtedness, to increase the transfer of resources to developing countries, to develop a more open, durable and viable trading system and to enhance access to technologies; the co-ordination of macro-economic policies should take full account of the interests and concerns of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

7. *Calls upon* Governments, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions and bodies, organs and agencies of the United Nations system to take, within their mandates, appropriate measures designed to mobilize resources and increase financial flows to developing countries, with a view to ensuring that the resources available to them are commensurate with their efforts to stabilize their economies and their structural adjustment programmes, with particular reference to the need for protecting the most valuable groups of the population through, *inter alia*, social compensatory programmes;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V

REPORT OF THE SOUTH COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the report entitled *The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission*[7] and the overview and summary of the South Commission report (A/45/810 and Corr.1, annex), which are important contributions regarding the development process of the developing countries, assessing the achievements, analysing the failings and suggesting directions for reform,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to convene, within existing resources, not excluding voluntary contributions, during the second regular session of 1991 of the Council, a meeting devoted to an informal exchange of views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission, in particular in its overview and summary;

2. *Invites* Governments and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit their views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission, in particular in its overview and summary, for consideration at the aforementioned meeting of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Invites* the President of the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the outcome of the informal exchange of views to be held during the second regular session of 1991 of the Council.

Draft resolution VI

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AND THE DIVERSIFICATION AND MODERNIZATION OF PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation[8] and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development,[9]

Recalling its resolutions 35/66 of 5 December 1980, 36/182 of 17 December 1981, 37/212 of 20 December 1982 and 38/192 of 20 December 1983, as well as other relevant resolutions in the field of industrial development co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, by which it proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and proclaimed 20 November Africa Industrialization Day, for the purpose of mobilizing the commitment of the international community to the industrialization of Africa,

Recalling further its resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987, 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 43/196 of 20 December 1988 and 44/228 and 44/229 of 22 December 1989, relating to environment and development, and reaffirming, *inter alia*, the need for assistance from developed countries and the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to developing countries in enhancing their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing and preventing damage to the environment by industry in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, bearing in mind the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[11] and taking note of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,[16]

Concerned that, despite an increase in the overall industrial production of the developing countries, their share in world industrial production remains at a low level,

Convinced that the reactivation of economic growth and development of developing countries would be facilitated, *inter alia*, through their industrial development and the diversification and modernization of their productive activities,

Recognizing the necessity of properly assisting all developing countries at their different stages of industrialization, mainly through the development and strengthening of industrial infrastructures, the modernization of production capabilities and the improvement of training techniques,

Recognizing also the responsibility of developing countries for developing their industrial and technological capabilities, and stressing that their efforts should be adequately supported by the international community and that the transfer of technology, on appropriate terms, to developing countries and the training of national technical personnel are essential in this regard,

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[16] See A/CONF.147/Misc.9.

Recognizing further the importance of industrial development for strengthening science and technology and indigenous capacity-building in developing countries, including appropriate institutional infrastructure, such as research institutes, centres of standardization and metrology, and industrial and technological information centres,

Aware that, in selecting patterns of industrialization, the developing countries should take into account the need to generate employment and to incorporate new and emerging environmentally sound technologies,

Convinced that, in order to promote the industrial development of developing countries, their indigenous capabilities in such areas as entrepreneurship, management, technology, financing and marketing need to be built up or strengthened and that technical and financial assistance would need to be extended in support of the national efforts of the developing countries for this purpose,

Recognizing that any viable process of industrialization requires an adequately high and increasing level of demand, which can be substantially reinforced in respect of developing countries through trade liberalization and a sustained improvement in the access of developing countries' exports to the markets of both developed and developing countries,

Recognizing also that steady growth in agricultural productivity can be enhanced in particular through the application of industrial inputs and the mechanization of agriculture, which is possible only if a reasonable pace of industrialization is ensured,

Recognizing further that the promotion of agro-industries plays a key role in the industrialization of developing countries,

Convinced that industrial progress in developing countries can also be significantly enhanced through co-operation among such countries at all levels and by integrating markets and setting up joint ventures and human resources development programmes for training and upgrading skills and through the integration of women, which should be among the objectives of policies and measures to promote industrialization in developing countries,

Aware that foreign direct investment in an appropriate domestic context can make an important contribution to industrialization in developing countries, not only by providing additional financial resources, but also as a means of providing access to modern and environmentally sound technologies, skills and markets,

Convinced that entrepreneurship should be encouraged at all levels and in all sectors for the setting up of industries and that there is a strong potential for the development of small and medium-sized industries that could contribute to the expansion of both urban and rural employment opportunities and eradicate poverty,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the co-ordinating organ in the United Nations system having primary responsibility for promoting and accelerating industrial development and the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries,

1. *Invites* developed countries to take fully into account the broad implications of their policy decisions for the international economy, and in particular their effects on the economies of the developing countries, including the industrial development of those countries;

2. *Recognizes* that developing countries need to provide adequate support to their infant industries, when appropriate, in order to enable them to build up competitive industrial capacities;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for more effective international co-operation through all appropriate mechanisms, including training, workshops, seminars, fellowships and international conferences, in order to facilitate access and transfer to the developing countries of environmentally sound technologies, including new and emerging ones;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other international organizations to help developing countries evaluate and select industrial technologies suitable for their development;

5. *Recognizes* the need to support co-operation among developing countries in this regard, with a view to improving their capabilities in negotiating with technology suppliers;

6. *Stresses* the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in assisting developing countries in the formulation of programmes and plans for industrialization in their countries, and recognizes the contribution of the special trust fund schemes launched by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in developing alternatives to traditional assistance programmes;

7. *Recognizes* that there are significant opportunities for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries with regard to their industrialization, and, in this context, recommends that developed countries and international organizations support such co-operative ventures;

8. *Also recognizes* that in promoting the industrial development of developing countries special emphasis should be placed on an appropriate mix of the agricultural, industrial and service sectors among small, medium-sized and large industries depending upon the conditions obtaining in such developing country;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on ways and means of promoting the enhancement of United Nations activities with regard to the training of scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs from developing countries, with a view to promoting all related sectors and disciplines supporting industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries;

10. *Recommends* that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination examine ways and means of fostering United Nations system activities with regard to industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries and report thereon, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

11. *Recommends* that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in close co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, make recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, with a view to strengthening effectively industrial development co-

operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give priority in the medium-term plan to the issue of industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries" and subsequently to include this item in the agenda on a biennial basis.

Draft resolution VII

LARGE-SCALE PELAGIC DRIFTNET FISHING AND ITS IMPACT ON THE LIVING MARINE RESOURCES OF THE WORLD'S OCEANS AND SEAS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/225 concerning large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which was adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989,

Also recalling, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[12] which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Commending the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolution 44/225,

Noting that at the Twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila on 31 July and 1 August 1990, the Heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing (see A/45/456, annex), and taking note of the resolution on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in the South Pacific region, adopted by the South Pacific Conference at Noumea, New Caledonia, on 31 October 1990,

Welcoming the decision of a Member State to suspend driftnet operations in the South Pacific one year in advance of the date of cessation stipulated by the General Assembly, and the decision of other Member States to cease or suspend driftnet fishing,

Taking note of the Castries Declaration (A/45/64, annex) issued on 24 November 1989 at the sixteenth meeting of the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, in which the Authority resolved to establish a regional régime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of driftnets and called upon other States in the region to co-operate in this regard, and noting the more recent developments in the wider Caribbean Community region,

Noting that there have been recent meetings related, *inter alia*, to the protection of fish and other living marine resources and the environment in the Mediterranean, including the Meeting of the Nine Western Mediterranean Countries on Dialogue and Co-operation in the Western Mediterranean, held at Rome on 10 October 1990, and the Meeting on the Mediterranean of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Palma de Mallorca, Spain, from 24 September to 19 October 1990,

Noting also that the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission has concerned itself with large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in the North Pacific Ocean, including the need to accumulate scientific knowledge, and has supported the full implementation of resolution 44/225,

Noting further that the International Whaling Commission, at its forty-second annual meeting, in July 1990, referred to the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets in many areas of the high seas, including important habitats for cetaceans encompassing feeding and breeding grounds and migratory pathways, and endorsed resolution 44/225,

Noting that, at its first session, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to prepare, for submission to the Preparatory Committee at its second session, a comprehensive report on, *inter alia*, the impact of large-scale harvesting, and new fishing technologies and fishing technologies incompatible with the sustainable management of living marine resources, taking into account resolution 44/225 (A/45/46, annex I, decision 1/20, para. 1 (*o*)),

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/663 and Corr.1) made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, by other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and by various regional and subregional fisheries organizations, in response to the request of the General Assembly in paragraph 6 of resolution 44/225,

Also noting with appreciation the contribution to the report of the Secretary-General made voluntarily by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting that some members of the international community have initiated co-operative efforts to obtain statistically sound data on the impact of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing,

Expressing deep concern about reports of attempts to expand large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean by one fishing entity, in disregard of paragraph 4 (*c*) of resolution 44/225,

Expressing concern about reports of reflagging of vessels by some private fishing interests, which is contrary to the spirit and content of resolution 44/225,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*) and expresses its appreciation for his efforts;

2. *Reaffirms* its resolution 44/225 and calls for its full implementation by all members of the international community, in accordance with the measures and time-frame elaborated in paragraph 4 of that resolution concerning large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of all the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas;

3. *Also reaffirms* that it is important that all members of the international community take such measures as may be necessary to ensure compliance with paragraph 4 (*c*) of resolution 44/225;

4. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United

Nations system, as well as the various global, regional and subregional fishery organizations, to continue to study urgently large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on living marine resources and to report their views to the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the dates set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 44/225;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VIII

INCLUSION OF NAMIBIA IN THE LIST OF LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the resolution adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990, in which the Conference recommended that Namibia should be given special consideration in support of its economic and social development and invited the General Assembly to consider, in accordance with established procedures, the question of the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries (see A/45/695, para. 46),

Taking note also of the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Least Developed Countries, issued at the end of their meeting in New York on 1 October 1990 (A/C.2/45/5, annex), in which, *inter alia*, the General Assembly was invited to consider the matter,

1. *Requests* the Committee for Development Planning at its twenty-seventh session to consider the question of the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries, to report on its findings to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its second regular session of 1991 and to report on the matter to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

2. *Decides* to give Namibia special consideration in support of its economic and social development, in accordance with the resolution on economic assistance and least developed country status for Namibia adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

3. *Encourages* all members of the international community and all organizations of the United Nations system to provide all possible support to the fledgling economic and social structures of the new nation of Namibia and to its development aspirations.

* * *

43. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MONEY AND FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-sixth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see A/C.2/45/L.4).

DOCUMENT A/45/849/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*14 December 1990*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*a*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*a*) (international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000)) at its 53rd and 54th meetings on 10 and 11 December 1990. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/45/SR.53 and 54).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.72

2. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.72) submitted by Mr. Carlos Gianelli, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations.

3. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 6 below).

4. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, made a statement.

5. At its 54th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (A/45/41) (see para. 7 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

6. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The General Assembly,

1. *Proclaims* the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, starting on 1 January 1991;

2. *Adopts* the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

I. PREAMBLE

1. We, the States Members of the United Nations, adopt the following International Development Strategy and designate 1 January 1991 to 31 December 2000 as the Fourth United Nations Development Decade. The global consensus reached in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to General

Assembly resolution S-18/3, provides the basis for this Strategy. We pledge ourselves individually and collectively to undertake the measures necessary to implement the Strategy.

2. The goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade were for the most part unattained. Adverse and unanticipated developments in the world economy wiped out the premises on which growth had been expected. The early years of the 1980s witnessed a recession in the developed, market economy countries. Although growth in these countries resumed in 1983 and was sustained at a moderate tempo virtually without inflation over the remainder of the decade, the period was one of marked imbalances, external as well as fiscal, and of relatively high unemployment. Growth rates slowed down in the countries of Eastern Europe, where the need for structural transformation became increasingly manifest, resulting, by the end of the decade, in sweeping economic and political changes. World trade returned to a path of relatively rapid growth in the second half of the 1980s. But, for the developing countries, the external economic environment over the decade was generally characterized by shrinking resource flows, declining commodity prices, rising interest rates and increasing barriers to market access. During the 1980s, overall growth in the developing countries averaged 3 per cent annually and per capita growth 1 per cent. Over the 1960s and 1970s, by comparison, overall growth in these countries averaged 5.5 per cent and per capita growth 3 per cent.

3. Despite this background, some developing countries, among them some of the biggest and the poorest, succeeded in maintaining a relatively fast tempo of growth and transformation. For most others, however, the decade was one of falling growth rates, declining living standards and deepening poverty. The debt crisis that erupted in 1982 led to the virtual cessation of net commercial bank lending. There was a negative transfer of net financial resources to the indebted countries, whose debt-servicing capacity was further weakened as interest rates grew and terms of trade deteriorated. As a result, the overall growth of developing countries with debt-servicing difficulties was only 1.5 per cent during the period 1981-1990. The decade of the 1980s saw a widening of the gap between the rich and the poor countries. It also witnessed political tensions and conflicts, as well as natural and man-made disasters that were costly and disruptive.

4. If the 1990s are to be a decade of development, this record of unsatisfactory progress and performance needs to be changed. Projections by the organizations of the United Nations system unanimously suggest, however, that in the absence of major changes in policies, the coming decade will be much like the previous one. While relatively rapid growth is foreseen for some countries of Asia, the prospect is one of continued stagnation for others, particularly in Africa and Latin America.

5. Such a prospect is fraught with danger. Growing populations and young and expanding work forces, as well as rising aspirations associated with the spread of education and the impact of communications, are imposing intense pressures on the political and social fabric of developing countries. Unless these pressures are relieved by decisive improvements in the pace and character of development, economic distress and political and social instability may spread, not only within national boundaries but beyond them as well, and may affect the peace and stability of the world as a whole. In the many developing countries where economic conditions stagnated or declined in the 1980s, absolute poverty became more widespread and conditions deteriorated with regard to nutrition and food security, job creation and education, health care and infant mortality, housing and sanitation. The erosion of living standards and social services brought mounting political unrest to many countries.

6. The interdependence of nations is rapidly becoming far more than a matter of trade and finance links alone. There are strong trends towards greater openness in the movement of funds, people and ideas around the world. Over the past decade, violence, social disorder and terrorism have become more common. Conflicts and upheavals lead to the movement of refugees and international migrants and give rise to problems of border control, admission and assimilation in receiving countries. The illicit traffic in narcotics links the poverty and social problems of the rich countries to those of producers whose traditional crops no longer ensure them a living. Environmental threats and epidemics are often themselves of global scope. These and other related problems can only be aggravated by economic stresses and strains and by the failure of the development process in the developing countries. The entire international community, rich and poor countries alike, has thus a vital stake in ensuring that the decade of the 1990s is truly one of economic and social progress throughout the world.

7. The prospects for the 1990s, assessed on the basis of the continuation of present policies, can and must be changed. The reactivation and acceleration of the development process is in the interest of all countries. The developing countries can provide a strong stimulus to world trade and investment and can contribute to the strength and stability of the world economy. They already account for a significant share of the markets of the developed countries. Far-reaching developments have taken place on the international scene that provide new opportunities for reversing the trends of the 1980s. The relaxation of international tensions offers an opportunity for reducing military spending worldwide, for a reduction of the strains on national economies and for the application of larger resources to the fight against world poverty. The waning of ideological conflicts is improving the climate of co-operation at all levels. There is no universal prescription for successful development, but a growing convergence of views is emerging with respect to effective approaches to economic and social development and with regard to the potential contributions to the development process of the private and public sectors, of individuals and enterprises and of democratic rights and freedoms.

8. A strong stimulus to global co-operation is provided by the consciousness of the global consequences of environmental problems and their interaction with both development and the lack of development and by a growing awareness of the threats to the security of nations that could arise from frustrations and tensions in developing countries. Closer integration, in both Europe and North America, in prospect of the 1990s, has the potential to strengthen major economies and their capacity to support global economic growth if accompanied by openness to the outside world. The reform and restructuring of the economies of Eastern Europe and their integration into the world economy can contribute to the strength and dynamism of world trade. Closer co-operation and integration among the developing countries themselves also offer an opportunity to enhance the vigour of the development process. No less important, the rapid advances in science and technology and in global communications are opening up new vistas for improvement of productivity, structural change and accelerated development.

9. These changes do not by themselves guarantee a reversal of the present trends or ensure that the development experience in the new decade will differ markedly from that of the 1980s. There are dangers, if the opportunities are not grasped, of increasing marginalization of many developing countries in the world economy and of a weakening of the focus on development as an objective of international economic co-operation. But the changes offer a new context for decision-making and policy formulation and for approaches that could reverse the experience of the 1980s. They provide an opportunity for the formulation and implementation of an International Development Strategy that is aimed at releasing the great potential for development that exists in the developing countries and in the world economy.

10. The Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-18/3, contains a pledge that Member States will endeavour to take all necessary steps to reverse the adverse trends of the 1980s, address the challenges of the 1990s and move into a more productive decade, recognizing that such actions should take into account the responsibility of each country for its own development and should be in accordance with its capacity and its impact on the international economy. As in the 1980s, events now unforeseen will undoubtedly put their stamp on the coming decade. This Strategy is flexible. It seeks above all to spell out an agreed understanding on the issues and challenges, the actions and the commitments, on the basis of principles for national and international action that will remain valid.

11. Countries have to adapt their national policies to facilitate open exchange and flexible responses to the changing world economy. Effective national policies have a critical role to play in achieving sustained, non-inflationary economic growth in all countries. Such policies should be supportive of investment, as well as of efficient mobilization and allocation of resources in order to achieve durable growth.

12. It is against this background that Member States agree on the goals and objectives for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade as set out below.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

13. The principal aim of the Strategy is to ensure that the 1990s are a decade of accelerated development in the developing countries and strengthened international co-operation. The decade should witness a significant improvement in the human condition in the developing countries and a reduction in the gap beteeen rich and poor countries. It should be one in which ways are found for the world community to meet its needs without degrading the environment. The Strategy also has important social and political objectives. Development over the decade should enhance the participation of all men and women in economic and political life, protect cultural identities and assure to all the necessary means of survival. Each

country is responsible for its own economic policies for development, in accordance with its specific situation and conditions, and for the life and well-being of all its citizens. The Strategy should help provide an environment that supports the evolution everywhere of political systems based on consent and respect for human rights, as well as social and economic rights, and of systems of justice that protect all citizens.

14. To achieve these fundamental aims six interrelated goals must be met. They are:

(*a*) A surge in the pace of economic growth in the developing countries;

(*b*) A development process that is responsive to social needs, seeks a significant reduction in extreme poverty, promotes the development and utilization of human resources and skills and is environmentally sound and sustainable;

(*c*) An improvement of the international systems of money, finance and trade so as to support the development process;

(*d*) A setting of strength and stability in the world economy and sound macro-economic management, nationally and internationally;

(*e*) A decisive strengthening of international development co-operation;

(*f*) A special effort to deal with the problems of the least developed countries, the weakest among the developing countries.

15. These goals and objectives pose a big challenge. They call for serious and committed efforts by all countries. The developing countries themselves have the responsibility for the great effort needed to mobilize the potential of their people, to modernize and diversify their economies and to set themselves ambitious targets to build the foundation on which development rests: technical and managerial skills, industrial and agricultural capability and effective government services. Human resources development, entrepreneurship and innovation, and the energetic application of science and technology, in a context of political freedom, respect for human rights, justice and equity, are all essential and relevant to growth and development. The Strategy has singled out a number of areas of special priority: the eradication of poverty and hunger, human resources and institutional development, population, the environment and food and agriculture. The pursuit of goals in these areas calls for resolute and vigorous action and for styles of development that establish a mutually reinforcing relationship between rapid economic growth and social objectives.

16. The efforts of the developing countries will, however, be easily thwarted by an unsupportive external environment. They will be thwarted if sudden external shocks decimate their national product and external revenues, as happened to many of them in the 1980s. All countries live in the international economic environment, but most developing countries remain imperfectly integrated into it and excessively vulnerable to its instability. Many are captives of external debt problems, of reduction in external resource flows, of sharply declining terms of trade and of mounting barriers to market access. Great obligations fall on the industrialized countries, which influence the international economic environment and the functioning of the international economy and are partners in international co-operation for development. Great obligations fall also on the system of international organizations to extend and fulfil their role in the promotion of development. Developing countries can prosper only in a stable and progressive world economy and, conversely, the world community can have a safe and prosperous future only if economic, social and political progress in the developing countries is assured.

17. The attainment of the aims of the Strategy calls for more than marginal increases in growth rates. The developing countries must be enabled to generate progressively the resources needed to ensure productive employment for a fast-growing labour force, to overcome hunger, disease and ignorance and to raise living standards. The negative trends of the 1980s need to be reversed and conditions created for a kind of development that signifies a genuine transformation and does more than keep a growing population from the brink of famine. The time has come to move beyond adjusting to the shocks of the 1980s and to lay the foundations for a new wave of development. For most developing countries, growth rates must accelerate significantly during the decade. Growth objectives will vary from country to country. For the relatively few countries where growth in the 1980s was satisfactory, the aim would be to consolidate progress and ensure that it is sustained. In the many countries where growth was interrupted, the first requirement is a return to a path of expansion where economic growth does not merely keep pace with, but well exceeds, the growth of population. In the second half of the decade, the foundations for higher rates of growth should have been established. On the basis of the experience of some countries, it is considered that sustained growth at a rate of the order of 7 per cent would provide the necessary conditions for a genuine transformation of the economy, with rapid increases in productive employment and poverty eradication, and would generate the resources needed for the protection of the environment.

18. Higher rates of growth in developing countries will reflect progress in several sectors of the economy and in the pursuit of social and other goals. Although the Strategy does not seek to establish comprehensive and interrelated sectoral targets to be attained by the developing countries as a whole, many of its elements have been addressed in the various parts of the United Nations system. They cover such areas, among others, as employment and health, women and children, industry and technology, agriculture and food, population, education and culture, shelter and settlements, telecommunications, transportation, including shipping, and the environment. Sectoral strategies and plans for significant achievements have been agreed upon by Governments. Translated into goals and objectives for both national and international efforts, ambitious and feasible targets of this kind have proved valuable in focusing policies and in monitoring progress. They also serve as reminders of the progress that can be achieved within a decade, with strong political commitment and dedicated efforts.

19. The Strategy must look beyond the constraints of the moment. A decade is not enough to work miracles, but a true decade of development would make a great difference to the world situation on the eve of the next century. Serious development problems would still persist, but the debilitating deadlock of the recent past would have been broken for many developing countries. Their living standards would be rising instead of falling, the younger generation would find employment instead of being condemned to a desperate scurry for survival, and poverty and hunger would be pushed back instead of advancing. Revived investment would lay the foundation for growth in the next century and the energies and talents of the people in the developing countries would be harnessed for building their own future. The world as a whole would be safer and more prosperous than it will if present trends continue. A continued development failure in the next decade would be an invitation to world-wide disorder.

III. POLICIES AND MEASURES

20. The policies and measures needed to support and realize the Strategy must reflect the urgency of its goals and objectives. They must aim at the acceleration of growth and give attention to issues of special priority in the development process and must respond to special situations, including those of the least developed countries. In each area, there are important policies and measures that need to be adopted in a national context by the developing countries themselves. There are equally important policies and measures that have to be adopted by the developed countries in the context of international co-operation for development. The international community as a whole must also strengthen the systems that support the sound workings of the world economy and the development process. The Strategy is thus of relevance to all countries, which must commit their best efforts to pursuing its goals within the limits of their abilities and responsibilities. The Strategy does not require unrequited sacrifices on the part of any countries. To the extent that public resources must be used in the pursuit of its goals, they represent investments in a better future world, investments that are strikingly modest by the standard of present defence budgets.

A. THE REACTIVATION OF DEVELOPMENT

1. *Economic policy frameworks, external debt, development finance, international trade, commodities*

21. The reactivation and acceleration of development requires both a dynamic and supportive international economic environment and determined policies at the national level. It will be frustrated in the absence of either of these requirements. The policies and measures needed for the 1990s must therefore cover both aspects. A supportive external economic environment is crucial. The development process will not gather momentum if the global economy lacks dynamism and stability and is beset with uncertainties. Neither will it gather momentum if the developing countries are weighed down by external indebtedness, if development finance is inadequate, if barriers restrict access to markets and if commodity prices and the terms of trade of developing countries remain depressed. The record of the 1980s was essentially negative on each of these counts and needs to be reversed. The policies and measures needed to create an international environment that is strongly supportive of national development efforts in the 1990s are thus a vital part of the Strategy. So too are national policies for development. Their main elements are set out below.

The economic policy frameworks

22. A surge in development during the decade of the 1990s can take place only within supportive frameworks of overall economic policy, both national and international. The sound macro-economic management of the world economy is of paramount importance. The major industrialized countries, which broadly determine the international economic environment by their policies, have a special responsibility to bring about a stable and

predictable international economic environment in which development can succeed. The adverse development environment of the 1980s was in part a consequence of restrictive policies of the earlier years of the decade aimed at combating inflation at the expense of growth. The major industrialized countries influence world economic growth and the international economic environment profoundly. They should continue their efforts to promote sustained growth and to narrow imbalances in a manner that can benefit other countries. The co-ordination of macro-economic policies should take full account of the interests and concerns of all countries, particularly the developing countries. Efforts should be made to enhance the effectiveness of multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances, promoting non-inflationary sustainable growth, lowering real rates of interest and making exchange rates more stable and markets more accessible.

23. The marco-economic policies of the developed countries should take account of the interests and concerns of the developing countries. During the 1980s, the developing countries were seriously affected by increases in real rates of interest and by frequent fluctuations in key exchange rates.

24. The economic policy framework of developing countries helps to shape the national environment for development and will need to take account of the objectives, priorities and particular circumstances of each country. But the acceleration of development will require strenuous efforts on a number of fronts. There is a need for determined policies that aim at increasing domestic savings and raising investments, as well as at improving the returns to investment. National policies must succeed in containing inflationary pressures, which often have adverse economic and social consequences that prove disruptive of development. This calls for monetary and fiscal discipline to promote price stability and external balance and the maintenance of realistic exchange rates without the need for repeated currency depreciations that have often had adverse consequences on social stability and the terms of trade of developing countries.

25. National policies must also be directed at mobilizing all the latent energies and impulses for development within the developing countries, at promoting efficiency in the allocation of resources and at taking advantage of the opportunities for trade, investment and scientific and technological progress provided by a changing global economic environment. The role of the public sector in the development process is essential. Impediments to progress caused by bureaucratic inefficiencies, strains on administration, excessive controls and neglect of market conditions by public enterprises need to be removed. The policy environment should, within the context of national goals, encourage a creative contribution by the private sector, stimulate entrepreneurship and innovation and promote the participation of the people at all levels in the development process. It should provide scope for the operation of market forces and for realistic pricing as a means to greater efficiency and soundness in the allocation of resources. The national policy framework should also enable developing countries to take full advantage of the opportunities of international trade and foreign investment, as well as promote co-operation among themselves. The effectiveness and flexibility of national policy frameworks would be enhanced in a setting of improving political institutions and legal systems. This would be reinforced by conditions that would permit declining military expenditures and thus the channelling of resources released to social and economic development.

External debt

26. For many developing countries, the reactivation of development will not take place without an early and durable solution to the problems of external indebtedness, taking into account the fact that, for many developing countries, external debt burdens are a significant problem. The burden of debt-service payments on those countries has imposed severe constraints on their ability to accelerate growth and eradicate poverty and has led to a contraction in imports, investment and consumption. External indebtedness has emerged as a main factor in the economic stalemate in the developing countries; there has been a large net transfer of resources from the developing to the developed countries, depriving the former of much-needed resources for development. Development during the decade of the 1990s should not be hampered by prolonged failure to resolve the international debt problems. Accordingly, a durable and broad solution to these problems should continue to be given urgent attention as we begin the decade of the 1990s. Innovative solutions need to be found and relief obtained in the initial years of the decade.

27. Recent initiatives and measures to reduce the stock and service of debt or to provide debt relief for developing countries should be broadly implemented. Relief measures should aim at the resumption of vigorous growth and development in these countries and should address all types of bilateral debt of debtor developing countries. Serious consideration should be given to continuing to work towards a growth-oriented solution of the problems of developing countries with serious debt-servicing problems, including those whose debt is mainly to official creditors or to multilateral institutions.

28. Finding a solution to the debt problems is the joint responsibility of debtor and creditor countries, commercial banks and multilateral financial institutions. Debtor countries should continue their efforts to attain efficiency and return to a path of sustained growth by adopting appropriate national economic policies. The creditor countries are encouraged to continue reviewing their tax policies and regulatory and accounting practices in order to facilitate commerical debt and debt-service reduction operations. The multilateral financial institutions should continue to provide support for debt and debt-service reduction packages, with the necessary flexibility, under their established guidelines. Creditor countries should support growth-oriented policies of debtor countries in order to facilitate the resumption of growth and development, as well as the prompt restoration of credit-worthiness of the debtor countries.

29. The measures agreed upon in the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,[13] on the external debt problems of the least developed countries should be urgently and vigorously implemented.

30. The Paris Club is invited to consider increasing the flexibility of its negotiating mechanism and examining the current criteria of eligibility for debt relief, as well as the scope of the initiative taken at the Toronto Economic Summit, held in June 1988,[17] for dealing with the debt problem, taking into account, *inter alia*, the Economic Declaration adopted at the Houston Economic Summit, held in July 1990. Measures must continue to be taken to relieve the external debt burden of low-income and lower middle-income countries whose debts are mainly to official creditors. Measures to address the external official debt problems of middle-income countries should also be seriously considered.

31. The external debt of the developing countries includes debts to multilateral financial institutions. These institutions must continue to find means to relieve the burdens that arise out of such debt in ways that safeguard the high standing of the institutions in financial markets, such as the World Bank Debt Reduction Facility of the International Development Association established in 1989 to provide debt relief to severely indebted low-income developing countries.

32. There is a close interrelationship between the external debt problem of the developing countries and the global economic environment. The debt-service burden is aggravated by rising interest rates, declining terms of trade, shrinking flows of external resources, protectionist barriers to trade and slow growth in the world economy, and would be lessened by an improvement in these factors. A marked improvement in the international economic environment, combined with appropriate national policies that take advantage of this improvement, is essential in order to solve these debt problems and avoid their proliferation among countries that have hitherto avoided their disruptive consequences.

External development finance

33. Adequate resources, both domestic and external, are an essential condition for the reactivation of development. The developing countries need to mobilize domestic resources to the greatest extent possible and implement determined policies and measures to this end. In the case of most developing countries, domestic savings contribute by far the larger part of the resources utilized for investment.

34. However, the essence of the development problem is that countries that are poor have limited scope for increasing savings by restraining levels of consumption that are already low. The savings efforts of the developing countries need therefore to be supplemented by external resources so as to raise investment to the levels needed for adequate economic growth.

35. Furthermore, the development process is generally dependent on the flow of imported goods and services that are needed for the growth of the economy. Where export earnings fall short of import needs, the development process would be frustrated in the absence of supplementary flows of external resources.

36. The external economic environment of the 1980s did not favour the flow of external resources to developing countries. Falling commodity prices and protectionist trends weakened the export earnings of many countries, while the flow of development finance was impeded by constraints on aid budgets in the donor countries and, after the debt crisis of 1982, the end of net lending by commercial banks to developing countries. Because of this, developing countries became less attractive for foreign

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[17] See A/43/435-S/19974.

investors. By the middle of the 1980s, the net transfer of resources to developing countries on the aggregate turned negative because of the burden of debt-service payments. This trend was further compounded by losses incurred by developing countries on account of the deterioration in their terms of trade.

37. These trends have to be reversed in the 1990s if development is to be accelerated. A surge in the tempo of development is virtually unimaginable if the flow of external resources is from the poorer to the richer countries rather than vice versa. This would make meaningless the concept of a decade of development endorsed by the international community. The new consensus on the need for a reactivation of development and on the priorities of development policies calls for a new commitment on the part of the international community to augment the flow of development finance to the levels needed to attain these agreed goals.

38. A reduction in the burden of debt-service payments, as discussed earlier, is an essential requirement for reversing the negative trends relating to the flow of external resources to developing countries. But there must also be significant improvements in the flow of finance for development from the major sources of such finance, that is, official bilateral assistance, lending by commercial banks, direct private investment and multilateral financial institutions. Such improvements, when taken as a whole, should be adequate for the requirements of development finance in the 1990s. In order merely to restore a positive net transfer to the developing countries in a foreseeable future, during which no substantial flows of commercial credits can be expected, net official flows of loans and grants from all sources, which remained virtually constant at $35 billion in the 1980s, would have to grow substantially in the first half of the 1990s.

39. Economic reforms and the integration of Eastern Europe into the world market will generate substantial new demands for resources. This enlargement of the international division of labour will be to the benefit of all, but such needs should be met without diversion of the flows needed by developing countries.

40. Official development assistance must remain an essential source of concessional aid to the developing countries, particularly to the poorest and the least developed. Aid programmes of donor countries have in many cases remained at low levels and need to be substantially improved in the 1990s. Official development assistance has, on average, remained at only half of the internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product. Donor countries should, in the 1990s, implement such undertakings as they have made to reach or surpass this target, as well as the targets for the least developed countries as adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. There should also be continued improvements in the quality of aid as well as in its utilization. The release of resources from any reductions in military spending and the recovery in the industrial countries should ease the budgetary constraints of donor countries, and rising concern about the environment and world poverty should provide new opportunities for development co-operation.

41. New possibilities for increasing the flow of development finance in the 1990s should also be explored. These include proposals for devoting part of the resources that may be released by the disarmament process and reduced military spending to development and for recycling to the developing countries, through suitable mechanisms and modalities, a part of the payment surpluses of major developed countries.

42. Lending by commercial banks, in the aftermath of the debt crisis, has ceased to be a major source of development finance. However, a resumption of such lending is relevant in the context both of solutions to the debt problem and of the needs of the developing countries, particularly those which are not recipients of significant concessional aid. The reactivation and acceleration of growth and an improvement in the global economic environment will help restore confidence in the creditworthiness of borrowing countries and facilitate the return of flight capital. None the less, innovative changes will also be needed to evolve instruments of lending that help cushion borrowing countries against a recurrence of debt-service problems.

43. Foreign direct investment, which is not generally debt creating, could play an increasingly important role as a source of development finance, particularly when international trade is growing, markets are expanding and new opportunities are opening up through scientific and technological developments. Transnational corporations are already channels for technology transfer, world trade and marketing. Many developing countries are seeking, to the extent compatible with national objectives, to establish a positive investment climate and to adopt appropriate investment codes.

44. The need for development finance is unlikely to be met exclusively through channels of official development assistance, lending by commercial banks and direct private foreign investment. The multilateral financial institutions could and should play a major role in the 1990s in development financing. Despite the efforts that have been made to enlarge the resources of the institutions in order to meet new needs, they will have to be considerably expanded in the 1990s. Their resources have been falling behind the growth of the world economy and especially behind that of the world capital markets. The net lending of the World Bank and regional development banks was, by the late 1980s, negligible or negative for a large number of developing countries. These institutions should be enabled to serve the role of intermediation between developing countries and the international capital market, for which they were designed. The conditionality associated with the use of resources should be realistic and in accordance with the need to ensure effective utilization by recipient countries.

45. The international monetary and financial system must evolve in the 1990s and respond to the needs of a changing world, which now calls for universal co-operation. It should become an increasingly important source of both development finance and international liquidity. It should provide greater stability and predictability in exchange rates. Developing countries should have greater influence in decisions that affect them vitally.

International trade

46. The goal of reactivating development requires a strongly supportive environment for international trade in general and for trade of the developing countries in particular over the decade of the 1990s. The international trading system is the pillar of an interdependent world economy and should establish conditions of openness and fairness in the interest of all countries. Growth and development and the solution of the pressing problems facing the developing countries are dependent on an open and credible multilateral trading system based on the principles of non-discrimination and transparency. Outward-looking development policies and export-based industrialization will not succeed if export markets are limited by restrictive barriers. The international trading system will function best in an environment of growth and dynamism in the world economy, an environment to which the system itself will contribute, but it needs to be strengthened further in the 1990s by specific actions and measures.

47. Policies and measures in the area of international trade must be directed, in the first place, at arresting and reversing trends, particularly apparent during the 1980s, towards the erosion of the multilateral trading system as a result of unilateralism, bilateralism and protectionism. The international organizations in the field of trade should be strengthened to play their part in the achievement of this objective. Many new issues that reflect the changing nature of the world economy are pertinent to the evolution of the international trading system. But the strengthening of the trading system also requires the resolution of a number of ongoing issues, some of which are of special interest to developing countries and are crucial to the development process.

48. The acceleration of development in the decade of the 1990s should, *inter alia*, be supported by the following actions and measures in the field of international trade:

(*a*) Full and effective implementation of the commitment to halt and reverse protectionism, as undertaken in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.[18] Protectionist trends of the 1980s have an adverse impact on the world economy and on the development process and performance of the developing countries and should not continue in the 1990s. Recourse to non-tariff barriers of various kinds, which has tended to increase in recent years, has affected the exports of developing countries;

(*b*) Trade liberalization and a sustained improvement in the access of developing country exports to the markets of both developing and developed countries through the reduction and removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers. Rapid structural adjustment in the developed countries in line with shifting comparative advantages will facilitate market access for the growing export capabilities of developing countries that arise in the course of their economic transformation. The rules of the international trading system recognize the need for differential and favourable treatment of developing countries in the context of the other principles set out in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round. This need should be reflected in the functioning of the system;

(*c*) Liberalization of trade in tropical products and natural resource-based products. This should include ending the escalation in tariffs on processed primary products;

(*d*) Bringing trade in textiles under the normal rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

(*e*) Progressive and substantial reduction of support and protection in the field of agriculture;

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[18] See *GATT, Focus Newsletter, No. 41*, October 1986.

(*f*) Effective implementation and appropriate improvement of the generalized system of preferences, expansion of product coverage, duty-free treatment and adherence to the principles of non-reciprocity and non-discrimination in its application;

(*g*) Measures to ensure that regional economic integration and the formation of trade blocs will not impede the growth of world trade and are in conformity with the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In particular, it is necessary to ensure that such developments do not result in additional barriers to developing country exports;

(*h*) Strict adherence to the rules and principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by all contracting parties.

49. Developing countries should endeavour to liberalize their trade régimes in ways consistent with their development objectives so as to improve the efficiency and flexibility of their economies and their participation in the world economy. They should create trade opportunities among themselves and promote more rapid industrialization, in particular through the effective implementation of the Global System of Trade Preferences. There is great potential for economic integration among developing countries, and new efforts should be made during the 1990s to establish effective subregional and regional market arrangements among them.

50. The successful and balanced conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which aims at strengthening the international trading system, is crucial for progress in the 1990s. The treatment of new issues, hitherto outside the scope of the rules of the system, should take account of the development dimension and of the need for developing countries to build up their own capabilities. The dialogue and negotiations about required improvements in the international trading system should be continued and expanded in the 1990s. The dialogue should focus, *inter alia*, on an equitable balance of interest between developed and developing countries, the adaptation and reform of the system to ensure its relevance to the changing patterns of international trade, and the need to ensure greater co-ordination between international trade and financial policies.

Commodities

51. The terms of trade of the developing countries are an important aspect of the international economic environment for development. The depressed levels of commodity prices and earnings of developing countries from commodity exports were an important element in the slowing down of the development process in many developing countries in the 1980s. Technological change played some part in depressing the long-term trend of demand for certain commodities. But slow growth and instability in the world economy and persistently high supplies were factors of critical importance. Commodity exports will continue to play a key role during the 1990s in the economies of most developing countries and will remain crucial to their export earnings and livelihood. For these countries, the reactivation of development during the decade will prove difficult in the face of continued weakness in their commodity sectors and terms of trade and will require a flexible response on the supply side to changing market conditions. The Strategy must aim at better functioning of commodity markets with greater transparency and more stable and predictable conditions. There is scope for improving international commodity policies in a number of ways.

52. The Integrated Programme for Commodities sought to improve the functioning of commodity markets through commodity agreements between producers and consumers, with support from the Common Fund for Commodities. The negotiation and renegotiation of such agreements proved difficult in the rapidly changing world economy of the 1980s, and a number of existing agreements broke down. There has been hardly any lasting improvement in most commodity markets since then, and the need for remedial action remains urgent. Commodity agreements between producers and consumers that improve the stability, transparency and functioning of markets and reflect long-term market trends benefit both producers and consumers, and efforts should be made to negotiate or renegotiate agreements of this type in the 1990s. The first window of the Common Fund was established for the specific purpose of supporting such international commodity agreements.

53. The diversification of the economies of developing countries and their increased participation in the processing, marketing and distribution of their commodities is of the utmost importance. The second window of the Common Fund for Commodities should be effectively used in this regard, particularly for technical assistance and for commodity-specific programmes for horizontal and vertical diversification, especially for the least developed countries. The diversification process should also be supported through the provision of improved market access for primary and processed commodities. Co-operation among developing countries could also play a significant role in the processing, transportation and marketing of commodities.

54. Compensatory financing is an important means of cushioning developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, against commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings. Existing compensatory financing schemes, particularly the Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility of the International Monetary Fund, should be strengthened as appropriate.

2. *Science and technology, industrial policies and measures, agriculture*

55. A solution to the debt problem, adequate resource flows and a supportive environment in the areas of international trade and commodity markets are among the prerequisites for the reactivation of development during the 1990s. But a sustained acceleration of the development process will not take place unless developing countries modernize and transform their industrial and agricultural sectors and participate in the progress made possible by advances in science and technology. National policies in these areas must reflect the particular situations. But many issues have strategic aspects that are widely relevant. These are set out in the paragraphs that follow, as a guide both to national efforts and to the support that is possible and needed through international development co-operation. In virtually all areas of effort, there is scope and need for supportive financial and technical assistance from donor Governments, multilateral lending institutions and international agencies. There are also possibilities and requirements for co-operation among developing countries.

Science and technology

56. The reactivation of development in the decade of the 1990s on a sustained basis will be linked to the ability of the developing countries to participate in the rapid advances in science and technology that have characterized in the global economy in recent years and will continue in the future. Knowledge is today a crucial determinant of economic progress. The knowledge gap between the developed and the developing countries has been widening, and policies and measures are needed to help narrow it over the coming decade. High priority must therefore be given by the developing countries to raising their endogenous capacities and capabilities in this area.

57. Development and modernization in a setting of rapid advances in science and technology call for the establishment and strengthening of scientific cadres and for upgrading the skills of the work force. Developing countries, in their plans and policies, should emphasize policies and measures that enhance their scientific and technological capability and should devote adequate resources to that end. Such policies must range from the expansion and adaptation of their educational systems, including vocational education, to the building up of scientific and technological research and development capabilities.

58. Policies and measures in this field should seek to enhance the capacity of developing countries to utilize scientific and technological developments from abroad, as well as to modify and adapt them to suit local conditions. Such policies should also aim at traditional technologies that are capable of being developed as a means of raising productivity.

59. Building the scientific and technological capability of developing countries calls for external assistance in research and development, in the establishment and strengthening of institutions in the area of science and technology, in the diffusion of new technologies and in the training of scientific cadres. Developing countries should not be discriminated against with regard to commercial access to science and technology for development purposes. Commercial channels for the import of technology, including direct foreign investment, are especially relevant and should be utilized on suitable terms and conditions. In addition, with respect to access to and transfer of technology on concessional and preferential terms, in particular to developing countries, effective modalities should be examined with a view to implementing and enhancing such access and transfer as much as possible.

60. The international community should also review ways in which the intellectual property system can promote more effectively the economic and technological development of all countries, particularly the developing countries, and in which intellectual property can be effectively protected. Work on the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology should also be completed.

61. There is considerable scope for co-operation among developing countries in the development of science and technology. The developing countries could help each other through the establishment of common institutions and centres for research and training, the pursuit of joint projects for technological research and development, the offer of facilities for education in science and technology among themselves and the exchange of information. Science and technology must be given a prominent place in schemes for co-operation among developing countries at the global as well as at the regional and subregional levels.

Industrial policies and measures

62. An acceleration in the process of industrialization must be a central element in the economic transformation of most developing countries and in the reactivation of development in the 1990s. Given the limits to agriculture as a means of providing increased employment and additional external earnings, industrialization becomes indispensable for sustained economic growth and social development. It is also through industrialization that developing countries could make use of many of the opportunities provided by advances in science and technology and by international markets. Policies and measures to promote industrialization must thus be a major plank in the Strategy.

63. Some notable exceptions apart, manufacturing industry stagnated in many developing countries during the 1980s. These countries experienced a chronic underutilization of existing industrial capacity, a lack of maintenance, import constraints and technological obsolescence. These problems were at times compounded by mismanagement. For these countries, the rehabilitation of their industrial sectors and an end to the underutilization of capacities must be objectives of priority. The rate of industrialization will obviously vary among countries, but for many countries, especially for those where manufacturing industry was set back in the 1980s, historical experience suggests that the objective should be to raise it significantly, say, to 8 to 10 per cent.

64. Industrial progress requires investments directly related to increasing manufacturing capacity. It is also dependent on an improved and modernized infrastructure in such areas as communications and transport, power and banking and finance. It is dependent, too, on a supportive policy framework in the fiscal and monetary fields. Not least, it is crucially dependent on managerial and technical skills and on a trained and efficient work-force. Industrial development must also make use of linkages with other sectors of the economy, particularly the rural sector, which could supply both materials and markets for industrial growth. These subjects must form an integral part of the policies and measures that developing countries need to take for industrial progress during the decade. But there are also certain other major issues of policy that are central to faster progress in industrialization and that may call for new orientations. These are outlined below.

65. One such issue concerns the relative roles of the public and private sectors. In the past, many developing countries, anxious to speed up industrialization and faced with a weak and inexperienced private sector, sought to establish manufacturing enterprises owned and run by governmental entities and enjoying a high degree of protection. Experience has shown that there can be limitations to such an approach, particularly when administrative capacities are strained. State-run enterprises can be hampered by bureaucratic rigidity and inefficiency, and lack flexibility, competitiveness and innovative power. The capabilities of the private sector have grown in many countries and there is considerable scope for enhancing the contribution that private enterprise can make to a dynamic process of industrialization. Entrepreneurship should be encouraged at all levels for the setting up of industries. There is usually a strong potential for the development of medium- and small-scale industries that could also contribute to enlarging both urban and rural employment opportunities. Where industries are under public ownership, efficiency should be improved through measures that increase their flexibility and their ability to respond to changing conditions.

66. Another issue is that of industrial production for exports as against production for the domestic market and import substitution. The establishment of industries supplying domestic markets is desirable because of market proximity, linkages with other sectors and reduced dependence. But there are often limits to the scope for import-substituting industries, particularly where markets are small. In thse cases, policies based excessively on import substitution supported by highly protective barriers result in high cost and inefficiency. Production for export is a means of overcoming these limitations. It becomes a virtual imperative where the scope for additional agricultural exports is limited. It is also a means of keeping step with technological progress and of closer integration with global markets, since exports call for efficiency and competitiveness.

67. The goal of industrialization calls fo the building up of domestic ownership and national managerial and technological capabilities. But direct foreign investment can make an important contribution to industrialization. Such investment not only provides additional resources, but is also a means of having access to modern technologies, skills and markets. The rules and regulations of developing countries should encourage direct foreign investment in ways in which mutual interests are furthered. The constraints to the flow of external resources from other sources give added importance to direct foreign investment as a means of augmenting this flow.

68. The progress of industrialization in developing countries, and of outward-looking development in general, is closely related to openness and non-discrimination in international markets. The implementation of the measures needed in this area, as set out in the section on international trade, such as the lowering of tariff and non-tariff barriers and measures to further structural adjustment in the developed countries, form an important part of the strategy for industrialization.

69. Industrial progress in developing countries can also be significantly enhanced through co-operation among such countries at the global, regional and subregional levels. The integration of markets of developing countries, the setting up of joint ventures and programmes for training and upgrading skills must be among the objectives of policies and measures to promote industrialization during the 1990s.

Agriculture

70. For many countries, agriculture, with its large contribution to the national economy, will remain the principal means for the revitalization of economic growth during the 1990s. To the extent that countries depend on the export of agricultural commodities to world markets, progress will be closely related to the implementation of the measures outlined earlier for strengthening international trade in commodities. But agricultural production in the developing countries also meets the production requirements for the domestic market for food and other products of both the farming and the non-farming population. The acceleration of development calls, therefore, for a special focus on policies and measures aimed at raising agricultural output and at strengthening food security and self-reliance in food.

71. The transition from a traditional system of cultivation, sometimes at a subsistence level, to modernized agriculture should be the underlying aim of agricultural policy. In many developing countries, the pressures on available land are already high and there are limits to what can be achieved through an extension of the area under cultivation. Where such possibilities remain, measures could be taken to bring new land under cultivation through programmes of irrigation and land settlement, provided that adverse environmental consequences, such as could arise from excessive forest clearing, are avoided. In great part, however, progress in agriculture is heavily dependent on raising productivity on lands already under cultivation. The scope for this could be large given the gap, often wide, between current productivity and technical potential.

72. There are several important components of the policies and measures needed for raising agricultural production and productivity. An annual rate of growth of the order of 4 per cent on average in food production would make a major contribution to food security and support agro-industrial development. But the great diversity of country situations means that there is no single set of policies of general applicability. Success will often depend on the removal of key constraints, which vary greatly from country to country. However, policies and measures based on the considerations set out below will be of broad applicability.

73. Success in reaching the potential for raising agricultural productivity requires a farming population possessed of the knowledge, the incentives and the means required for this purpose. Improving the knowledge and skills of farmers calls for the diffusion of technology relating to agricultural practices and the use of improved varieties, as well as for the continued development and adaptation of technology through research. This underlines the importance both of effective extension efforts and services and of measures to enhance the capabilities of research institutions. The successful adoption of better methods and technologies is crucially dependent on incentives that link the use of superior methods to prospects for farmers to improve their standard of living. The price incentive is especially important, particularly in the context of the transition from subsistence farming to modernized agriculture. Policies that depress the prices of farm output in order to protect or subsidize living costs for the population at large are often counter-productive. A policy framework that permits more realistic prices that better reflect market situations often yields better results. Such a framework must also remove the shortcomings in marketing, distribution and storage that lead to an excessive gap between retail and farm prices.

74. Farmers must also have access to the means of raising agricultural productivity. Economic units of land and secure systems of tenure are often prerequisites for agricultural progress. Facilities for irrigation and a strong infrastructure of transport, communications and power, as well as other services that overcome the remoteness of rural areas, are among the others. A strong network of rural banking and credit is also vital to help farmers procure inputs and make the investments needed for raising production.

75. Policies and measures aimed at raising agricultural production need to take account of the linkages between agriculture and other sectors of the economy. The link with the industrial sector is especially important, since industry is a source of farm inputs and of consumer goods for the rural population, as well as a source of demand for agricultural products. Agro-industries located in rural areas can provide both a stimulus to agriculture

and a source of employment for underutilized labour. In a more general sense, there is also a close link between the productivity of farmers and the extent and quality of educational and health services and of housing available to the rural population.

76. There is often considerable potential for improving the contribution of women to agricultural progress. In most developing countries, women form an important part of the active farming population and of the agricultural labour force. Policies and measures to increase their productivity and involve them more in key decisions should raise their contribution to output and their incomes. Schemes for rural self-help and for the mobilization of labour for community development and for the upgrading and maintenance of the rural infrastructure can also play an important part in the drive for agricultural progress.

77. A number of steps are also needed at the international level. Finance for investments in the agricultural sector and technical assistance should form part of programmes for development co-operation, both bilateral and multilateral. Developing countries should have assured access to advances in such fields as biotechnology and genetic engineering, at appropriate costs. The removal of existing distortions in international trade in agriculture is also essential. In particular, the achievement of this objective requires that there be substantial and progressive reduction in support and protection of agriculture — covering internal régimes, market access and export subsidies — in order to avoid inflicting large losses on the more efficient producers, especially in developing countries. Special importance is attached to the successful outcome and effective follow-up of the Uruguay Round in the areas of agriculture, tropical products and natural resource-based products, taking account of the needs of the net food-importing developing countries.

B. PRIORITY ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

78. An acceleration in the rate of economic growth is an essential objective for the 1990s. It is a condition for expanding the resource base of the developing countries and hence for economic, technological and social transformation. But economic growth by itself does not ensure that its benefits will be equitably distributed or that the physical environment will be protected and improved. Yet, if poverty persists or increases and there is neglect of the human condition, political and social strains will grow and endanger stability in the 1990s and beyond. Similarly, if environmental damage and degradation increases, the natural resource base of the developing countries and the welfare of populations will be harmed and progress in development itself will become unsustainable. The Strategy must therefore give special attention to the policies and measures needed in the areas of poverty alleviation, human resource development and the environment. It must also pay special attention to the related areas of population growth and the elimination of hunger. The decade of the 1990s must witness a significant improvement in the human condition everywhere and establish a mutually reinforcing relationship between economic growth and human welfare. The need to strengthen this relationship is, in fact, a principal theme of the present Strategy. It has not only to be reflected in national efforts but must also be promoted by the international community through financial and technical support.

1. *Eradication of poverty and hunger*

79. The international community, noting the severity of problems related to poverty in developing countries, agrees that the objective of eradicating poverty is of the highest priority. It is encouraging that a broad consensus is emerging on strategies to be pursued towards the achievement of this goal.

80. The goal of eradicating poverty calls for policies and measures on two broad fronts. It calls, in the first place, for a style of development in which economic progress is distributed as widely as possible and not concentrated excessively on a few localities and sectors or limited groups of the population. It also requires, to the extent that poor and vulnerable sections of the population are not reached by this process, special and supplementary programmes and actions that are directly targeted to bring benefits to these groups.

81. The generation of employment and income through productive occupation is a major means of eradicating poverty since the absence of adequate income owing to landlessness or the lack of opportunities for work is a prime cause of poverty. Development programmes and processes that provide employment on a large scale are thus an essential need. The sectors and regions in which develoment takes place and the technologies adopted must be such as to have a significant impact on employment. This must be an important consideration in establishing the balance between growth in the agricultural, industrial, construction and service sectors. The creation of employment and income through the activation of the informal sector of the economy and through the expansion of self-employment activities should also be an important part of policies to improve income and eradicate poverty.

82. Progress in development, even when occurring on a broad front, might still bypass significantly large sections of the population, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable. Special programmes and measures that are aimed directly at increasing their real income are thus likely to prove necessary. These could include the provision of cheap and subsidized food and other essentials, as well as income support for the poorest and the destitute. They could also include programmes of training and of mobilization of labour for local self-help and community development as well as for production. Such programmes establish a link between activities aimed at the eradication of poverty and productive activities. The provision of facilities at low cost in such areas as health, education and transport is also a means of raising the real income of the poor. Measures to relieve homelessness or poor housing should be another major aspect of poverty eradication programmes. The increase in the number of homeless people in many developing countries has been one of the serious manifestations of the deteriorating human condition, and the improvement of human settlements as agreed in the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000[19] should be part of the crucial effort in this field.

83. Women and children are a particularly vulnerable group in situations of poverty. Policies and measures for poverty eradication should have a particular focus on their needs and give special attention to maternal and child health care and to nutrition. Food security is also a major aspect of the fight against hunger and poverty and calls for an integrated approach to food production and consumption.

84. Policies and measures that are specifically directed at poverty eradication must carefully target that part of the population which is in need. Subsidized facilities and services that are general in scope and bring benefits to groups that are not in need are normally costly and impose excessive strains on the limited resources available to developing countries. Subsidies of a general nature could also contribute towards distorting prices and may, as in the case of food, have adverse effects on incentives for domestic production.

85. Developing countries need not await the transformation in per capita income to do away with the extremes of poverty, particularly hunger and destitution. Some developing countries with low per capita incomes have succeeded in obtaining relatively good results in the social field. In the long run, however, economic growth is needed to raise living standards and eliminate poverty. Long periods of stagnation or low growth might make unsustainable the initial gains in the social area.

86. The struggle against poverty is the shared responsibility of all countries. The eradication of poverty, as well as broad humanitarian and social goals, such as advancement in the quality of development, broad participation, larger choice and better opportunities for all men and women, need and should have the full support of the international community. A substantial reduction in hunger and malnutrition is within reach. There is considerable scope for international food aid going beyond emergency situations. Member States must give effect to agreements already reached to make all efforts to meet four goals during the decade:

(*a*) The elimination of starvation and death caused by famine;

(*b*) A substantial reduction in malnutrition and mortality among children;

(*c*) A tangible reduction of chronic hunger;

(*d*) The elimination of major nutritional diseases.

2. *Human resource and institutional development*

87. Human resource development has the closest of interactions with the process of economic and technological transformation. In a broad sense, it covers a wide range of activities that release the creative potential of the individual and determine the style of development. Each country has to choose its approach to human resource and institutional development in accordance with its national priorities, values, traditions and cultures and stage of development. Education and health are, however, essential aspects of human resource development and must receive special attention.

88. Education is both a basic human need and a prerequisite for the achievement of the other objectives of development. The educational skills of the labour force determine to a large extent a country's competitive strength and its capacity to adjust to new and sophisticated technologies. In a number of developing countries, expenditure on education declined in absolute or relative terms during the 1980s against the background of a worsening economic situation, and there was a resulting deterioration in the quality of education. Attention needs to be given, in the light of country

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[19] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8*, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1).

situations, to each of the aspects of the educational system. The eradication of illiteracy needs special emphasis, including its eradication among women. A target of reducing adult illiteracy by at least one half during the decade has already been set by the international community. But a sound base of primary and secondary education is a basic requirement. Policies and measures in this area must provide for the relatively rapid increase in the school-age population that accompanies the growth of population common to most developing countries. In fact, the goals for the decade of providing universal access to basic education and of the completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of the school-age group have been internationally accepted. This calls for adequate resources, both financial and administrative, capital and current, for the provision of facilities and materials and for the recruitment of teachers. At the same time there is a need to ensure that the expansion of the educational base does not result in a deterioration of quality and is supported by policies to train and retain teachers. The content of education at the primary and secondary level must also be relevant to a country's need for economic, social and political progress. In the framework of action to meet basic learning needs, it is important to ensure the speedy implementation of the World Declaration on Education for All, adopted by the World Conference on Education for All.[20]

89. The increasingly important role that knowledge plays in determining economic progress in a rapidly changing global environment of science and technology gives a new urgency to upgrading and transforming the scientific, technological, entrepreneurial and managerial aptitudes of the population. This calls for an emphasis on higher education and on the development of the institutional base for the training of skilled cadres as well as for vocational training. It also calls for policies and incentives that are conducive to retaining skilled personnel in their countries on a voluntary basis. The skills of the work force at all levels may well be the key to progress in the 1990s and beyond.

90. In the field of health services, special attention needs to be given to primary health care and the prevention of chronic diseases, as well as to general development objectives such as sanitation, safe drinking-water and nutrition. This will help relieve the strains on the curative medical system to which increasing numbers tend to have recourse as a result of population growth, education and social change. Policies and measures in the field of health need to give special attention to women and children. Several targets for the decade have already been agreed upon by the international community. These include the reduction of under-five mortality rates by one third or 70 per 1,000 live births (whichever saves more lives); the reduction of malnutrition among children under five by one half, and the halving of maternal mortality rates. The participatory and environmental aspects of health care should be emphasized in the design of programmes. There should also be a special focus on preventing the spread of epidemics and other diseases that are endemic in many developing countries. Urgent steps also need to be taken for the control and prevention of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

91. As in the field of education, policies and measures for health must give increased attention to institution-building and the training of skilled health personnel at all levels. Here again, conditions have to be created that encourage the retention of skilled cadres.

92. Human resource development could also be promoted by co-operation among developing countries. Developing countries could benefit by opening to each other their centres of quality for higher education and training. They could benefit by the exchange of teachers and of personnel in the field of health and by the sharing of experiences. They could also profit from the joint operation and management of institutions for human resource development, particularly at the regional and subregional levels.

93. The developed countries have an important role to play in promoting human resource and institutional development. Apart from investment support and technical assistance for the supply and use of equipment and for curriculum development, a major contribution can be made by the developed countries through the provision of facilities for the training of skilled cadres. Education abroad has always played an important part in training in developing countries. But in the 1990s and thereafter, its role can be vastly enhanced because of rapid developments in the field of knowledge and the urgent need of the developing countries for larger cadres of skilled personnel. At the same time, the developing countries should be assisted in building up their own institutions for training and higher education. As development progresses, there is need for them to enhance their self-reliance in this field.

94. Human rights and human development are ends in themselves. All human resource activities are mutually reinforcing. Careful analysis, policy design and effective management in education and health programmes will be required, and the support of agencies of the United Nations system should play a vital role. Given the interrelated nature of human resource development activities, inter-agency co-ordination in education, health, nutrition, housing, employment, child welfare and the advancement of women requires close attention. There should be programmes to integrate the elderly in development.

3. *Population*

95. Population programmes should be integrated with economic goals and strategies. The 1990s will see the largest increase in the population of developing countries of any decade in history, an increase of well over 20 per cent. The decade will also witness the aging of the world population. The demographic situation varies among countries, but in most developing countries a lowering of the rate of population growth will relieve the strains on the social situation, economic growth, the environment and natural resources. Population growth rates are in fact beginning to decline in a number of developing countries. Over half of the developing countries are pursuing active policies to reduce the rate of population growth and important lessons have been learned from this experience. The education of women, improved maternity and child care and family planning services suited to the socio-cultural environment of individual countries have proved to be effective and successful instruments of population programmes and should be further pursued and strengthened. Assistance to developing countries in the area of population should be substantially increased during the 1990s. Developing countries should also intensify their efforts to allcoate adequate resources to population programmes.

4. *Environment*

96. The current threat to the environment is the common concern of all. All countries should take effective action for the protection and enhancement of the environment in accordance with their respective capacities and responsibilities and taking into account the specific needs of developing countries. As the major sources of pollution, the developed countries have the main responsibility for taking appropriate measures urgently. The economic growth and development of developing countries are essential in order to address problems of the degradation and protection of the environment. New and additional financial resources will have to be channelled to developing countries. Effective modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies, in particular to developing countries, including on concessional and preferential terms, should be examined.

97. The General Assembly, in its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, has set important goals for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. These goals need to be realized.

IV. SPECIAL SITUATIONS, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

98. Over two decades ago, the United Nations adopted criteria to identify the countries that are economically the weakest among the developing countries and that faced the most recalcitrant structural problems. It was recognized that those countries, designated the least developed countries, needed special support measures from the international community in their efforts to transform their economies and to improve their prospects for sustained development. In 1981, the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries adopted the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,[21] in which a number of measures to support the development process in those countries were agreed upon. The measures included the setting of a target of 0.15 per cent of the gross national product of the developed countries for concessional aid to the least developed countries.

99. However, those very countries, and others that were among the poorest and the weakest, were the hardest hit by the difficulties that arose in the 1980s on the world economic scene. In terms of the criteria initially adopted, the number of countries falling into the category of least developed countries — instead of declining as a result of successful development — actually increased from 24 in 1972 to 41 in 1990. The measures taken by the international community to support the least developed countries did not suffice to offset the adverse factors that affected their development experience in the 1980s. In the light of developments in the world economy there is a risk that those countries will become increasingly marginalized; this risk needs urgently to be avoided.

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[20] *Final Report of the World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990*, Inter-Agency Commission (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank) for the World Conference on Education for All, New York, 1990, appendix 1.

[21] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

100. The Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries was held in Paris in September 1990. It underscored the principle of shared responsibility and strengthened partnership for the growth and development of the least developed countries and called for mutual commitments and strengthened joint efforts on the part of both the least developed countries and their development partners. The programme of action adopted by the Conference[13] needs to be fully implemented. Broad requirements have been set out. The present official development assistance targets, as agreed on at the Conference, should, in the first instance, be met. Special attention is needed to facilitate increased access of exports of the least developed countries to major markets. Enhanced compensatory financing for export earnings shortfalls should be considered. Donors should take the necessary steps to provide further bilateral concessional debt forgiveness to the least developed countries. All donors are urged to implement Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978[22] as a matter of priority in such a way that the net flows of official development assistance should be improved for the recipient. The Paris Club should consider the application of the terms agreed upon at the Toronto Economic Summit to all the least developed countries in accordance with established procedures and criteria; the Toronto options should be reviewed, taking into account the communiqué of the Houston Economic Summit; and proposals for further debt relief should be examined urgently. Finanical institutions, particularly those providing non-concessional credits, are invited to give serious attention to measures to alleviate the burden of the debt that least developed countries owe to them.

101. The special development problems of the land-locked developing countries and of the island developing countries also call for special attention. Measures are needed to lift the constraints on their development arising from the special transportation and communications problems they face, from their limited internal markets and from their high degree of vulnerability to environmental damage and natural disasters.

102. These measures should aim at reducing the cost to those countries of access to and from the sea and world markets, improving the quality, efficiency and reliability of transit-transport facilities and diversifying their economies.

V. ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

103. The organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system have a special responsibility for the pursuit of the goals and objectives of the present Strategy. The system has played a unique role in bringing the development issue to the attention of the international community. Through its studies on the several aspects of the development problem, both national and international, through the international conferences it has convened on major issues, through the understandings, conventions and agreements it has helped to negotiate — some of them of a legal or quasi-legal character — and not least through the technical assistance it has provided to developing countries, it has made an invaluable contribution to ideas, policies and actions in the realm of development. This role must not only continue but must be strengthened and expanded in the 1990s with the support and encouragement of Member States.

104. Virtually every aspect of the Strategy falls within the areas of concern of the various parts of the United Nations system. In many such areas and sectors, goals and targets for the coming decade and the actions needed for realizing them have already been agreed upon by Member States and are crucial to the implementation of the Strategy. The Strategy also provides guidelines for further work on the evolution of policies and programmes and on seeking agreements for new actions. Major conferences of the United Nations system are already scheduled for the initial years and there will be others in the period beyond. These will be important occasions for reaching agreements that give more specific content to the actions and commitments needed to realize the goals of the Strategy.

105. The organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system thus have a vital role to play in furthering the analytical work of relevance to the elaboration and implementation of the Strategy, in promoting and securing the international co-operation needed and in providing technical assistance. The work of the international system should be given greater coherence by closer inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination and by organizational measures that strengthen the contribution of the system to development. The Strategy provides an initial framework for these objectives. The review of the functioning of the United Nations system should continue to be pursued with this aim in view; all of its Member States have a responsibility for making it more effective and efficient.

106. The Secretary-General is encouraged to continue, by such means as he deems appropriate, his efforts to facilitate the solution to the debt problems of developing countries, taking into account all relevant proposals. In addition, the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system should undertake follow-up measures pertaining to the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

107. The growing interdependence in the world economy and the increasing linkages between various issues, such as money and finance, trade and development, give a new urgency to the co-ordination of macroeconomic policies and management at the international level. The United Nations should play its role in this area as envisaged in the provisions of the Charter relating to the functions of the Economic and Social Council.

VI. REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

108. A process of review and appraisal should be an integral part of the Strategy so as to ensure its effective implementation. This process should be undertaken at the national level by the respective Member States. But it needs also to be undertaken within the United Nations system at the global, sectoral and regional levels. It should provide an opportunity to give the necessary political stimulus, in the light of evolving needs and developments. It must be expected that conditions in the course of the decade will change in ways that cannot now be foreseen, and there is thus a case for permanent monitoring and periodic review, allowing, when necessary, for amendments and revisions to the Strategy.

109. The recent events in the Gulf region are having repercussions on the immediate economic outlook of many countries, particularly in energy and trade balances. While it is not possible, in view of the uncertainties, to take account of them at present, it is important to keep the situation under review to determine whether in the context of the Strategy additional measures are required.

110. The organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system will play an important catalytic role in the implementation of the goals and objectives of the present Strategy in their respective areas of competence.

111. The machinery for continued monitoring exists: the various agencies of the United Nations system and the regional commissions issue annual reports, which, in effect, monitor the state of progress in virtually every area of international development. Governments participate in numerous debates in the specialized agencies, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in which the state of progress in international development is a major theme. In this sense, review and appraisal is already built into the procedures of the United Nations system.

112. Nevertheless, review and appraisal relating directly to the progress of the Strategy as a whole is also needed on a periodic basis. This should be carried out biennially by the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, with an item on the implementation of the Strategy included in their agendas. The Secretary-General should submit appropriate recommendations in order to assist in this process of review and appraisal.

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7. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE *AD HOC* COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (A/45/41).

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[22] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/33/15), vol. I and corrigendum, annex. I.

DOCUMENT A/45/849/ADD.3

PART IV OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*15 December 1990*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item *(b)*

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item *(b)* (trade and development) at its 47th, 49th, 53rd and 54th meetings, on 20 and 28 November and 10 and 11 December 1990. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/45/SR.47, 49, 53 and 54).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.47 and L.84

2. At the 47th meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.47) entitled "Commodities", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Conference resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities,[23] 124 (V) of 3 June 1979,[24] 155 (VI), 156 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983,[25] the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session,[26] and the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,[27] which entered into force on 19 June 1989,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 41/168 of 5 December 1986, 43/27 of 18 November 1988 and 44/218 of 22 December 1989,

"*Recognizing* that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries as a whole, as a major source of export earnings, investment and livelihood,

"*Concerned* that the problems associated with instability and shortfalls in export earnings are aggravated by commodity prices that, by historical standards, are at generally low levels,

"*Noting with concern* that significant shortfalls in export earnings have caused serious difficulties in implementing long-term development plans and objectives, as well as in pursuing adjustment efforts,

"*Concerned* about the difficulties experienced by developing countries in financing and implementing diversification programmes,

"*Bearing in mind* the fact that the backward and forward linkage between the commodity sector and the national economy needs to be strengthened in many developing countries,

"*Observing with regret* that as a result of depressed prices for commodities, the increasing external demand for drugs and rural poverty in developing countries, large segments of the population in a number of countries are becoming substantially dependent on earnings from commodities the international trade of which is illegal,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries (A/45/442 and Corr.1);

"2. *Emphasizes* the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and transformation in commodity-dependent developing countries by ensuring that developments in the commodity sector contribute effectively to the generation of growth and development in other sectors of the economy, as well as to the eradication of poverty;

"3. *Urges* increased active participation in and better use of forums of consumers and producers as a means of exchanging information on, *inter alia*, investment plans, prospects and markets for individual commodities and as a means of facilitating direct contacts among the partners involved, and urges the establishment of such forums for commodities for which they do not yet exist;

"4. *Expresses its conviction* that supportive international action to improve the functioning of commodity markets and create more stable and predictable conditions in commodity trade is indispensable to the revitalization of development in commodity-dependent developing countries;

"5. *Recognizes* that, as a means of strengthening the national economies of commodity-dependent developing countries, national and international efforts should, *inter alia*, be based on the following:

"*(a)* A clear assessment of both the agricultural and the minerals potential and the integration of the commodity sector in the overall development strategy;

"*(b)* A better understanding and strengthened complementarity of industry and market structures and of marketing systems at both national and international levels;

"*(c)* Increased access to finance, technologies and markets;

"*(d)* The elaboration and implementation of diversification programmes, including programmes for greater self-sufficiency in food;

"6. *Also recognizes* the urgent need to address the grave problem of shortfalls in the commodity-export earnings of developing countries, notes, in this regard, the outcome of the sixteenth special session of the Trade and Development Board, devoted to compensatory financing, and urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue the consideration of ways and means of improving the functioning and coverage of compensatory financing facilities, including the establishment of a new international facility;

"7. *Stresses* that decisions on diversification are primarily the responsibility of developing countries, emphasizes, in that context, the need for continued implementation of their diversification programmes, bearing in mind the long-term evolution of market conditions and the linkage between diversification efforts and market access, and invites developed countries, international financial institutions and other relevant organizations to extend increased financial support to such diversification programmes, through, *inter alia*, the establishment of a special facility for this purpose;

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[23] See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

[24] *Ibid., Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

[25] *Ibid., Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

[26] See TD/350.

[27] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

"8. *Urges* all the parties involved to meet their agreed commitments and to work for a balanced approach to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round so as to ensure that the successful conclusion of the negotiations brings about further expansion and liberalization of trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round;[18]

"9. *Calls upon* those countries that have ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities to contribute to making both accounts of the Fund fully operational as soon as possible, in full compliance with the provisions of the Agreement, and, in this connection, welcomes the voluntary contributions pledged to the second account of the Fund and expresses the hope that further contributions will be forthcoming;

"10. *Invites* all countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities, that have not yet ratified the Agreement, to do so as soon as possible;

"11. *Urges* co-operation between producers and consumers with a view to improving the functioning of existing international commodity agreements or arrangements and/or, as appropriate, negotiating other commodity agreements or arrangements, in line with the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session;

"12. *Also urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to address all aspects of the commodity problem in a comprehensive manner, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries, in the light of the outcome of the eighth session of the Conference;

"13. *Decides* to include the question of commodities in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session."

3. At its 54th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.84) submitted by Mr. Carlos Gianelli, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.47.

4. Before action was taken on the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire and the Congo.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.84 without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution I).

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Italy made a statement on behalf of the States members of the European Community.

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.84, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.47 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.55 and L.91

8. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.55), entitled "Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth special session,[28]

"*Bearing in mind* the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and its Protocol of Provisional Application of 30 October 1947, General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular paragraphs 30 and 31 thereof, and other relevant multilateral agreements,

"*Noting* the institutional proposals made in connection with the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, related to the strengthening of multilateral organizations in the area of international trade,

"*Stressing* the principle of free and fair global trade, which should be conducive to a significant enhancement of the trade and development prospects of developing countries,

"*Stressing also* that the strengthening of international organizations in the area of international trade should be based on the principle of universality,

"*Bearing in mind* Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/57 of 26 July 1990, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the above-mentioned report, to address the need, means and modalities for the establishment of a comprehensive international trade organization, taking into account Articles 55 to 59, 62 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations and all relevant proposals;

"2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing his report, to solicit the views of all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system on this matter;

"3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit his report to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, and invites the Conference to convey its views and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session."

9. At its 54th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.91) submitted by Mr. Carlos Gianelli, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of

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[28] Resolution S-18/3, annex.

informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.55. The Vice-Chairman orally revised the draft resolution.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.91, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution II).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Venezuela made a statement.

12. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.91, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.55 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.56 and Rev.1

13. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.56) entitled "Specific measures in favour of island developing countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the requests for specific action in favour of island developing countries contained in its resolutions 41/163 of 5 December 1986 and 43/189 of 20 December 1988, and in resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,[23] 111 (V) of 3 June 1979[24] and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983[25] of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and recalling decision 86/33 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the special needs of island developing countries,[29]

"*Recognizing* that, in addition to the general problems of development, many island developing countries experience specific problems arising from the interplay of such factors as their smallness, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, the fragility of their ecosystems, constraints on transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, the acute problem of obtaining fresh water supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills, shortages of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

"*Recognizing also* that many of these factors occur concurrently in many island developing countries, resulting in socio-economic vulnerability and dependence, particularly in those island developing countries which are small and/or geographically dispersed,

"*Recognizing further* that many of the problems facing island developing countries require a strengthened partnership between the countries concerned and the international donor community,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations,[30]

"1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 43/189 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* to States and to organizations and bodies within and outside the United Nations system that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries;

"3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for convening the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations at United Nations Headquarters from 25 to 29 June 1990, as called for in paragraph 11 of resolution 43/189;

"4. *Endorses* the text entitled 'Challenges and opportunities: A strategic framework', which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations;[31]

"5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by island developing countries to adopt policies that address their endemic problems, including efforts to promote regional co-operation and integration, and calls upon those countries to pursue additional measures, in accordance with their national objectives, policies and priorities, to make their economies less vulnerable to the adverse consequences of their specific situations;

"6. *Calls upon* the island developing countries to continue to adopt suitable development policies designed to overcome their endemic vulnerabilities, in particular through the promotion of an integrated approach to their development process in such areas as development of human resources, expansion of physical and institutional infrastructure, exploitation of resources and diversification of the production base;

"7. *Also calls upon* island developing countries to adopt measures aimed at protecting and rehabilitating their fragile environment and ecosystems;

"8. *Urges* the island developing countries to promote regional co-operation arrangements in such areas as disaster prevention, inter-island transport feeder services and security;

"9. *Requests* the donor community to acknowledge fully and support the efforts of island developing countries to address the constraints they face, and reiterates its appeal to the international community:

"(*a*) To maintain and, if possible, increase the level of concessional financial and technical assistance provided to island developing countries;

"(*b*) To maximize access of island developing countries to concessional financial and technical assistance by taking into account the specific development needs and problems facing those countries;

"(*c*) To consider reviewing the mechanisms of existing procedures used in providing concessional resources to island developing countries, taking into account their overall situation and development potential;

"(*d*) To ensure that assistance conforms to the national and, as appropriate, regional priorities of island developing countries;

"(*e*) To provide support to island developing countries over a mutually agreed and, where appropriate, longer time-frame to enable them to achieve economic growth and development;

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[29] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 9* and corrigendum (E/1986/29 and Corr.1), annex I.

[30] A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4.

[31] *Ibid.*, chap. II.

"(*f*) To simplify assistance procedures in recognition of the limited institutional capacity of all the Governments of island developing countries to handle heavy administrative burdens;

"(*g*) To consider improving existing arrangements for the compensation of island developing countries for adverse effects on their export earnings and to consider wider adoption of such arrangements;

"10. *Once again urges* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and to report on such measures, as appropriate;

"11. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen its role as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst in this regard, *inter alia*, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as appropriate;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to consider including the following among the studies to be undertaken:

"(*a*) A periodic review of the socio-economic performance of the island developing countries, highlighting the factors that have led to successes and shortcomings;

"(*b*) An assessment of the implications of environmental changes, such as global warming and sea-level rise;

"(*c*) A review of the transport situation, particularly in the area of inter-island transport services;

"(*d*) An assessment of the policies and measures that might mitigate the impact of natural disasters;

"(*e*) A review of the potential for development of human resources;

"(*f*) An appropriate island-specific set of indicators for economic performance reflecting the vulnerability of island developing countries;

"(*g*) An analysis of the role of migration;

"(*h*) An assessment of policies and measures facilitating joint ventures and other forms of trade and economic co-operation to enhance the effective exploitation of the natural and other resources of island developing countries;

"13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide technical advisory services to the island developing countries to assist them in the following areas:

"(*a*) Periodic review of their socio-economic performance;

"(*b*) Assessment and exploitation of marine potential;

"(*c*) Development of inter-island transport services;

"(*d*) Development of the statistical socio-economic data base to improve planning capacities;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek extra-budgetary resources to enable him to carry out the technical assistance programmes outlined in paragraph 13 above;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene periodic meetings of governmental experts and donor countries and organizations in order to facilitate a review of developments in respect of island developing countries;

"16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to monitor, in co-operation with the appropriate international organizations, especially the relevant regional institutions, the progress made in the implementation of measures taken at the national and international levels;

"17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution."

14. At its 54th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/45/L.56/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the same sponsors.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.56/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution III).

16. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Norway, on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden, and Italy, on behalf of the States members of the European Community.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.58 and L.92

17. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.58) entitled "Trade and Development Board", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[32] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[33] and the Declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its thirty-sixth session, as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/19 of 14 November 1989,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 44/219 of 22 December 1989 on the report of the Trade and Development Board,

"*Considering* Trade and Development Board resolution 388 (XXXVII) of 17 October 1990 on debt and development problems of developing countries (A/45/15, chap. III, sect. B.1) as part of the continuing contribution of the Board to the search for a durable solution to the problem of the external indebtedness of developing countries,

"*Noting* that the *Trade and Development Report, 1990*[34] has made a further valuable contribution to the examination by the Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its thirty-seventh session, of the interdependence of the problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, as well as to the consideration by the Board of the debt and development problems of the developing countries,

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[32] See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

[33] See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Seventh Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.1), part one, sect. A.1.

[34] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.II.D.6.

"*Noting* with great concern the current state of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations,

"*Recognizing* that the Uruguay Round cannot and will not be concluded, in whole or in part, without a substantial and balanced outcome in all areas involved, in particular agriculture, natural resource-based products, textiles, tropical products and all other areas of interest to developing countries which are being discussed by negotiating groups,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-sixth session and the first part of its thirty-seventh session (see A/45/15) and urges member States to give full effect to the provisions of the resolutions and decisions adopted;

"2. *Welcomes* the agreement reached on the substantive item of the provisional agenda for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/45/15, chap. III, sect. B.3, para. 28);

"3. *Welcomes* the significant contribution made by the Trade and Development Board to the understanding of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system and of the need for multilateral policy co-ordination in those areas, taking into account the needs of developing countries, welcomes also Board resolution 387 (XXXVII) of 17 October 1990 on that subject (*ibid.*, chap. III, sect. B.1) and urges all Governments to give full and prompt effect to the recommendations contained therein;

"4. *Affirms* that the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be conducive to a significant enhancement of the trade and development prospects of developing countries, in particular through the provision of substantially increased market access for agriculture, natural resource-based products, textiles, tropical products, manufactures and all other products of export interest to them; affirms the need for the outcome to contribute positively to the building up and strengthening of their infrastructure and technological capacities and to be consistent with their trade, financial and development needs and urges developed countries to fulfil their responsibilities towards achieving a successful and balanced outcome of the Round;

"5. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to assess and provide the follow-up of the outcome of the Uruguay Round, with a view, in particular, to further expanding the trade and accelerating the development of the developing countries;

"6. *Emphasizes* the pressing need for supporting international trade policy reforms and other restructuring processes in developing countries and, in this respect, urges developed countries to promote policies and adopt measures aimed at providing substantially larger export possibilities to developing countries, especially through improved access to markets;

"7. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Trade and Development Board, as appropriate, to continue to follow closely and analyse developments that have a major impact on international trade relations, including economic integration and policy reform in industrialized countries, technological change and the growing linkage between flows of investment and trade;

"8. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 384 (XXXVII) of 12 October 1990 on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development (*ibid.*, chap. III, sect. B.2) and considers that the Conference has a major contribution to make to future deliberations on the question of sustainable development and to preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

"9. *Also welcomes* Trade and Development Board resolution 380 (XXXVI) of 23 March 1990 (*ibid.*, chap. I, sect. B.1) and invites the Board to follow closely developments and issues related to economic integration processes, especially those with a major impact on the trade and development of the developing countries;

"10. *Further welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 385 (XXXVII) of 12 October 1990 on economic co-operation among developing countries (*ibid.*, chap. III, sect. B.2) and supports the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as the principal organization in the United Nations system dealing with economic co-operation among developing countries, to promote and expand such co-operation."

18. At its 54th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.92) submitted by Mr. Carlos Gianelli, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.58.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.92 without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution IV).

20. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.92, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.58 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.69

21. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.69) entitled "International code of conduct on the transfer of technology" submitted by Mr. George Papadatos (Greece), Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.69 without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution V).

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of France made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.76

24. At its 54th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.76) entitled "Eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" submitted by Mr. George Papadatos, Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations.

25. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.76 without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution VI).

Draft decision

26. At the 54th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the negotiations on a draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/45/588) (see para. 28 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

27. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VI below:

Draft resolution I

COMMODITIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[32] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Conference resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities,[23] 124 (V) of 3 June 1979[24] and 155 (VI), 156 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983,[25] the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[33] and the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,[27] which entered into force on 19 June 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 41/168 of 5 December 1986, 43/27 of 18 November 1988 and 44/218 of 22 December 1989,

Recognizing that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries as a whole, as a major source of export earnings, investment and livelihood,

Noting that the changes in Central and Eastern Europe may have important effects on commodity production and trade and that these developments, as well as the potential for expanding South-South trade in commodities, should be fully explored,

Concerned that the problems associated with instability and shortfalls in export earnings are aggravated by commodity prices that, by historical standards, are at generally low levels,

Noting with concern that significant shortfalls in export earnings of commodities have caused serious difficulties in implementing long-term development plans and objectives, as well as in pursuing adjustment efforts,

Concerned about the difficulties experienced by developing countries in financing and implementing diversification programmes,

Bearing in mind the fact that the upstream and downstream linkages between the commodity sector and the national economy need to be strengthened in many developing countries,

Considering that a particularly important role is played by the export of commodities in the economies of the least developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries (A/45/442 and Corr.1);

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and transformation in commodity-dependent developing countries by ensuring that developments in the commodity sector contribute effectively to the generation of growth and development in other sectors of the economy, as well as to the eradication of poverty and, in this context, stresses the importance of the diversification efforts of commodity-exporting developing countries;

3. *Urges* the increased active participation in and better use of forums of consumers and producers as a means of exchanging information on, *inter alia*, investment plans, prospects and markets for individual commodities and as a means of facilitating direct contacts among the partners involved, and urges the establishment, where appropriate and feasible, of such forums for commodities for which they do not yet exist;

4. *Expresses its conviction* that supportive international policies to improve the functioning of commodity markets through greater transparency and to create more stable and predictable conditions in commodity trade contribute significantly to the efforts of commodity-dependent developing countries to revitalize their development;

5. *Recognizes* that, as a means of strengthening the national economies of commodity-dependent developing countries, national and international efforts should, *inter alia*, be based on the following:

(*a*) A clear assessment of both the agricultural and the minerals potential and the integration of the commodity sector in the overall development strategy;

(*b*) A better understanding and strengthened complementarity of industry and market structures and of marketing systems at both national and international levels, having regard to the advantages of regional trade;

(*c*) Increased access to finance, technologies and markets;

(*d*) The elaboration and implementation of diversification programmes, including programmes for greater self-sufficiency in food;

6. *Also recognizes* the urgent need to strengthen efforts to address the grave problem of shortfalls in the commodity-export earnings of developing countries and notes, in this regard, the outcome of the sixteenth special session of the Trade and Development Board, devoted to compensatory financing, and takes note of the decision of the Committee on Commodities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that the issue of export-earning shortfalls and compensatory financing should figure as a specific issue for discussion at its next session;

7. *Stresses* that decisions on diversification are primarily the responsibility of developing countries, and emphasizes, in that context, the need for continued implementation of their diversification programmes, bearing in mind the long-term evolution of market conditions and the linkage between diversification efforts and market access, and invites developed countries, international financial institutions and other relevant organizations to extend financial support to such diversification programmes;

8. *Reiterates its conviction* that more stable market conditions for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries and could, *inter alia*, contribute to the international campaign

against illicit production of, trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs, thus supporting the efforts undertaken by countries to combat such illicit activities;

9. *Urges* all the parties involved to meet their agreed commitments and to work for a balanced outcome to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round so as to ensure that the successful conclusion of the negotiations brings about further expansion and liberalization of trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round;[18]

10. *Notes* the establishment of the Common Fund for Commodities, the voluntary contributions pledged by countries that are members of the Common Fund and the hope expressed by the member countries that further contributions will be forthcoming;

11. *Notes also* that it is the desire of the members of the Common Fund that countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities, that have not yet ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities[27] should do so as soon as possible;

12. *Stresses* that international commodity agreements and arrangements can have an important role to play in resolving commodity problems, where they involve the participation of all major producers and consumers and where they are aimed at improving transparency and at better functioning of commodity markets, and, in this context, calls for the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session;[33]

13. *Urges* the Conference at its eighth session to address all aspects of commodity problems in a comprehensive manner and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries, in the light of the outcome of the eighth session of the Conference, bearing in mind the relevant conclusions of the Committee on Commodities at its fourteenth session;

14. *Decides* to include the question of commodities in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session.

Draft resolution II

STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE AREA OF MULTILATERAL TRADE

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990,

Noting the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and its Protocol of Provisional Application of 30 October 1947[35] and General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Noting also the institutional proposals made in connection with the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, launched during the Special Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986, related to the strengthening of multilateral organizations in the area of international trade,

Stressing the principle of free and fair global trade, which should be conducive to a significant enhancement of the trade and development prospects of all countries, in particular developing countries,

Stressing also the need for strengthening institutional arrangements in the area of international trade, with a view to reinforcing further the multilateral trading system,

1. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/57 of 26 July 1990, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on institutional developments, taking into account all relevant proposals, related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the report requested, to solicit the views of all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system on this matter.

Draft resolution III

SPECIFIC MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the requests for specific action in favour of island developing countries contained in its resolutions 41/163 of 5 December 1986 and 43/189 of 20 December 1988, and in resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,[23] 111 (V) of 3 June 1979[24] and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983[25] of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and recalling decision 86/33 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the special needs of island developing countries,[29]

Recognizing that, in addition to the general problems of development, many island developing countries experience specific problems arising from the interplay of such factors as their smallness, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, the fragility of their ecosystems, constraints on transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited international market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, the acute problem of obtaining fresh water supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills, shortages of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Recognizing also that many of these factors occur concurrently in many island developing countries, resulting in socio-economic vulnerability and dependence, particularly in those countries which are small and/or geographically dispersed,

Noting that many island developing countries are also least developed countries and, in that context, taking note of the relevant provisions contained in the Programme of

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[35] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 55, No. 814.I.(*c*).

Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,[16]

Recognizing that many of the problems facing island developing countries require a strengthened partnership between the countries concerned and other members of the international community,

Concerned about the adverse effects on island developing countries of sea-level rise resulting from climate change,

Taking note of the report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990,[30]

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 43/189 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to States and to organizations and bodies within and outside the United Nations system that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for convening the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, as called for in paragraph 11 of resolution 43/189;

4. *Takes note* of the text entitled "Challenges and opportunities: A strategic framework", which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations;[31]

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by island developing countries to adopt policies that address their specific problems, including efforts to promote regional co-operation and integration, and calls upon those countries to pursue additional measures, in accordance with their national objectives, policies and priorities, to make their economies less vulnerable to the adverse consequences of their specific situations;

6. *Calls upon* the island developing countries to continue to adopt suitable development policies designed to overcome their specific vulnerabilities, in particular through the promotion of an integrated approach to their development process in such areas as development of human resources, expansion of physical and institutional infrastructure, exploitation of resources and diversification of the production base;

7. *Also calls upon* island developing countries to adopt measures aimed at protecting and rehabilitating their fragile environment and ecosystems;

8. *Urges* the island developing countries to promote regional co-operation arrangements in such areas as disaster prevention, inter-island transport feeder services and security;

9. *Appeals* to the international community:

(*a*) To maintain and, if possible, increase the level of concessional financial and technical assistance provided to island developing countries;

(*b*) to maximize access of island developing countries to concessional financial and technical assistance by taking into account the specific development needs and problems facing those countries;

(*c*) To consider reviewing the mechanisms of existing procedures used in providing concessional resources to island developing countries, taking into account their situations and development potential;

(*d*) To ensure that assistance conforms to the national and, as appropriate, regional priorities of island developing countries;

(*e*) To provide support to island developing countries over a mutually agreed and, where appropriate, longer timeframe to enable them to achieve economic growth and development;

(*f*) To continue to ensure that a concerted effort is made to assist the island developing countries, at their request, in improving their institutional and administrative capacities and in satisfying their overall needs with regard to the development of human resources;

(*g*) To consider improving existing arrangements for assisting island developing countries in addressing the adverse effects on their export earnings;

10. *Recommends* that the relevant organizations of the United Nations system take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and report on such measures, as appropriate;

11. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen its role as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst in this regard, *inter alia*, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as appropriate;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to carry out activities to identify specific problems and recommend specific measures for island developing countries, taking into account the work already done on this issue within the inter-agency framework called for in paragraph 10 of resolution 43/189, in particular in areas such as the applicability of current socio-economic indicators to island developing countries, transport and the impact of natural disasters;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide, from existing or from extrabudgetary resources, technical advisory services to the island developing countries to assist them in the following areas:

(*a*) Periodic review of their socio-economic performance;

(*b*) Assessment and exploitation of marine potential;

(*c*) Development of inter-island transport services;

(*d*) Development of the statistical socio-economic data base to improve planning capacities;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to consider the convening of periodic meetings of governmental experts and donor countries and organizations in order to facilitate a review of developments in respect of island developing countries;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to monitor, in co-operation with the appropriate international organizations, especially the relevant regional institutions, the progress made in the implementation of measures taken at the national and international levels;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[32] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[33] and the Declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Conference, contained in Trade and Development Board resolution 376 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989,[36] as endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 44/19 of 14 November 1989,

Recalling also its resolution 44/219 of 22 December 1989 on the report of the Trade and Development Board,

Considering Trade and Development Board resolution 388 (XXXVII) of 17 October 1990 on debt and development problems of developing countries (A/45/15, chap. III, sect. B.1) as part of the continuing contribution of the Board to the search for a durable solution to the problem of the external indebtedness of developing countries,

Noting that the *Trade and Development Report, 1990*[34] constitutes a further valuable effort to enhance understanding of the interdependence of the problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system and the consideration by the Board of the debt and development problems of the developing countries,

Stressing that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, launched during the Special Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986, presents a unique opportunity to contribute to a more open, viable and durable trading system, and recognizing that the Uruguay Round cannot be concluded in whole or in part without a substantial and balanced outcome in all areas involved, including areas of particular importance to developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-sixth session and the first part of its thirty-seventh session (A/45/15) and urges member States to give full effect to the provisions of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Board;

2. *Welcomes* the agreement reached on the substantive item of the provisional agenda for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (*ibid.*, chap. III, sect. B.3, para. 28);

3. *Notes* the contribution made by the Trade and Development Board to the understanding of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, taking into account the needs of developing countries, welcomes Board resolution 387 (XXXVII) of 17 October 1990 on that subject (*ibid.*, chap. III, sect. B.1) and urges all Governments to give full and prompt effect to the recommendations contained therein;

4. *Affirms* that the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be conducive to a significant enhancement of the prospects for trade, economic growth and development of all countries, especially developing countries, in particular through the provision of substantially increased market access for exports;

5. *Urges* all countries to fulfil their responsibilities in strengthening the rules and disciplines of the multilateral trading system for the benefit of all countries and, to this end, urges all participants to continue the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and to adopt a constructive and comprehensive approach thereto in order to achieve a successful and balanced outcome in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round;[18]

6. *Affirms* the need for the outcome of the Uruguay Round to contribute positively to building up and strengthening the infrastructure and technological capacities of the developing countries through the strengthening of the multilateral trading system;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its eighth session, to analyse and assess the outcome of the Uruguay Round, in particular in areas of interest or concern to developing countries;

8. *Urges* developed countries to promote policies and adopt measures aimed at providing substantially larger export possibilities to developing countries, especially through improved access to markets, in order to support necessary trade policy reforms and structural adjustment processes in developing countries;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Trade and Development Board, as appropriate, to continue to follow closely and analyse developments that have a major impact on international trade relations, including economic integration and policy reform in the world economy, technological change and the growing linkage between flows of investment and trade;

10. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 384 (XXXVII) of 12 October 1990 on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development (A/45/15, chap. III, sect. B.2) and requests the Conference secretariat to continue to co-operate with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in the preparations for that Conference;

11. *Also welcomes* Trade and Development Board resolution 380 (XXXVI) of 23 March 1990 (*ibid.*, chap. I, sect. B.1) and invites the Board to follow closely developments and issues related to economic integration processes, especially those with a major impact on the trade and development of the developing countries;

12. *Further welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 385 (XXXVII) of 12 October 1990 on economic co-operation among developing countries (*ibid.*, chap. III, sect. B.2) and supports the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as the principal organization in the United Nations system dealing with economic co-operation among developing countries, to promote and expand such co-operation.

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[36] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/44/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

Draft resolution V

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/216 of 22 December 1989 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the negotiations on a draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/45/588);

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to carry out further in-depth consultations with regional groups and Governments on the draft code of conduct, in conjunction with the appropriate intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in early 1991;

3. *Also invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report based on the outcome of the consultations, so as to enable the Assembly to take appropriate action on the negotiations on the draft code of conduct.

Draft resolution VI

EIGHTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[32] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly,

Recalling also its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Recalling further its resolutions 42/175 of 11 December 1987, in which it welcomed the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, and 44/19 of 14 November 1989 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Bearing in mind its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 on the pattern of conferences,

1. *Welcomes with deep appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Uruguay to act as host to the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Punta del Este;

2. *Decides* to convene the eighth session of the Conference at Punta del Este from 21 September to 8 October 1991, to be preceded by a two-day meeting of senior officials at Punta del Este on 19 and 20 September 1991;

3. *Notes* the approval by the Trade and Development Board of the substantive item of the provisional agenda for the eighth session of the Conference (A/45/15, chap. III, sect. B.3, para. 28);

4. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to undertake the necessary intergovernmental preparations for the eighth session of the Conference and, at the second part of its thirty-seventh session, to agree on organizational arrangements for the eighth session of the Conference that will encourage ministerial participation, particularly in the conclusion of its work.

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28. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/45/588).

DOCUMENT A/45/849/ADD.4

PART V OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*14 December 1990*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item *(c)*

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item *(c)* (review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1990s for the Least Developed Countries) at its 49th and 54th meetings, on 28 November and 11 December 1990. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/45/SR.49 and 54).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.57 and L.96

2. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.57) entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 42/177 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as its resolutions 43/186 of 20 December 1988 and 44/220 of 22 December 1989,
>
> "*Deeply concerned* at the continuing deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted at its eighteenth special session,[28] in which it was stated, *inter alia*, that it would be essential to stem the increasing marginalization of the least developed countries and to reactivate their growth and development

through comprehensive national action and international support measures,[37]

"*Affirming* the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, in which Member States stressed, *inter alia*, the need for full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,

"*Recalling* that the prime objective of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s is to arrest the further deterioration in the socio-economic situation of those countries, to reactivate and accelerate their growth and development and, in the process, to set them on the path of sustained growth and development,

"*Reaffirming* the basic principles outlined in the Programme of Action as the basis for action by the least developed countries and their development partners, including international organizations, financial institutions and development funds, to promote fundamental, growth-oriented transformation of the economies of those countries,

"*Recalling* the solemn commitment of the international community, as contained in the Paris Declaration, to implement the Programme of Action throughout the 1990s,

"*Stressing* that successful implementation of the Programme of Action will depend on shared responsibility and strengthened partnership for the growth and development of the least developed countries,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,

"*Taking note also* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (A/45/695), which discusses secretariat services for the implementation, follow-up, monitoring and review of the Programme of Action,

"1. *Endorses* the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government and the people of France for acting as host to the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as for their gracious hospitality, excellent arrangements and important contribution to the outcome of the Conference;

"3. *Calls upon* all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, financial institutions and development funds, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to implement the Programme of Action;

"4. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries have the primary responsibility for the formulation and effective implementation of national policies and priorities for their growth and development;

"5. *Strongly urges* all donor countries to fully and expeditiously implement their commitments in all areas, as set out in the Programme of Action, so as to provide adequate external support to the least developed countries;

"6. *Decides* that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels should be undertaken as envisaged in the Programme of Action and to that end, decides also that:

"(*a*) The Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development shall meet in 1995 to carry out the mid-term review of the situation of those countries, report to the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action and consider new measures as necessary;

"(*b*) The Trade and Development Board shall devote its annual spring session to reviewing progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

"(*c*) The General Assembly shall consider holding a third United Nations conference on the least developed countries at the end of the 1990s to make a comprehensive appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action and to decide on subsequent action;

"(*d*) The organizations of the United Nations system shall undertake sectoral appraisals at regular intervals;

"7. *Recommends* that:

"(*a*) The country review groups should be organized on a more systematic basis and at regular intervals and should include all donors;

"(*b*) Least developed countries that do not have regular country review groups should consider adopting a country review process;

"(*c*) Development partners should assist in strengthening the capacity of the Governments of the least developed countries to ensure the leadership role of those Governments in the country review process;

"(*d*) Necessary links should be established between the follow-up at the national, regional and global levels;

"8. *Decides* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development shall continue to serve as the focal point for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action and its follow-up at the global level, and shall continue to provide support at the national and regional levels;

"9. *Decides*, in this regard, to strengthen the Special Programme for the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to provide that Programme with sufficient resources, over and above its existing level of resources, to enable the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to discharge effectively its mandate concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s on a timely basis and provide the secretariat services specified in the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*);

"10. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organizations, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and according to their mandates;

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[37] Resolution S-18/3, annex, para. 13.

"11. *Invites* the preparatory bodies for all major forthcoming meetings and conferences of the United Nations system to take into account the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 142 of the Programme of Action, to ensure the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action, in close collaboration with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the secretariats of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups;

"13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the role of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in the United Nations development system and his mandate concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action, to provide the Office of the Director-General with the necessary facilities and support for activities related to the least developed countries;

"14. *Calls upon* all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to establish focal points for the least developed countries, where they do not already exist, and to strengthen the existing ones in order to involve them actively in the implementation tasks throughout the 1990s;

"15. *Invites* all Governments, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to assist the least developed countries in undertaking consultations among themselves on matters of common interest in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action;

"16. *Emphasizes* the importance of economic and technical co-operation between the least developed countries and other developing countries, and, in that regard, highly recommends mechanisms of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries to strengthen the development efforts of the least developed countries and urges the development partners to assist in such activities;

"17. *Calls upon* the international community to assist the land-locked and island least developed countries in coping with their special problems, in line with the relevant recommendations contained in the Programme of Action;

"18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and also to report, on a continuing basis, on the implementation of the provisions of the Programme of Action."

3. At the 54th meeting, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the revisions agreed upon as a result of informal consultations held on the draft resolution. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was subsequently issued as document A/C.2/45/L.96.

4. The Committee had before it a statement (A/C.2/45/L.81 and Add.1) of programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.57 submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. The statement of programme budget implications also applied to draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.96.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.96 without a vote (see para. 9 below).

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.96, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.57 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Italy, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, and Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77.

8. The Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development also made a statement.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

9. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FOR THE 1990s

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/177 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as its resolutions 43/186 of 20 December 1988 and 44/220 of 22 December 1989,

Deeply concerned at the continuing deterioration in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries as a whole,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, in which it was stated, *inter alia*, that it would be essential to stem the increasing marginalization of the least developed countries and to reactivate their growth and development through comprehensive national action and international support measures,

Affirming the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, in which Member States stressed, *inter alia*, the need for full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,[16]

Recalling that the prime objective of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s is to arrest the further deterioration in the socio-economic situation of those countries, to reactivate and accelerate their growth and development and, in the process, to set them on the path of sustained growth and development,

Reaffirming the basic principles outlined in the Programme of Action as the basis for action by the least developed countries and their development partners, including international organizations, financial institutions and development funds, to promote fundamental, growth-oriented transformation of the economies of those countries,

Recalling the solemn commitment of the international community, as contained in the Paris Declaration, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[16] to implement the Programme of Action throughout the 1990s,

Stressing that successful implementation of the Programme of Action will depend on shared responsibility and strengthened partnership for the growth and development of the least developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (A/45/695);

2. *Endorses* the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government and the people of France for acting as host to the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as for their gracious hospitality, excellent arrangements and important contribution to the outcome of the Conference;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, financial institutions and development funds, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to implement the Programme of Action;

5. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries have the primary responsibility for the formulation and effective implementation of national policies and priorities for their growth and development;

6. *Strongly urges* all donor countries to implement fully and expeditiously their commitments in all areas, as set out in the Programme of Action, so as to provide adequate external support to the least developed countries;

7. *Decides* that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels should be undertaken as envisaged in the Programme of Action, and, to that end, decides also that:

(*a*) The Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development shall meet in 1995 to carry out the mid-term review of the situation of those countries, report to the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action and consider new measures as necessary;

(*b*) The Trade and Development Board shall consider, during each of its annual spring sessions, the review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(*c*) Towards the end of the 1990s, the General Assembly shall consider holding a third United Nations conference on the least developed countries to make a comprehensive appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action and to decide on subsequent action;

(*d*) The organizations of the United Nations system shall undertake sectoral appraisals at regular intervals;

8. *Notes* that mechanisms such as United Nations Development Programme round tables and World Bank consultative groups will continue to constitute the backbone of the country review process and, in that context, recommends that:

(*a*) The country review groups should be organized on a more systematic basis and at regular intervals and should include all donors concerned;

(*b*) Least developed countries that do not have regular country review groups should consider adopting a country review process;

(*c*) Development partners should assist in strengthening the capacity of the Governments of the least developed countries to ensure the leadership role of those Governments in the country review process;

(*d*) Necessary links should be established between the follow-up at the national, regional and global levels;

9. *Decides* that the Conference, as part of its ongoing work, shall continue to serve as the focal point for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action and its follow-up at the global level, and shall continue to provide support at the national and regional levels, in co-operation with other concerned organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system;

10. *Decides*, in this regard, to strengthen the Special Programme for the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to provide that Programme with sufficient resources to enable the Conference to discharge effectively its mandate concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s on a timely basis and provide the secretariat services specified in the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*);

11. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organizations, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and according to their mandates;

12. *Invites* the preparatory bodies for all major forthcoming meetings and conferences of the United Nations system to take into account the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 142 of the Programme of Action,[16] to ensure the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action, in close collaboration with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the secretariats of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the role of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in the United Nations development system and his mandate concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action, to provide the office of the Director-General with the necessary support for activities related to the least developed countries;

15. *Calls upon* all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to establish focal points for the least developed countries, where they do not already exist, and to strengthen the existing ones in order to involve them actively in the implementation tasks throughout the 1990s;

16. *Invites* all Governments, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to assist the least developed countries in undertaking consultations among themselves on matters of common interest in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action;

17. *Urges* all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, regional economic integration organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations to continue to pay special attention to the problems of the least developed countries, and, in this regard, welcomes the initiative of the Government of Japan to hold a seminar, in collaboration with the United Nations Capital Development Fund, on the development problems of the least developed countries in the 1990s in Tokyo in May 1991;

18. *Emphasizes* the importance of economic and technical co-operation between the least developed countries and other developing countries, and, in that regard, highly recommends mechanisms of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries to strengthen the development efforts of the least developed countries and urges the development partners to assist in such activities;

19. *Calls upon* the international community to assist the land-locked and island least developed countries in coping with their special problems, in line with the relevant recommendations contained in the Programme of Action;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and also to report, on a continuing basis, on the implementation of the provisions of the Programme of Action.

DOCUMENT A/45/894/ADD.5

PART VI OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*14 December 1990*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*d*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*d*) (food problems) at its 32nd, 43rd, 50th and 54th meetings, on 6, 14 and 30 November and 11 December 1990. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/45/SR.32, 43, 50 and 54).

Consideration of proposals

Draft decision A/C.2/45/L.26

2. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of China, on behalf of Argentina, Bangladesh, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Indonesia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia and Pakistan, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/45/L.26) entitled "Strengthening technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture". Subsequently, Ethiopia, Myanmar and the Philippines, joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

3. At the 50th meeting, Mr. Carlos Gianelli, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, orally revised the draft decision by adding the following phrase to the introductory paragraph, after the words "food and agriculture":

> "recognizing, *inter alia*, that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves in food and agriculture and that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities,"

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/45/L.26, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 13 below).

5. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of China made a statement.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.40 and L.79

6. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.40) entitled "Food and agricultural problems",[38] which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199,
>
> "*Recalling also* its resolutions on food and agricultural problems, in particular resolution 41/191 of 8 December 1986 and 43/191 of 20 December 1988, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/88 of 26 July 1989 on food and agriculture,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference,[39]
>
> "*Stressing* the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention, and their role in the reactivation of development, as mentioned in the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,
>
> "*Reaffirming* that food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a comprehensive manner in their different dimensions and in their immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives,
>
> "*Emphasizing* that the continuing gravity of the economic situation in many developing countries, including the persistence of negative trends in the food and agricultural sectors, requires urgent and decisive action by the international community to support and ensure their full economic recovery and development,
>
> "*Stressing* the need for additional support from the international donor community for agricultural development in developing countries and for the efforts of those countries in the development of their food and agricultural sectors,

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[38] The term "agriculture" and its derivatives include fisheries, marine products, forestry and primary forestry products. See *Basic texts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*, vols. I and II, 1989 edition.

[39] *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

"*Deploring* the fact that the tensions concerning international trade in agricultural commodities remain very serious, notably owing to the persistence of high levels of trade-distorting agricultural support, covering internal régimes, market access, export subsidies and sanitary and phytosanitary regulations in many developed countries,

"*Emphasizing* that the long-term objective of the negotiations on agriculture is to establish a fair, market-oriented agricultural trading system and that a reform process should be initiated through the negotiation of commitments on support and protection and through the establishment of strengthened and more operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

"*Concerned* that the economies of most developing countries continue to suffer because of depressed international commodity prices, protectionism and worsening terms of trade, a growing debt-service burden and the net transfer of resources from developing countries, which have had a negative effect on international trade and agriculture, particularly for developing countries,

"*Reaffirming* that the right to food is a universal human right that should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, believing in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure, either at the national or at the international level,

"*Welcoming* the ongoing work of the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture in monitoring the world food situation and in alerting the international community to impending problems,

"*Noting* with alarm that the screw-worm fly has been introduced into North Africa and is now established, thereby posing a potential threat to people, livestock and wildlife in Africa, the Mediterranean parts of Europe and the Near East,

"*Welcoming* the efforts made by the countries affected and the international community to contain locust and grasshopper infestations through the implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/203 of 20 December 1988, entitled 'International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa',

"*Welcoming* the decision of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its twenty-fifth session to reinforce the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides,[40] with a view to enhancing the protection of health and the environment, and noting the co-operation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme in that regard,

"*Noting with particular concern* that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing since the World Food Conference was held in 1974, that the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition has increased in the 1980s and that the central objective of the World Food Conference remains largely unfulfilled,

"1. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its sixteenth ministerial session, held at Bangkok from 21 to 24 May 1990 (A/45/19, part one), in particular the pragmatic action recommended for meeting the growing challenges to fight hunger and malnutrition in the 1990s, and calls upon Governments and international and non-governmental organizations fully to assist the World Food Council in implementing the recommendations;

"2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and the liberalization of international agricultural trade (A/45/583);

"3. *Stresses* the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production and productivity in developing countries and the importance of increasing domestic food production, thereby stimulating national economic growth and social progress in those countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, and helping to resolve the problems of hunger and malnutrition effectively;

"4. *Affirms* that increasing food production and improving access to food by low-income people in developing countries will significantly contribute to the eradication of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition and recommends that higher priority be given to supporting food production and to developing a marketing infrastructure in the national development efforts of those countries in order to ensure adequate food supplies and equitable distribution of food;

"5. *Stresses* the importance of finance for investment in the agriculture sector, which should form part of national policies and programmes for international co-operation, both bilateral and multilateral, in order to enable developing countries to create a basis for more rapid industrialization and diversification of their economic structure with a view to increasing their food and agricultural production;

"6. *Stresses* the importance of science and technology in the development of agriculture, in the increase of food production and in the modernization of agriculture, and, in that context, calls upon the international community to support scientific and technological training and research in developing countries in order to promote sustainable agricultural development in those countries, and emphasizes the urgency of strengthening international co-operation in the field of transfer of environmentally sound agricultural technologies and of facilitating the free exchange of information on experience and technology relating to food production, processing and storage, taking into account the need for developing countries to have assured access to advances in such fields as biotechnology and genetic engineering, at appropriate cost;

"7. *Urges*, in this context, the members of the international community, in particular the donor countries, to take further determined action in support of the efforts of developing countries by further increasing the flow of resources, including concessional flows designated for agricultural development, and to increase their contributions to intergovernmental organizations;

"8. *Stresses* the need for donor countries to increase aid commitments to food and agriculture in developing countries and the need to channel assistance through appropriate existing organizations and programmes;

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[40] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations *Report of the Conference of FAO, Twenty-fifth Session, Rome, 11-29 November 1989* (C 89/REP), paras. 110-120.

"9. *Stresses also* that the provision of food aid in the context of emergency and natural disaster situations should be reinforced through additional rehabilitation and development assistance in order to help restore food production capacity and self-reliance;

"10. *Calls* for a joint effort by all States and appropriate international and intergovernmental organizations to improve the food situation and enhance the nutritional levels of affected groups, in particular low-income groups, especially during the implementation of structural adjustment programmes;

"11. *Stresses* that the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should present a unique opportunity to develop a more open, viable and durable trading system, to reverse the disquieting rise in protectionism through a progressive and substantial reduction of support and protection measures in order to avoid inflicting large losses on the more efficient producers, especially in developing countries, and to bring agriculture under the strengthened and operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, fully in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round[18] and the Mid-Term Review Agreements;[41] efforts to that end should take into account the need to provide special and differential treatment for developing countries, their food security objectives and the need for agricultural and rural development, as well as the need to give effect to the mandate provided in the Medium-Term Review Agreements, in which it was stated that ways should be developed to take into account the possible negative effects of the reform process on net food-importing developing countries;

"12. *Stresses* the need to implement promptly and fully the relevant provisions of the Ministerial Declaration and the Mid-term Review Agreement concerning tropical products, including processed and semi-processed tropical products;

"13. *Also stresses* the need to improve global economic conditions in order to establish food security in developing countries at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

"14. *Calls upon* the international community to support and complement, through specific and effective measures, the efforts made by Governments of African States to stimulate agriculture and food production and to implement fully the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;[28]

"15. *Urges* all States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to comply with their financial obligations and make full and timely payment of their contributions to enable that organization to fulfil its leading role in the United Nations system in assisting countries in their agricultural and rural development;

"16. *Appeals* to the international community to contribute generously to the World Food Programme so that the pledging target for the period 1991-1992, as set out in General Assembly resolution 44/230 of 22 December 1989, can be attained and the Programme can continue its activity in support of development and in meeting emergency food needs;

"17. *Welcomes* the conclusion of the arrangements for the third replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, calls upon the international community to continue supporting the activities of the Fund in favour of agricultural development in developing countries, takes note with satisfaction the positive contribution made by the Fund to the economic recovery programmes of its member developing countries and its increased assistance to the African region in conformity with the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, particularly through its Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, and invites donors that have not yet done so to pledge further substantial contributions to the Special Programme in order to enable the Special Programme to continue a second phase, starting in January 1991;

"18. *Stresses* the need for continued and co-ordinated international action to tackle the long-term problems of migratory pest control and food-related diseases in developing countries, and calls upon donors to continue to give high priority to the implementation and continued co-ordination by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of emergency control programmes, as well as medium-term and longer-term measures, against grasshoppers and locusts, including regional preventive programmes on the desert locust and research on sustainable control strategies formulated and financed in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and to remain prepared to provide financial and technical assistance to affected countries at short notice;

"19. *Urges* the international community to give full support to action to eradicate the screw-worm fly, particularly in Africa, welcomes the support already provided by donors to the collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development on the eradication programme and calls upon them to give high priority to the implementation of the international emergency eradication programme in Africa, co-ordinated by the Screw-worm Emergency Centre for North Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in co-operation with the Fund;

"20. *Welcomes* the decision of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization jointly to convene an International Conference on Nutrition in 1992 and calls upon the international community to support that effort fully as a basis for concerted national and international action to tackle the problems of malnutrition, undernutrition and specific nutrition-related diseases and conditions in the 1990s;

"21. *Calls upon* the international community to implement the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries[16] and, in particular, to support the efforts of those countries in the areas of food production and rural development, food security, development and management of fishery and forestry resources, environmental protection and sustainable development;

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[41] General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *GATT Activities 1988* (Sales No: GATT/1989-2), annex I.

"22. *Emphasizes* the need for further efforts to be made to achieve the four broad hunger-alleviation goals contained in the Cairo Declaration, adopted by the World Food Council at its fifteenth session[42] in May 1989—namely:

"(*a*) Elimination of starvation and death caused by famine;

"(*b*) A substantial reduction in malnutrition and mortality among young children;

"(*c*) A tangible reduction in chronic hunger;

"(*d*) Elimination of major nutritional-deficiency diseases;

"23. *Urges* the World Food Council, as decided at its sixteenth ministerial session, in May 1990, within its mandate, to improve co-ordination of national and international action towards a more concerted attack on hunger and to examine the food production challenges facing different regions of the developing world in the 1990s (see A/45/19, paras. 15-22 and 27-29), and further urges it to continue sensitizing the international community to the nature, causes and consequences of hunger and malnutrition and to continue recommending appropriate practical policies for remedial action;

"24. *Calls upon* the developing countries, within the context of their primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves in food and agriculture, to place greater emphasis on their technical co-operation in that sector, requests developed countries and the United Nations system to assist and support such activities and, in addition, requests the United Nations to play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture;

"25. *Decides* to change the title of the sub-item "Food problems" to "Food and agriculture" in the agenda of future sessions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

"26. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1991, an updated comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and on the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products, together with suggestions on ways and means of increasing the share of developing countries in that trade while avoiding the potentially adverse short-term effects on developing countries, in particular those that import food, and to include a section on the measures adopted by Governments of developed and developing countries and by the organizations of the United Nations system to implement the policies contained in the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, as well as in the relevant paragraphs of the sections on international trade and commodities."

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Bolivia orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 11, the word "stated" was replaced by the word "stressed";

(*b*) At the end of paragraph 19, the word "Fund" was replaced by the words "International Fund for Agricultural Development".

8. At its 54th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.79), submitted by Mr. Carlos Gianelli, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.40. The Vice-Chairman orally revised the draft resolution.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.79, without a vote (see para. 12 below).

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the following representatives made statements: Italy, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, the United States of America, Argentina and Finland, on behalf also of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. The representative for the Commission of the European Communities also made a statement.

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.79, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.40 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS[38]

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions on food and agricultural problems, in particular resolutions 41/191 of 8 December 1986 and 43/191 of 20 December 1988, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/88 of 26 July 1989 on food and agriculture,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference,[39]

Stressing the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention, and their role in the reactivation of development, as was pointed out in the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Reaffirming that food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a comprehensive manner in their different dimensions and in their immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives, taking into account the interaction of agricultural development with, *inter alia*, the external economic environment, policies for agricultural growth, human resources development, rural development policies and the links between natural resources, environment, population growth trends and sustainable agriculture,

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[42] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/44/19), part one.

Emphasizing that the continuing gravity of the economic situation in many developing countries, including the persistence of negative trends in the food production and agricultural sectors, requires, in many cases, urgent and decisive action at the national and international levels to support and ensure their full economic recovery and development,

Stressing the need for continued and additional support from the international donor community for agricultural development in developing countries, as well as the need for increased efforts and investment on the part of the developing countries in the development of their own food and agricultural sectors,

Noting with concern that the tensions concerning international trade in agricultural markets remain serious, notably owing to the persistence of all types of trade-distorting agricultural support, covering internal régimes, market access, export subsidies and sanitary and phyto-sanitary regulations in many developed countries,

Stressing that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, launched during the Special Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986, presents a unique opportunity to develop a more open, viable and durable trading system, and stressing also the importance of overcoming obstacles in the negotiations and arriving at a successful, balanced and comprehensive conclusion of the Round,

Emphasizing that the long-term objective of the negotiations on agriculture is to establish a fair, market-oriented agricultural trading system and that a reform process should be initiated through the negotiation of commitments on support and protection and through the establishment of strengthened and more operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

Concerned that the economies of most developing countries continue to suffer because, *inter alia*, of the long-term adverse trends in international commodity prices, protectionism and worsening terms of trade, a growing debt-service burden and the trends in the transfer of resources to and from developing countries, which have had a negative effect on international trade and agriculture, particularly for developing countries,

Reaffirming that the right to food is a universal human right that should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, believing in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure, either at the national or at the international level,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture in monitoring the world food situation and in alerting the international community to impending problems,

Noting with alarm that the screw-worm fly has been introduced into North Africa and is now established, thereby posing a potential threat to people, livestock and wildlife in Africa, the Mediterranean parts of Europe and the Near East,

Welcoming the efforts made by the countries affected and the international community to contain locust and grasshopper infestations through the implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/203 of 20 December 1988 on the international strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa,

Welcoming the decision of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its twenty-fifth session to reinforce the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides,[40] with a view to enhancing the protection of health and the environment, and noting the co-operation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme in that regard,

Noting with particular concern that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing since the World Food Conference was held in 1974, that the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition increased in the 1980s and that only limited progress has been made towards the central objective of the Conference,

1. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its sixteenth ministerial session, held at Bangkok from 21 to 24 May 1990 (A/45/19, part one), in particular the pragmatic action recommended for meeting the growing challenges to fight hunger and malnutrition in the 1990s, and calls upon Governments and international and non-governmental organizations fully to assist the World Food Council in implementing the recommendations;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and the liberalization of international agricultural trade (A/45/583);

3. *Stresses* the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production and productivity in developing countries and the importance of increasing domestic food production, thereby stimulating national economic growth and social progress in those countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, and helping to resolve the problems of hunger and malnutrition effectively;

4. *Affirms* that increasing food production and improving access to food by low-income people in developing countries will significantly contribute to the eradication of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition, and recommends that higher priority be given to supporting food production and to developing a marketing infrastructure and income/employment generation in the national development efforts of those countries in order to ensure adequate food supplies and equitable distribution of food;

5. *Stresses* that it is important for developing countries to create a basis for more rapid industrialization and diversification of their economic structure with a view to increasing their food and agricultural production, and, in that context, stresses the importance of finance for investment in the agriculture sector, which should form part of national policies and programmes for international co-operation, both bilateral and multilateral;

6. *Also stresses* the importance of science and technology in the development of agriculture, in the increase of food production and in the modernization of agriculture, and, in that context, calls upon the international community to support scientific and technological training and research in developing countries in order to promote sustainable agricultural development in those countries, and emphasizes the urgency of strengthening international co-operation in the field of transfer of environmentally sound agricultural technologies and of facilitating the free exchange of information on experience and technology relating to food production,

processing and storage, taking into account the need for developing countries to have assured non-discriminatory access to advances in such fields as biotechnology and genetic engineering, at appropriate cost;

7. *Urges* the members of the international community to take further determined action in support of the efforts of developing countries by increasing even more the flow of resources, including concessional flows designated for agricultural development, and by increasing food aid commitments in support of the strengthened efforts of developing countries to increase mobilization and allocation of domestic resources to address food and agricultural problems, in addition to the flow of resources from developed countries, bearing in mind the need to channel this assistance through appropriate existing organizations and programmes;

8. *Stresses* that the provision of food aid in the context of emergency and natural disaster situations should be reinforced through additional rehabilitation and development assistance in order in help restore food production capacity and self-reliance and that it should be provided with a view to restoring such capacity;

9. *Calls* for a joint effort by all States and appropriate international and intergovernmental organizations to improve the food situation and enhance the nutritional levels of affected groups, in particular low-income groups, especially during the implementation of structural adjustment programmes;

10. *Stresses* that the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should present a unique opportunity to develop a more open, viable and durable trading system, to reverse the disquieting rise in protectionism through a progressive and substantial reduction of support and protection measures in order to avoid inflicting large losses on the more efficient producers, especially in developing countries, and to bring agriculture under the strengthened and operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, fully in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round[18] and the Mid-Term Review Agreements,[41] and stresses that efforts to that end should take into account the need to provide special and differential treatment for developing countries, bearing in mind their food security objectives and the need for agricultural and rural development, and should also take into account the need to give effect to the Mid-Term Review Agreements, in which it was stated that ways should be developed to take into account the possible negative effects of the reform process on net food-importing developing countries;

11. *Also stresses* the need to implement promptly and fully the relevant provisions of the Ministerial Declaration and the Mid-Term Review Agreements concerning tropical products, including processed and semi-processed tropical products;

12. *Further stresses* the need to improve global economic conditions in order to establish food security in developing countries at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

13. *Calls upon* the international community to support and complement, through specific and effective measures, the efforts made by Governments of African States to stimulate agriculture and food production and to implement fully the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986;

14. *Urges* all States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to assist the organization to fulfil its leading role in the United Nations system in assisting countries in their agricultural and rural development;

15. *Appeals* to the international community to contribute generously to the World Food Programme so that the pledging target for the period 1991-1992, as set out in General Assembly resolution 44/230 of 22 December 1989, can be attained and the Programme can continue its activity in support of development and in meeting emergency food needs;

16. *Welcomes* the conclusion of the arrangements for the third replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, calls upon the international community to continue supporting the activities of the Fund in favour of agricultural development in developing countries, takes note with satisfaction of the positive contribution made by the Fund to the economic recovery programmes of its member developing countries and its increased assistance to the African region in conformity with the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, particularly through its Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, and invites donors to endorse resolution 60/XIII of 25 January 1990 of the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development,[43] concerning the possibility of additional voluntary contributions to the Special Resources for Sub-Saharan Africa for a further three years, starting in January 1991, without prejudicing deliberations on the mobilization of core funding for the Fund;

17. *Stresses* the need for continued and co-ordinated international action to tackle the long-term problems of migratory pest control and food-related diseases in developing countries, and calls upon donors to continue to give high priority to the implementation and continued co-ordination by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and by other relevant programmes, of emergency control programmes, as well as medium-term and longer-term measures, against grasshoppers and locusts, including regional preventive programmes on the desert locust and research on sustainable control strategies formulated and financed in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and to remain prepared to provide financial and technical assistance to affected countries at short notice;

18. *Urges* the international community to give full support to action to eradicate the screw-worm fly, particularly in Africa, welcomes the support already provided by donors to the collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development on the eradication programme and calls upon them to give high priority to the implementation of the international emergency eradication programme in Africa, co-ordinated by the Screw-worm Emergency Centre for North Africa of the Food and Agriculture

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[43] International Fund for Agricultural Development, *Governing Council, Thirteenth Session Report, Rome, 23-25 January 1990*, para. 15.

Organization of the United Nations in co-operation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development;

19. *Notes* the decision of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization jointly to convene an International Conference on Nutrition in 1992, stresses the need for the Conference to focus on specific rules and practical action and calls upon the international community to support that effort fully as a basis for concerted national and international action to tackle the problems of malnutrition, undernutrition and specific nutrition-related diseases and conditions in the 1990s;

20. *Calls upon* the international community to implement the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,[16] and, in particular, to support the efforts of those countries in the areas of food production and rural development, food security, development and management of fishery and forestry resources, environment protection and sustainable development;

21. *Emphasizes* the need for further efforts to be made to achieve the four broad hunger-alleviation goals contained in the Cairo Declaration, adopted by the World Food Council at its fifteenth session,[42] namely:

(*a*) The elimination of starvation and death caused by famine;

(*b*) A substantial reduction in malnutrition and mortality among young children;

(*c*) A tangible reduction in chronic hunger;

(*d*) The elimination of major nutritional-deficiency diseases;

22. *Urges* the World Food Council, as decided at its sixteenth ministerial session, within its mandate, to improve co-ordination of national and international action towards a more concerted attack on hunger and to examine the food production challenges facing different regions of the developing world in the 1990s (A/45/19, part one, paras. 15-22 and 27-29), and also urges it to continue sensitizing the international community to the nature, causes and consequences of hunger and malnutrition and to continue recommending appropriate practical policies for remedial action;

23. *Calls upon* the developing countries, in addressing food problems, to promote international co-operation within the context of their primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves in food and agriculture, to place greater emphasis on their technical co-operation in that sector, requests developed countries and the United Nations system to assist and support such activities and, in addition, requests the United Nations to play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of international co-operation and technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture;

24. *Decides* to change the title of the sub-item "Food problems" to "Food and agricultural development" in the agenda of future sessions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1991, an updated comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products, on developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products, taking into account the share of developing countries in such trade and the possible adverse short-term effects on net-food-importing developing countries, and on the follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

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13. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

STRENGTHENING TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 43/190 of 20 December 1988 on strengthening technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, recognizing, *inter alia*, that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves in food and agriculture and that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, taking note of the Secretary-General's note on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries,[44] the report of the World Food Council on the work of its sixteenth session (A/45/19) and other relevant documents, and stressing the importance of this issue, decides:

(*a*) To reiterate its request to the developed countries and the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other international development and financing institutions, to extend assistance to the developing countries in order to enable them to strengthen their technical co-operation with each other in food and agriculture;

(*b*) To request the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, to be prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/222 of 22 December 1989, information on the implementation of the present decision.

DOCUMENT A/45/849/ADD.6
PART VII OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*14 December 1990*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*e*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*e*) (new and renewable sources of energy) at its 43rd and 54th meetings, on 14 November and 11 December 1990. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/45/SR.43 and 54).

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[44] A/C.2/44/L.15.

Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.37 and Rev.1

2. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.37) entitled "Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 36/193 of 17 December 1981, 37/250 of 21 December 1982, 38/169 of 19 December 1983, 38/173 of 17 December 1984, 41/170 of 5 December 1986 and 43/192 of 20 December 1988,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

"*Stressing* that trends in the energy sector underline the importance of the continued development of new and renewable sources of energy,

"*Emphasizing* the need for the development of new and renewable sources of energy in accordance with the fundamental objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy,[45]

"*Taking into account* the fact that new and renewable sources of energy constitute a significant share of world energy supplies, in particular in developing countries,

"*Having considered* the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session (A/45/36),

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session and endorses the resolutions and decision contained therein;

"2. *Reaffirms* the continued validity and importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy as the basic framework for action in that field, and calls for its speedy and full implementation;

"3. *Reiterates its concern* that the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action has been slow and falls far short of the urgent needs of developing countries, and, in that regard, stresses the need for continuous commitment and action by the international community at the national, regional and global levels;

"4. *Urges* that greater attention be given to the development of new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector and to their integration into the overall rural economy, bearing in mind the depletion of the fuelwood supply taking place in many regions of the world;

"5. *Calls* on organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to prepare a set of updated or new proposals, within the framework of the Nairobi Programme of Action, for the consideration of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its sixth session;

"6. *Reiterates* the need to pursue actively ways and means of mobilizing adequate additional financial resources commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, emphasizes the need to utilize existing channels fully, including the United Nations Trust Fund for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and urges donor countries to continue voluntary contributions to that Fund;

"7. *Reaffirms* the importance of increasing inter-agency co-operation within the United Nations system, as well as co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable sources of energy at all levels;

"8. *Invites* interested States to inform the Committee, at its sixth session, of their ongoing technical and scientific activities and/or evaluations with regard to selected substantive themes, and invites interested States, organizations of the United Nations system and other interested organizations to convene technical and scientific meetings, related to the substantive themes, which would contribute to the examination of such themes in depth, and to inform the Committee, also at its sixth session, of the results of those meetings;

"9. *Invites* the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide assistance to developing countries, upon request and within the context of their national policies, in identifying specific and viable projects in the area of their most pressing needs and in strengthening their national frameworks for new and renewable sources of energy;

"10. *Calls* for the strengthening of the activities of the United Nations in the field of development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

"11. *Endorses* resolution 1 (V) of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and analytical study to be considered by the Committee at its sixth session, with a view to providing a significant contribution to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, through the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, including recommendations for action to promote rapid and effective transfer of technology in the field of new and renewable sources of energy to developing countries;

"12. *Also endorses* resolution 2 (V) of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy in which it decides to inscribe the item "Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy" in the agenda of its sixth session, to be held in 1992, and to convene an intergovernmental expert group meeting in 1991, taking due regard of the principle of equitable geographical representation, to assess and review the process of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and to make concrete recommendations on all aspects of its implementation, including institutional aspects, with a view to assisting the Committee at its sixth session in the consideration of the above item and to take measures designed to speed up the implementation of the concerted action envisaged in the Nairobi Programme of Action;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution."

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[45] *Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.24), chap. I, sect. A.

3. At its 54th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/45/L.37/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the same sponsors.

4. At the same meeting, Mr. Carlos Gianelli, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, orally revised paragraph 11 of the draft resolution by replacing the word "function" by the word "functions".

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.37/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

6. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/193 of 17 December 1981, 37/250 of 21 December 1982, 38/169 of 19 December 1983, 39/173 of 17 December 1984, 41/170 of 5 December 1986 and 43/192 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Stressing the importance of the continued development of new and renewable sources of energy, taking into account, among other things, trends in energy sources supply and consumption, developments in energy technologies, the importance of environmental concerns and the developmental needs of the developing countries, despite short-term factors that could run counter to the need for the development of new and renewable sources of energy,

Emphasizing the need for the development of new and renewable sources of energy in accordance with the fundamental objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy,[45]

Taking into account the fact that new and renewable sources of energy could constitute a more significant share of world energy supplies, in particular in developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session (A/45/36),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session and endorses the resolutions and decision contained therein;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance and validity of the principles and objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the urgent need to promote a higher degree of independent and environmentally sustainable new and renewable sources of energy for all countries;

3. *Urges* that greater attention be given to the development and efficient use of new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector and to their integration into the overall rural economy, bearing in mind the depletion of the fuelwood supply taking place in many regions of the world and, among other factors, the various trends in energy sources supply and consumption;

4. *Recommends* that the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system assist the developing countries, upon request and within the context of their national policies, in identifying specific and viable projects in the area of their most pressing needs and in strengthening their national frameworks for new and renewable sources of energy and, to that end, prepare a set of updated or new proposals, within the framework of the goals and objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action, for the consideration of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its sixth session;

5. *Reiterates* the need to mobilize substantial adequate flows of financial resources commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, emphasizes the need to utilize existing channels fully, including the United Nations Trust Fund for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and urges donor countries to continue voluntary contributions to that Fund;

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of increasing inter-agency co-operation within the United Nations system, as well as co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable sources of energy at all levels;

7. *Invites* interested States to inform the Committee, at its sixth session, of their ongoing technical and scientific activities and/or evaluations with regard to selected substantive themes, and invites interested States, organizations of the United Nations system and other interested organizations to convene technical and scientific meetings, related to the substantive themes, that would contribute to the examination of such themes in depth, and to inform the Committee, also at its sixth session, of the results of those meetings;

8. *Calls* for the strengthening of the activities of the United Nations in the field of development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and analytical study on new and renewable sources of energy with a view to providing a significant contribution to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, through the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, to enable it to consider appropriate action, including funding and technology transfer, within its area of competence and within existing financial resources, not excluding voluntary contributions; and also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session and to the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its sixth session;

10. *Requests* the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, drawing upon necessary expertise, to assess and review the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and the results achieved so far, bearing in mind the need to pursue actively the goals and objectives contained therein;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the ways and means available to the secretariat of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy to fulfil its functions.

DOCUMENT A/45/849/ADD.7

PART VIII OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*14 December 1990*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*f*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*f*) (development of the energy resources of developing countries) at its 43rd and 54th meetings, on 14 November and 11 December 1990. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/45/SR.43 and 54).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.38 and L.90

2. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.38) entitled "Development of the energy resources of developing countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[28] adopted at its eighteenth special session, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 40/208 of 17 December 1985 and 43/193 of 20 December 1988 on the development of the energy resources of developing countries,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of the development of the energy resources of developing countries and the need for urgent measures by the international community to assist and support the efforts of the developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, to develop their energy resources, in order to meet their needs through co-operation, assistance and investment in the field of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national plans and priorities,

"1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 40/208 and 43/193 and calls for the effective implementation of all their provisions;

"2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries (A/45/274-E/1990/73 and Corr.1) and the outline of a programme of action for the acceleration of energy exploration and development in developing countries, contained therein;

"3. *Notes with deep concern* that energy exploration and development trends in developing countries have been on the decline in recent years and that the transfer of financial resources from and the inadequate flow of external resources to energy-deficient developing countries will further limit the availability of domestic financing for the exploration and development of indigenous energy resources;

"4. *Welcomes* the convening of symposia and other similar undertakings called for in resolution 40/208, and calls upon interested Member States, in co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to explore ways and means to support the efforts of developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources;

"5. *Stresses* the need for comprehensive national, bilateral and multilateral measures, particularly with regard to financing, investment and transfer of technology, to accelerate the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to elaborate a comprehensive programme of action for the acceleration of the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1992."

3. At its 54th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.90), submitted by Mr. Carlos Gianelli, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.38.

4. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee orally revised the draft resolution by replacing the word "market" in paragraph 7 by the word "markets".

5. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.90, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 7 below).

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.90, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.38 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGY RESOURCES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 40/208 of 17 December 1985 and 43/193 of 20 December 1988 on the development of the energy resources of developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of the development of the energy resources of developing countries and the need for urgent measures by the international community to assist and support the efforts of the developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, to develop their energy resources, in order to meet their needs through co-operation, assistance and investment in the field of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national plans and priorities,

Reaffirming also that the developing countries have the primary responsibility for their strategies and policies for the exploration and development of their energy resources, including the mobilization of financial resources, internal and external, in order to develop their national technical skills and capabilities in the energy sector,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 40/208 and 43/193 and calls for the effective implementation of all their provisions;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries (A/45/274-E/1990/73 and Corr.1) and the outline of a programme of action for the acceleration of energy exploration and development in developing countries, contained therein;

3. *Reaffirms* that an adequate flow of external resources in support of the national efforts of energy-deficient developing countries is needed to finance their exploration and development of indigenous energy resources;

4. *Welcomes* the convening of symposia and other similar undertakings called for in resolution 40/208, and calls upon interested Member States, in co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to explore ways and means to support the efforts of developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources;

5. *Stresses* the need for comprehensive national, bilateral and multilateral measures, particularly with regard to financing, investment and technology, as well as training of national technical personnel, to accelerate the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries, including new and renewable sources of energy;

6. *Also stresses* the need to take into consideration environmental and developmental concerns as they apply to all countries in accordance with their respective capabilities and their responsibilities for global environmental degradation;

7. *Further stresses* the importance of integrated energy strategies and the need for comprehensive conservation and efficient management of energy resources in developed and developing countries, bearing in mind trends in the energy markets;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1992.

DOCUMENT A/45/L.46

Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico and Panama: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*30 April 1991*]

DATE AND VENUE OF THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/205 of 21 December 1990 on the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Taking note of Trade and Development Board resolution 391 (XXXVII) of 22 March 1991, in which the Board took note of the communication circulated by the Uruguayan authorities and expressed its full understanding of the difficulties encountered by the Government of Uruguay to host the eighth session of the Conference and recommended that the session of the Conference should take place at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992,

Also taking note with appreciation of the arrangements for the preparatory process for the eighth session of the Conference endorsed by the Trade and Development Board at the second part of its thirty-seventh session,

1. *Welcomes with deep appreciation* the offer made by the Government of Colombia to host the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. *Decides* to convene the eighth session of the Conference at Cartagena de Indias from 8 to 25 February 1992, to be preceded by a two-day meeting of senior officials at Cartagena de Indias on 6 and 7 February 1992.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October 1990, the General Assembly, on the request of the Chairman of the Second Committee (see A/45/616) and in accordance with rule 81 of the rules of procedure, decided that the debate on sub-item (*c*) should be held directly in plenary, on the understanding that appropriate action on the sub-item would be taken by the Second Committee (see decision 45/402[46]).

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 21 December 1990, the General Assembly took action on parts I to VIII of the report of the Second Committee (A/45/849 and Add.1-7).

The Assembly took note of part I of the report (A/45/849) (decision 45/440[46]).

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[46] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to VIII and the draft decision submitted in part II of the report (A/45/849/Add.1, paras. 42 and 43). For the final texts, see resolutions 45/191 to 45/198 and decision 45/441.[46]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted in part III of the report (A/45/849/Add.2, paras. 6 and 7). For the final texts, see resolution 45/199 and decision 45/442.[46]

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to VI and the draft decision submitted in part IV of the report (A/45/849/Add.3, paras. 27 and 28). For the final texts, see resolutions 45/200 to 45/205 and decision 45/443.[46]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part V of the report (A/45/849/Add.4, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 45/206.[46]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted in part VI of the report (A/45/849/Add.5, paras. 12 and 13). For the final texts, see resolution 45/207 and decision 45/444.[46]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part VII of the report (A/45/849/Add.6, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 45/208.[46]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part VIII of the report (A/45/849/Add.7, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 45/209.[46]

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 3 May 1991, the Assembly adopted draft resolution A/45/L.46 submitted under sub-item (*b*). For the final text, see resolution 45/261.[47]

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[47] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49 A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1*
A/45/3 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1990	For the final text, see A/45/3/Rev.1
A/45/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/45/15	Report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-sixth session, its sixteenth special session and the first part of its thirty-seventh session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 15*
A/45/19	Report of the World Food Council on the work of its sixteenth session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 19*
A/45/25	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its second special session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 25*
A/45/36 and Add.1	Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy	*Ibid., Supplement No. 36*
A/45/41	Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade	*Ibid., Supplement No. 41*
A/45/64	Letter dated 11 December 1989 from the representative of Saint Lucia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Castries Declaration issued by the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States at its sixteenth meeting, held at Castries from 20 to 24 November 1989	
A/45/73-S/21065	Letter dated 29 December 1989 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué and of the Muscat Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its tenth session, held at Muscat from 18 to 21 December 1989	
A/45/74-S/21068	Letter dated 30 December 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Strasbourg, France, on 8 and 9 December 1989	
A/45/113 and Add.1	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Human resource development through technical co-operation" (JIU/REP/89/10): note by the Secretary-General	
A/45/138-S/21161	Letter dated 22 February 1990 from the representatives of Indonesia and Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the Eighth Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and of the European Community, held at Kuching, Malaysia, on 16 and 17 February 1990	
A/45/160-S/21182	Letter dated 8 March 1990 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its thirty-fourth session, held at Riyadh on 4 and 5 March 1990	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/164-S/21187	Letter dated 7 March 1990 from the representatives of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/45/274-E/1990/73 and Corr.1	Energy exploration and development trends in developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/276-E/1990/88	Letter dated 15 May 1990 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	
A/45/294	Letter dated 25 May 1990 from the representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingstown on 7 and 8 May 1990	
A/45/299	Letter dated 25 May 1990 from the representative of Saint Lucia to the Secretary-General transmitting an extract from the report of the Preparatory Meeting of Island Developing Countries of the Caribbean, held at Castries from 28 to 30 March 1990	
A/45/303	Letter dated 5 June 1990 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué adopted at the First Meeting of the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultations and Co-operation, Group of 15, held at Kuala Lumpur from 1 to 3 June 1990	
A/45/310-S/21355	Letter dated 12 June 1990 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its thirty-fifth session, held at Taif, Saudi Arabia, on 4 June 1990	
A/45/334-E/1990/100	Letter dated 2 July 1990 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of resolution I and of the annex thereto entitled "Latin American and Caribbean Proposal for a Solution to the External Debt Problem" issued by the Regional Conference on External Debt, held at Caracas from 18 to 22 June 1990	
A/45/350	Letter dated 16 July 1990 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/45/381-E/1990/118	Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	
A/45/389-S/21455	Letter dated 1 August 1990 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the Twenty-third Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Jakarta on 24 and 25 July 1990	
A/45/421-S/21797	Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990	
A/45/427	Note verbale dated 24 July 1990 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	
A/45/442	Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
A/45/451	Developing human resources for development: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/453 and Add.1	Progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/456	Letter dated 27 August 1990 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila on 31 July and 1 August 1990	
A/45/487	Net transfer of resources from developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/491	Patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development: note by the Secretary-General	
A/45/565	Trade embargo against Nicaragua: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/583	Trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and the liberalization of international agricultural trade: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/584	Letter dated 4 October 1990 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 at their fourteenth annual meeting, held in New York on 3 October 1990	
A/45/588	Negations on a draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology: report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
A/45/597	Letter dated 8 October 1990 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Hungary and of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/45/598-S/21854	Letter dated 3 October 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/45/616	Letter dated 8 October 1990 from the Chairman of the Second Committee to the President of the General Assembly	
A/45/657	Letter dated 19 October 1990 from the representatives of Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/45/663 and Corr.1	Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/666	Note verbale dated 23 October 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the conclusions of the Forum on International Law of the Environment, held at Siena, Italy, from 17 to 21 April 1990	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/45/675	Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued by the Presidents of the States members of the Rio Group at the Fourth Summit Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Caracas on 11 and 12 October 1990	
A/45/695	Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/45/803	Letter dated 14 November 1990 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué of the meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers held at Port-of-Spain on 19 and 20 September 1990	
A/45/810 and Corr.1	Letter dated 26 November 1990 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the document entitled "The Challenge to the South: An Overview and Summary of the South Commission Report."	
A/45/846	Letter dated 12 December 1990 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingston from 31 July to 2 August 1990	
A/C.2/45/5	Letter dated 2 October 1990 from the representative of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General transmitting the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Least Developed Countries	
A/C.2/45/9	Letter dated 8 November 1990 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General transmitting the communiqué adopted at the Geneva Meeting of Cairns Group Ministers held on 5 November 1990	
A/C.2/45/11	Letter dated 23 November 1990 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Second Committee	
A/C.2/45/12	Letter dated 14 November 1990 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of A Call to Action: communiqué from the Seventh Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean held at Port-of-Spain on 22 and 23 October 1990, and the text of the Port-of-Spain Accord on the Management and Conservation of the Caribbean Environment issued by the First Ministerial Conference on the Environment of the Caribbean Community, held at Port-of-Spain from 31 May to 2 June 1989	
A/C.2/45/14	Letter dated 7 December 1990 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration on Dialogue and Co-operation in the Western Mediterranean, adopted at Rome on 10 October 1990 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, France, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia, as well as by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malta	
A/C.2/45/16	Letter dated 10 December 1990 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the report of the Meeting on the Mediterranean of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Palma de Mallorca, Spain, from 24 September to 19 October 1990	
A/C.2/45/L.4	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/45/849/Add.1, para. 2
A/C.2/45/L.26	Draft decision	See A/45/849/Add.5, paras. 2, 3 and 13
A/C.2/45/L.30	Draft resolution	See A/45/849/Add.1, para. 4
A/C.2/45/L.31	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 9
A/C.2/45/L.35	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 15
A/C.2/45/L.35/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 15, 16 and 42, draft resolution III
A/C.2/45/L.36	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 19
A/C.2/45/L.36/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 19-21 and 42, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/45/L.37	Draft resolution	See A/45/849/Add.6, para. 2
A/C.2/45/L.37/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 2-4 and 6
A/C.2/45/L.38	Draft resolution	See A/45/849/Add.7, para. 2
A/C.2/45/L.39	*Idem*	See A/45/849/Add.1, para. 24
A/C.2/45/L.40	*Idem*	See A/45/849/Add.5, paras. 6 and 7
A/C.2/45/L.42	*Idem*	See A/45/849/Add.1, para. 28
A/C.2/45/L.42/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 28, 29 and 42, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/45/L.47	Draft resolution	See A/45/849/Add.3, para. 2
A/C.2/45/L.50	*Idem*	See A/45/849/Add.1, para. 31
A/C.2/45/L.54	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 37
A/C.2/45/L.54/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 37, 38 and 42, draft resolution VIII
A/C.2/45/L.55	Draft resolution	See A/45/849/Add.3, para. 8
A/C.2/45/L.56	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 13

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.2/45/L.56/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 13, 14 and 27, draft resolution III
A/C.2/45/L.57	Draft resolution	See A/45/849/Add.4, para. 2
A/C.2/45/L.58	*Idem*	See A/45/849/Add.3, para. 17
A/C.2/45/L.69	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 27, draft resolution V
A/C.2/45/L.72	*Idem*	See A/45/849/Add.2, paras. 2 and 6
A/C.2/45/L.76	*Idem*	See A/45/849/Add.3, paras. 24 and 27, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/45/L.77	*Idem*	See A/45/849/Add.1, paras. 32 and 42, draft resolution VII
A/C.2/45/L.78	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 42, draft resolution I
A/C.2/45/L.79	*Idem*	See A/45/849/Add.5, paras. 8 and 12
A/C.2/45/L.80	*Idem*	See A/45/849/Add.1, paras. 25 and 42, draft resolution V
A/C.2/45/L.81	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.57: statement by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/45/L.81/Add.1	———— : addendum to the statement by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/45/L.84	Draft resolution	See A/45/849/Add.3, paras. 3 and 27, draft resolution I
A/C.2/45/L.90	*Idem*	See A/45/849/Add.7, paras. 3, 4 and 7
A/C.2/45/L.91	*Idem*	See A/45/849/Add.3, paras. 9 and 27, draft resolution II
A/C.2/45/L.92	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 27, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/45/L.94	*Idem*	See A/45/849/Add.1, paras. 10 and 42, draft resolution II
A/C.2/45/L.96	*Idem*	See A/45/849/Add.4, paras. 3 and 9
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/45/849/Add.4	
A/C.5/45/69	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/45/872	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 118
	Statement of programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/45/849/Add.6	
A/C.5/45/71	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/45/873	Report of the Fifth Committee	*Ibid.*

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